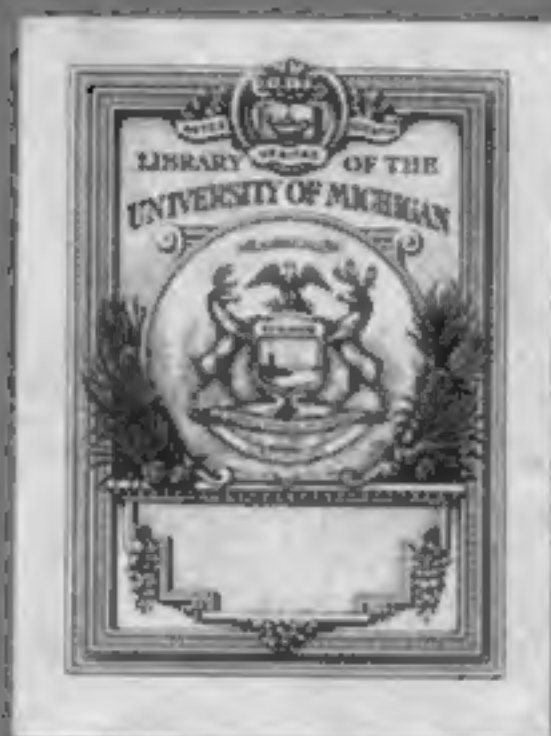


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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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GEORGE, THE PRINCE OF WALES,
SUCCESSOR TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, July 3, 1902

The Cause of Forest Extension.

IT WAS a brilliant and, it is to be hoped, an effective plea which Senator Depew made the other day at Washington in advocacy of the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a national forest in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. In the course of his speech Mr. Depew dwelt upon the magnificent work done by several foreign governments in forest preservation, and notably by Germany, where twenty-six per cent. of the land is in forests, of which the government owns two-thirds. Italy has recently waked up to the importance of re-foresting her denuded mountain slopes in the interests of her farming population and the water supply of her cities, and is preparing to expend \$12,000,000 for this purpose, which will restore the trees to 500,000 acres. France also has appropriated \$28,000,000 for a like purpose.

In our own country, as Mr. Depew pointed out, much gratifying progress has been made in forestry in recent years by the national government and by several States, New York, thanks to Governor Black's initiative, and Pennsylvania leading in this respect. Forty-one national forest preserves have already been set aside in the West aggregating nearly 38,000,000 acres. But only twenty per cent. of our territory has a forest growth, a proportion much less than Germany, and much remains to be done to give and perpetuate this valuable asset of our national wealth. As Mr. Depew very clearly showed, the work to be done in the regions covered by this national forestry bill can only be done adequately and effectively by the general government, because it extends into many States and relates to the interests and general welfare of the whole country.

In this connection note should be made of the extremely gratifying and effective service rendered to the cause of tree-planting by the Forestry Bureau at Washington, some details of which are set forth in a little pamphlet prepared by Assistant Superintendent William L. Hall and recently issued by the bureau. Particular reference is made in this publication to forestry extension in the middle West. The area of planted timber in this section already, at the time this pamphlet was written, aggregated many hundred thousand acres. Some of this is on the decline, some at its best, and some increasing in value each year. "To the last class belong most of the plantations made for profit. Notable among these are the large catalpa plantations of central and eastern Kansas." There have been numerous requests made to the forestry division for help in extending these plantations. In most cases they are small, covering no more than five or ten acres, or no much as a farmer can conveniently spare from tillage.

Another important agency in forest extension is the railroads of the country, and some of the great trunk lines of the West have already taken up this work vigorously. Most of the railroads, it is agreed, hold lands that are well adapted to forest trees, and by planting tracts of sufficient size to meet their demands they will greatly reduce their future expenses. "The secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, Mr. John P. Brown, of Indiana, has been delegated by several roads to prosecute this work. During the present year he has been superintending the planting of a tract with 110,000 trees on the four New Orleans for the Illinois Central Railroad, and another tract with 21,000 at Kankakee, Ill. The Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis road has planted 2,500,000, and a number of the other lines in the West are going into the enterprise on a still larger scale.

There is good reason, therefore, for the hope that by the combined efforts of all three agencies, the Federal government, the States, railroad corporations and public-spirited individuals, a large and valuable work will be done in preserving and developing our forest lands and thus adding immeasurably not only to the wealth of the country, but immeasurably to its beauty, fertility, and healthfulness.

The Reason for the Summer Vacation.

WHATEVER CHANGES society may yet make in the distribution of time, it is safe to say that they will not greatly affect the summer vacation. That interval of leisure, once regarded as a privilege of the wealthy, is now deemed a necessity, to be provided for as systematically as are other wants of life. Wily men, its utility

is undeniable. Men grow weary of incessant and unchanging occupation, as weary as Hegel was of over-credulity and common sense. They have learned that the chase of the dollar and the acquisition of knowledge are not all there is in living. What they want is to recover their real selves, some relief from endless detail, some arrest of hurry.

Every one admits this necessity, at least up to the moment when the question of where to go and what to do when one gets there becomes immediate. Prior to that time the problem can be considered in the abstract, and so is easy and delightful. It is pleasant to talk of the resorts by mountain, lake and sea, and of the rest that abides there; of comfortable hostilities amid the brooding silence of the hills, where the linen is fragrant with rose-leaves, and cream and jam are always in evidence. But when the question becomes pressing, it is apt to assume a different phase, especially to that large class of plain people with exhausted vitality and limited means. Then it is the discomforts, the overtures of settled habits, and the exorbitant charges that loom large in the mind.

The idea of a vacation at home thus takes on an unenvied attraction. And with occasional trips to nearby retreats, there is a good deal to be said for it. Indeed, when one looks about it, it is wonderful how much variety and pleasure may be found in the place in which one has always lived without discovering anything worth looking at. But tastes and means and inclinations differ; and the majority of weary people want a more complete change than can be had in their own neighborhood. To an increasing number a change is only salutary when it is from one's home to the lakes and forests, or when the outlook is upon long reaches of river scenery, picturesque hills stretching away in the distance, the cool, deep woods and flower-lined lanes. And no vacation is more delightful, both in its untroubled sense of freedom and the opportunity afforded to recover one's self.

With others the chief value of a vacation seems to lie in the rapidity and consciousness of the change that can be crowded into it. They are in haste to "make the rounds." Leisure, to them, appears desirable only for purposes of distraction. With opportunity for an interval of serenity, they grow nervous lest it should not be filled to the full with activity. And the great number of holiday retreats tends to foster this evil. Many others apparently break away from ordinary occupations only to get a fresh appetite for them, and they fancy that they can best obtain it by doing something as far as possible removed from their usual employments, but something which, nevertheless, dissipates the energies quite as much.

This is, of course, to defeat the true purpose of a holiday. That purpose is to provide a period of leisure for the recovery of our real selves by diminishing the strain of distracting engagements. What men and women want with a vacation is to find, not lose, themselves, and the best holiday is that in which place and activities are happily combined to this end.

As to Wabblers and Wabbling.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell, is clearly in no danger of suffering from the charge of being afraid of inconsistency. "that hobgoblin of little minds," for few men have ever executed a more rapid and complete "right about face" on any public question than he has performed on the subject of the proper policy in the Philippines. It is the natural and undeniable right of every man to wabble, but if he wishes to retain the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens he should bring forth good reasons for his wabbling, and this, it seems to us, President Schurman has failed to do. Shortly after his return from the islands two years ago he expressed his convictions in a public speech, as follows:

To liberty-loving Americans who are not informed of Philippine conditions, no policy is more seductive than that of turning over the Philippines to the Filipinos. Yet no policy could in fact be more fantastic. Who are the Filipinos? They are not a single nation; they are an aggregate of some fourscore peoples or tribes, speaking different languages, and representing all stages of civilization and barbarism. Among all the tribes the great majority of the people of education and property welcome the sovereignty of the United States. And how could you, without everlasting shame and dishonor, leave the Filipinos, who have trusted you, to the anarchy and lawlessness of the avenging Tagalogs?

Now President Schurman is just as firmly convinced that we should give the Filipinos "what they want," which means, of course, that we should surrender the islands and allow the people to govern themselves. But if Filipino character and the conditions on the islands have undergone as complete a change in two years as President Schurman's views have done, we have failed to see any evidence of it, and he certainly does not produce any. As to his present attitude, and that of other individuals who hold the same views, it may be said that while no particular harm to public interests arises from their shifting and variant opinions and counsels, the government fortunately can follow on such vacillatory and tortuous course in its policy with the islands, nor has sound reason appeared why it should.

In a recent Boston speech, President Schurman has endeavored to square the Monroe doctrine with his views on the Philippines, with the result of placing a construction upon that much-abused and misunderstood declaration more at odds with its real and original intent than almost anything it has been made to bear before. We are held by this doctrine, according to Dr. Schurman's facile reasoning, to restrain our lines of territorial advancement within the bounds of the American continent and to "voluntarily renounce for ourselves the policy of annexations in Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia." The

sign of this is, of course, that we should back out of the Philippines as fast as steam and electricity can take us. But it seems to us that President Schurman has read a meaning into the Monroe doctrine which is calm and unprejudiced study of its language will not sustain; that in his zeal to find a cover to this famous document for a doctrine of his own devising he has stretched that unhappy instrument to the cracking point.

President Roosevelt is entirely right in saying that the flag will "stay put" in the Philippines, and in that declaration we believe that he voices the overwhelming sentiment of the American people. Wabbling and scuttling are weaknesses of which even the wisest and best of men may occasionally be guilty with no great damage to themselves or to any one else, but a great nation cannot indulge in such folly without discrediting itself in the eyes of all the world and doing vast and irreparable injury to interests committed to its charge.

The Plain Truth.

IN HIS commencement address at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Elgin R. Gould, city chamberlain of New York, made a clear and concise statement of existing conditions in the metropolis, including an explanation of the apparent slowness of reform in the police department. Progress under Mayor Low, he said, has been delayed by two causes—by corruption and inefficiency in the police force concerning which it was difficult to get corroborative evidence, and by the charter, which requires that when places are abolished former incumbents must remain on the lists and be eligible for reappointment to appointment during a year. Under this provision many Tammany office-holders have managed to retain their places and are seriously interfering with the progress of reform. For these and other reasons Dr. Gould declared that judgment upon the new administration ought to be suspended for a while longer at least. He prophesied that from now on a distinct improvement in conditions will occur. All intelligent and reasonable persons will agree with Dr. Gould that sweeping criticism of Mayor Low and his administration at this time is grossly unfair and unjust. As for the difficulties spoken of in the way of reform, one of these would be obviated by a State constitutional amendment and the other eventually by the practical application of the power of dismissal. It is a serious question whether permanent reform in the police department or anywhere else in the city government can be secured without the adoption of these remedies.

THE ARGUMENT in favor of a liberal and progressive policy toward our shipping interests received valuable and substantial support in a recent *Herald* interview with Mr. Charles H. Crump, the famous shipbuilder. Mr. Crump dwelt upon the giant strides which Germany is making in the development of her merchant marine and drew a suggestive contrast between the energy and enterprise displayed in this direction by the Germans and the cupidity and self-complacency of the English, who are now agitated and alarmed over the decline of their commercial supremacy. The remarkable growth of the German shipbuilding industry is attributed largely to the influence of Emperor William, who, it is said, has exerted to the utmost both his personal influence and his imperial power to promote these interests in his country. It is pointed out that no longer ago than 1887 Germany had almost no facilities for building first-class ocean steamships, whereas that country now stands among the foremost shipbuilding nations of the world, so far as size, power, and general importance of ships are concerned. And what Germany has done America can do if this important industry is given the same generous support and encouragement from the government that it receives in the Fatherland. We have no Emperor William to throw his personal influence and authority into the service, but we have a representative body of men at Washington who can lead the way, if they will, and we have a President who has already pledged himself to the enlargement of our merchant marine and who will gladly endorse any wise measure designed to further that end.

IN NOTHING has Governor Odell more greatly surprised his friends since his election than in the felicity of his utterances whenever he has been called upon to speak on public occasions. As a speaker he is attentive, concise, and suggestive. One of the best of his short addresses was made at the recent Cornell commencement. Governor Odell has always been a stalwart, believing in his party and holding steadfastly to its principles. As chief executive of the State, he has not permitted party considerations to stand in the way of the best public service, however, and in his recent speech at Cornell he emphasized his attitude by defending men of affairs from the attacks of those who carelessly throw away the right of franchise, who are neither independents nor party men, but who, to quote the language of the Governor, "in reality lack the ability to judge through their own failure to perform." The Governor said that the ill-founded criticisms of such men "have often made it impossible for able and intelligent men to properly discharge their duties as citizens of this great republic." And he might have added that this same sort of ill-founded criticism has often stood in the way of the accomplishment of reform in municipal as well as in State affairs. There is a heap of common sense in a single additional sentence from Governor Odell's admirable remarks, which we quote, and the application of which will readily be appreciated, for it constitutes a little sermon all in itself. He said: "Trade, education, and politics are equally dependent, and, without the intelligent application of the rules of all three, government of the people for the people and by the people would be a failure."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

BORN THREE days after the birth of Queen Victoria, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is to-day very active in the intellectual and social world of Boston, and one of the most remarkable examples of mental and physical vigor extant. It is not unusual for her to deliver three or four addresses a week, and no woman in Boston can equal her as toast-giver at a dinner or as an after-dinner speaker. She rarely fails to attend a meeting of the Boston Authors Club, of which she is president, and she still discharges with great fidelity her varied duties as president of the New England Woman's Club, the oldest and one of the largest women's clubs in America. She is president of a number of other clubs, and it is not unusual for her to attend two or three meetings of different kinds in a single day, while she is frequently seen at evening meetings. Mrs. Howe celebrated her eighty-third birthday on the 27th of May, and a few days later she sat for the photograph illustrating this sketch. She keeps open house each birthday, and welcomes with equal kindness and cordiality the humblest as well as the most distinguished of her hosts of friends. No one denies her the distinction of being the "first lady" in the city of Boston, and audiences almost invariably rise when she enters or leaves a room. Her interest in everything that counts for the growing good of the world is as keen as it has always been, and no woman in America has to her credit a longer list of good deeds or a record of greater usefulness in the world she has so long adorned and benefited by her presence. America honors itself in honoring this good and gracious lady, whom so many Bostonians love to call our "American Queen."



JULIA WARD HOWE,
Boston's most famous woman.
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ALTHOUGH RUSSELL SAGE, the famous financier, will be eighty-six years of age on August 4th next, and has recently had a severe turn of illness, he has expressed his determination to continue at his business the same as before. It was some five years ago that Mr. Sage was asked why he did not retire and take a rest and enjoy what he had made. His reply then was doubtless what it would be now if he were asked the same question: "I don't know why. I don't know that I could stop if I would. I fear I should not live long if I did so. I believe I like work better than I do play. My chief happiness to-day is in my work, and I suppose my machinery will go on at this same rate as long as I live."

A GROUP of such fresh, young, and happy faces as those appearing in the accompanying portrait is a pleasant sight to look upon and interesting to a degree, no matter who they may be or what their relationship. But a special interest attaches to this particular group of youngsters when it is known that they are children of the present Prince and Princess of Wales, formerly the Duke and Duchess of York, and therefore all heirs, direct or prospective, to the English crown. The names of these youthful sons of the house of Hanover are Prince Albert Frederick, Princess Victoria Alexandra, Prince Henry and Prince Edward Albert, and their ages, respectively,



A GROUP OF ROYAL LITTLE PEOPLE.
Children of the Prince of Wales.

are seven, five, two, and eight years. It was only a year or so ago, it will be remembered, that these four small people were left for nearly a twelvemonth under the care of their royal grandparents, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, while their parents made a tour of the world.

GENERAL SHERMAN could say the most pleasing and useful things and yet no one could be more sarcastic. He was attending a large reception at Fort Leavenworth once when a youth approached him and said, familiarly: "What a great bore these things must be to you, general?" "What's that?" asked General Sherman quickly. "I say," repeated the other, "it must be such a bore to you, meeting a lot of people you don't know and making them feel that you do remember them." "You, you?" replied the general, "now, for instance, I don't know who the devil you are."

WHILE PORTUGAL is one of the lesser Powers of Europe and is apparently growing less consequence to the world as time goes on, it can boast to-day one of the loveliest Queens that ever shared a throne, and that is not a little to say. Queen Amalie is not only beautiful but eminent in works of kindness and charity, which is better still. It was only a year or so ago that the Queen herself saved a poor fisherman from drowning at her summer home on the coast of Portugal, and that at the peril of her own life. Her Majesty, who is now in her thirty-sixth year, was born at Twickenham, England, during the exile of her parents, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and she married at Lisbon, May 22d, 1888, the then Prince Royal, Duke of Braganza. She is the only princess in Europe who has taken the degree of "M.D." She has two sons, to whose education and general training she gives her personal and most devoted attention.



QUEEN AMALIE OF PORTUGAL.
Beautiful and pious.

THE PRESENT Shah of Persia has established a reputation for reformatory and progressive ideas far in excess of any of his predecessors on the Persian throne. He strong, in fact, are his progressive tendencies, that it is said that the Shah once felt called upon to cut off the heads of several devoted Mohammedan subjects who rose to remark that they thought his Majesty was going too fast. However this may be, it is considered pretty certain that should Ali Mohammed Mirza, the present crown prince of Persia, live to succeed his father, the rate of progress will be much greater than it is now. One reason for this is that the crown prince, or Valiahad, has received a European education and is quite Occidental in his tastes and ambitions. He is Governor-General of Achaemenia, by inheritance, and in that capacity has shown many of the qualities of a good ruler. The Valiahad is said to resemble his father in many ways. He has the same kindly and courteous manner, which endears him to all who have the privilege of coming into contact with him. At the same time he seems to have inherited from his grandfather, Nasser-ed-Din Shah, the firmness of character and strong constitution which distinguished the Shah, who was so well known in Europe.



ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA,
Heir apparent to the throne of Persia.

THE CHRISTIANIA correspondent of the London Chronicle has paid a visit to Dr. Ibsen, whom he found reading his "Little Eyolf." His hair and whiskers are white as snow. His face is perhaps a little thinner than it used to be, but his color is healthy, and his dark-blue eyes are as beautiful as ever. "He has splendid eyes. The left one seems to be larger than the other, and when he looks at you you feel as if he is searching your soul through and through." Dr. Ibsen has for the last two years been failing in health. About two and a half years ago he had a slight apoplectic stroke, which obliged him to keep indoors. He does not write any more.

THE LATE Ovee Rhodes is said to have been a woman hater, a charge which is hardly borne out by any of the current anecdotes about him. One day, it is said, when he was showing some visitors the splendid grounds of Groot Schuur, the party approached a summer-house which had been erected early in the last century by one of the Dutch Governors of the colony. "Hush," said Mr. Rhodes in a whisper, "hush," and motioning his companions back he advanced on tiptoe, listened, and then called out, "All right, you can come on. The coast is clear."

He explained that he had discovered this summer-house to be a favorite resort of loving couples, and that he always shrank from disturbing them. "I like," he said, "to think that they can escape from the ugly, noisy back streets of Capetown and find here a fitting spot for the telling of the old, old story."

MANY OF the graduates from the military academy at West Point have been able, after years of effort, to achieve distinction, but it rarely happens that a youth just entering the institution has already made his mark as a soldier and won a reputation which is national. Cadet Calvin Pearl Titus is one of these fortunate individuals, and his decoration by President Roosevelt with a medal for bravery was a striking feature of the recent centennial celebration at the nation's war college. The President called Titus from the ranks while the cadets were being reviewed, and in the presence of a distinguished assemblage and with words of praise pinned the medal on his breast. It was an unusual honor for a young man not yet twenty-three years old, but it was fully merited. Titus as an enlisted man was in charge of the band of the Fourteenth Regiment which formed a part of the expedition which went to the relief of the besieged legations at Peking in August, 1900. He was the first man to scale the wall at the taking of the city and to raise there the United States flag. Though aware of scenes of bloodshed, Titus was noted while in the army for his boldness, and his appointment to a cadetship was in recognition of his gallant services. He is a very religious man, having formerly been an active member of the Salvation Army, and is intelligent, sensible, and modest.



CADET CALVIN PEARL TITUS,
Decorated for bravery at Peking.

PROBABLY THE oldest person who has ever taken a ride in an automobile is Mrs. Eva De Voe, who, on June 7th, at her home in East Syracuse, N. Y., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. De Voe is remarkably young for a centenarian and when a Syracuse Herald reporter arrived in a homely wagon to secure from her a birthday interview she herself proposed the ride. The writer, jubilant over the "heat" he was about to score, promptly assented and soon Mrs. De Voe was dashing around the streets in the "machine" at two-horse speed, to the wonder of all beholders. She showed scarcely any timidity but expressed gratification with her unwonted experience and suggested that on her next birthday the reporter visit her and give her a jaunt in a flying machine. She spoke of the automobile as one of the many mechanical triumphs she had witnessed during her long life. At Mrs. De Voe's little centennial celebration five generations of her descendants were represented, some of these present being more than sixty years old. She has a daughter in California who is seventy-two years of age. Mrs. De Voe, who enjoys life thoroughly, believes, as do her friends, that her earthly existence will be prolonged for at least several years to come. She is more active than are many women of half her years. She rises daily before 6 A. M., busies herself with house and garden, threads a needle without glasses, reads a good deal, and her intellectual faculties are still bright and keen. Her appreciation of new things and her delight in them account, perhaps, for her "youth" at a hundred years; and it shows that those who would not grow old must not neglect to keep pace with the world's progress, to know and be interested in what is going on.



MRS. EVA DE VOE,
First centenarian to ride in an automobile.

A Hero of Five Wars—General A. R. Chaffee

By Sydney Adamson

IN GENERAL CHAFFEE the United States possesses a soldier, a patriot, and a man. When the stirring events which thrilled the national pulse to fever in 1861, and carried the stars and stripes into Asia to remain, shall have drifted farther into the past, and history with clearer vision shall mark the names worthy of enduring fame, Adna R. Chaffee will stand high on the roll of honor.

As a soldier General Chaffee was born in the Civil War. He joined the ranks as a private in the Sixth Cavalry on the 22d of July, 1861. From that day to the present hour his record shows a steady progress that has brought him to the rank of major-general, third on the list for the lieutenant-general's command of the whole army. To the lay mind the army register may be dry reading, but what schoolboy could read Chaffee's record without a glow of pride? First a trooper, then a sergeant, and a first sergeant. This brings him to 1863, when he was made a second lieutenant. This was in March, and by July he had won the brevet rank of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg. In February, 1865, he was a first lieutenant and the very next month won a brevet captaincy in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va. In October, 1867, he first drew the pay of a regular captain. True to his previous record we find him brevetted a major in March of the following year. This time the "service for which brevetted," reads: "Gallant and efficient services in an engagement with Comanche Indians at Point Creek, Tex."

During the long period from the close of the Civil War until the outbreak of the recent war with Spain the army was small, and in spite of the continual Indian fighting lineal promotion was slow—deadly slow—to the point captain or lieutenant who served his station as twenty years with never a step upward. Chaffee was no exception to the rule, and for twenty years, from 1867 to 1888, he remained a captain. There must have been many a long, dreary day out on the Western desert, where, had a spirit of the plains whispered to Chaffee: "One day you will command a brigade in the tropics and defend the troops of an infant King; later, you will lead an American

column over the burning plains of China, amidst the armies of the world, to the relief of Peking, and again you, a major-general in the regular army, will command a division of sixty thousand men and control an archipelago containing eight million Asiatics"—well, I can imagine the Captain Chaffee of those days pulling himself together and taking a good stiff finger of rye to drive such fantastic pipe dreams forever from his brain. Yet the spirit would have spoken truly, for just these things have come to pass, and in their enacting revealed the character of the man and given the nation its opportunity to create the general.

In the clearing away of the smoke when Spain had been fairly beaten, it was cheering to read the tributes to Chaffee and Lawton and Ludlow. There was enough of scandal and mismanagement, from Alger at home to Shafter in the field, to create anger amidst rejoicing. But for every jack in office two true men came to light, and the world of Europe learned it as well as the people at home. This little paragraph, taken from "The Regulars at El Caney," by Colonel Arthur Lee, of the British army, exhibits the qualities that won these heroes and inspires every one who has been in the field with Chaffee with admiration for him as a soldier: "The situation was a trying one for the nerves of the oldest soldier and some of the younger hands fell back from the firing line and crept toward the rear. In a moment the general sprang upon them, inquiring their destination in low, unheeded accents, and then, taking them persistently by the elbow, led them back to the extreme front, and, having deposited them in the extreme front, stood over them while he distributed a few last words of pungent and sulphurous advice. Throughout the day he set the most conspicuous example to his men, and that he escaped unhurt was a miracle. One bullet clipped a button off his coat, another passed under his shoulder-strap, but neither touched him, and there must be some truth in the old adage that fortune favors the brave."

At the conclusion of the Spanish-American war General Chaffee, then a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, but who had been acting as a major-general of volunteers, was promoted to a colonelcy in the Eighth Cavalry. The

government had learned his value, and when, in 1900, the situation of the American minister and all of the legation staff in Peking demanded the presence of American troops in China for their relief, it was everybody's good fortune that Chaffee was the man selected. We also spent those weary days in China after the allies had captured Tien-Tsin waiting, waiting for reinforcements, for food supplies, for ammunition, for more artillery, ready to march, and sick with the thought of what might have happened to our friends, prisoners, ninety miles away across the burning plains—we alone can tell how much is due to Chaffee's arrival and instant determination that the column should march, ready or not ready. General Yamasaki, commanding the Japanese, agreed with Chaffee, and the world knows the story of what followed.

But all this is of Chaffee the soldier and never a word of Chaffee the man. In Peking, when the dead were buried and the troops settled in camp, the cold northern winter drove us indoors to new dinners and jolly evenings. I chanced to be a guest at one particular mess in the Tartar city when a banquet was given, at which both General Chaffee and Mr. Conger, the minister, were present. That evening, over the wine, General Chaffee made a speech full of good-fellowship for the junior officers present, and bringing very near the old Indian fighting days when they were all out on the plains together and nobody was bigger than a captain. Toward the end of his speech, simply and without affectation he referred to his absent family and sent the thoughts of every man miles across the sea. One sentence revealed the man as the nation should know him: "After my country, my family is all that is dearest to me on earth." With his record as a soldier before you and that last sentence to reveal the man I might lay aside my pen. But there is one word more. Where General Otis and General MacArthur failed to do their whole duty in the Philippines General Chaffee has succeeded in fully doing his. That the Democrats see in his success the end of their chance to make the Philippines a successful party issue is shown in their savage attacks upon him and the army he commands. Believe me, there is no American living into whom the nation's honor might be intrusted for safer keeping.



THE VENEZUELA NAVY—THE MAN-OF-WAR "TERRIBLE."

VENEZUELA'S EIGHTH REVOLUTION.—A CHARACTERISTIC CIVIL WAR IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Chicago's Banner Hotel.

NEW YORKERS and other Eastern people will be delighted with the reception and the surprises that await them in the recently opened European hotel on the lake front, The Stratford.

The property was recently purchased by Mr. Bryant H. Barber, of Polo, Ill., a former school-mate of mine. He ranks foremost in banking and financial circles in this State, and has been fortunate enough to lease the hotel to an experienced hotel man and caterer, well-known in hotel and restaurant circles in New York and Ashbury Park, and later as manager of Kinley's restaurant in Chicago. I refer to Mr. George B. Weaver, whose touch at Kinley's has made him locally popular, while it contributed materially to the success previously gained by H. M. Kinley and Baumann, who also own the Holland House in New York.

The Stratford, located on the corner of Michigan and Jackson Boulevards, is luxuriously furnished with the best furniture, carpets and furnishings, all of modern design, and the decorations are unlike anything to be found in the West; more in keeping with the latest and most approved methods in vogue in New York City. Coupled with this is Mr. Weaver's knowledge of the management of leading Eastern hotels. He was also formerly managing director of the hotel purveying firm of Beinecke & Company in New York.

Over \$200,000 has been expended in furnishing this commodious hotel, which is adjacent to the new Illinois Theatre and to Wabash Avenue and State Street, which means that it is conveniently located to the greatest retail

dry-goods store in the world—Marshall Field & Company's emporium—and to the general shopping, theatrical, musical, and art center in Chicago. The Dutch room, the palm room, and the empire room, the latter used for afternoon teas and by the gentlemen for the enjoyment of after-dinner coffee and cigars, together with the private dining rooms, all supplement the magnificent service and appointments of the main restaurant. The treatment of the entire exterior of the hotel is unique and original.

The Parisian table d'hôte dinners served Sunday evenings have been a pronounced success with members of Chicago's "four hundred" from the time they were introduced by Mr. Weaver. The spacious parlors and all the rooms fronting on the lake command an excellent view of both Lake Michigan and Chicago's famous Michigan Boulevard driveway. One hundred and twenty-five bath-rooms join the two hundred and fifty living rooms in the hotel, the three lower floors of which are finished in solid mahogany, the upper floors being furnished in oak and cherry.

Known, Bryant Barber from boyhood up to the present time, and having watched with pride his rapid rise as a banker and business man, and having enjoyed the cuisine and the comforts of the Stratford during my sojourn in Chicago, I will add my personal and unsolicited endorsement to numerous other tributes paid to Mr. Barber and his associate, Mr. Weaver. They own and operate a high-class hostelry, one that will no doubt be made as famous by New Yorkers visiting Chicago as the Holland House has been made famous by Chicago people who visit New York.

CHARLES FLANN HALL.

General Staff Correspondent.

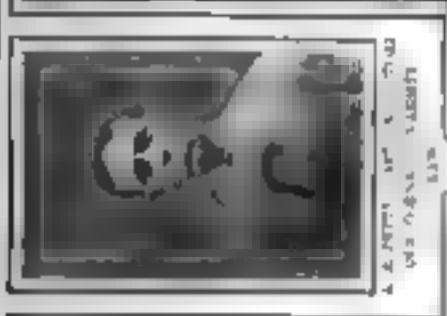


THE DEAD AFTER THE BATTLE IN THE STREETS OF CARIPANO.

Venezuela's Eighth Civil War.

VENEZUELA, a land which seems to be experiencing more trouble and unrest than any other on the globe, having had eight revolutions in the past two years, is again being devastated by a fierce civil war. The state of affairs caused by the revolution is so critical that the government at Washington has sent the cruiser Cincinnati and Tropic to La Guayra, the port of Caracas, the capital, to look after American interests. The leader of the latest revolt is General M. Antonio Matos, who seeks to overthrow the regular government of President Castro. That the movement will result in Castro's downfall is the general expectation, as Matos has won several notable victories. Near the town of Caripano some time ago his troops defeated the government forces under General Escalante with a loss to the latter of 1,000 men. A few days afterward the revolutionists attacked and at the end of twenty-four hours' fighting captured Caripano, the center of the cocoa trade. The slaughter was fearful and the houses of a number of foreigners were among those sacked.

The aspect of the streets after the battle was horrible in the extreme. They were strewn with dead and wounded, women were fleeing in every direction, children were calling on their mothers, wounded persons were emerging from their dwellings and imploring assistance, and the debris of battered buildings littered the thoroughfares. More recently the revolutionists have captured La Vela de Coro, a seaport, after hard fighting, as well as a number of other towns. The war is being waged with all the bitterness characteristic of civil strife.

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THE MOST EXCITING ROWING EVENT OF THE YEAR

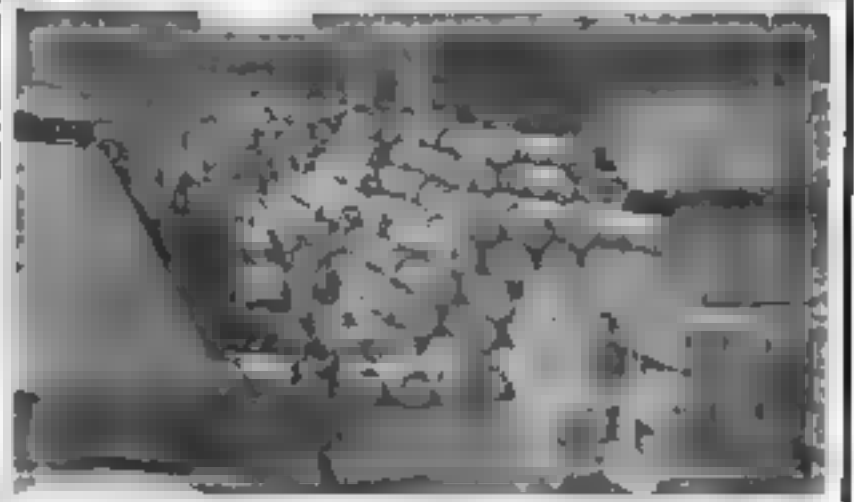
SWEEPING, TRIUMPH OF CORNELL'S STRONG AND STUDY CREWS IN THE RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE JUNE 21'S



PINEAPPLES FROM CUBA, PACKED IN PRESERVATED BARRELS, READY FOR SHIPMENT ON THE DOCKS - Photo



CARRYING AWAY CANS OF THE FRUIT FOR CITY DELIVERY - Photo



BARRELS AND CANS OF PINEAPPLES AS THEY ARE UNLOADED FROM THE VESSEL OF NEW YORK - Photo

Pineapples Arriving by the Million

By T. Dorr

IT IS A fact significant both of its commercial importance and of its popularity that New York, by comparison with any other city in the world, has a greater variety of fruit in proportion to its population than does any other community on the globe. Its markets are supplied with the fruits of all lands and climes and they find there a ready sale. It requires the testimony that the demand in the metropolitan for these members of nature is yearly increasing. But as it is its air as an aid to health the use of fruit is constantly expanding.

Such fruit, whether domestic or foreign, arrives here and preponderates in its proper season. Just now the pineapple season is at its height. Millions are brought to this city in greater or lesser quantities during the month of the year. The heaviest shipments usually take place in April and May but drought delayed the growth and maturing of the crop of 1932 and so May and June became the heaviest months of this year. The fruit comes from several localities, but Cuba is the principal producer. The crop in that island this year is estimated at nearly 20,000 barrels or a total of about 1,000,000 pineapples. Florida is expected to furnish about half that number and the Bahamas about 3,000,000, making a total of nearly 25,000,000 pineapples to be marketed in the United States. The season for Florida pineapples doesn't open until June. Still up 20,000,000 so that it does not materially interfere with the Cuban trade and most of the product of the Bahamas is sent in sailing vessels to the more where it is wanted for rumming purposes. Porto Rico it is stated, puts no great figure in the number of pineapples. The present season is said to be only a fair one for pineapples in Cuba. In the Bahamas it is complained that the crop, though of good quality, is forty per cent short of the average and only eighty per cent of last year's value.

The greater part of the supply at this port comes from Cuba, and the steamers of the Waru line, running from Havana to New York, have been for the past few weeks bringing large cargoes of this fruit, delivering them here in three days from Havana. One vessel recently transported 2,000 barrels and crates, which seems to be the season's record, and others have brought as high as 20,000. The highest total being considerably over 1,000,000 pineapples. As indication of the brisk demand for the fruit it may be mentioned that a Fruit Street firm which has 7,500 packages consigned to it up one night sold them all at auction in twenty minutes.

The barrels and crates containing the pineapples are unloaded from the vessel direct to the dock and are hand-trucked to available places and piled up. A cargo of 20,000 packages taken out of the steamer *Waru* made a bridge on the dock nearly as high as a house and covered a broad area. From such a mountain of delicious fruit was wafted a refreshing fragrance which charged the ether surrounding atmosphere. The packages were consigned to different firms in the fruit trade and as soon as a vessel

arrives the consignees have men on hand to see to them. Spies are made by the inspectors at custom usually in the fruit section, where but such spies have been known to creep on the dock. As fast as crates are unloaded which is almost immediately trucks go to the dock and here away the fruit is taken to be its or to railroad station or to another port for transfer to out-lying places.

The scene at the dock when a pineapple cargo is being handled is a busy and interesting one. First on set of barrels piled with sugar-bales to insure ventilation of the contents were piled barrels loaded as high as a suggestion of the fruit upon crates. In the after each pine was wrapped in Florida orange paper, in stout paper of various colors. The fruit is graded according to size, the quality being about uniform throughout although some are better than others. The crates contain forty, thirty or twenty-four pineapples each, the barrels from one to a hundred or more the average being about seventy. The deckmen, white and black, attack the big piles skillfully and load the trucks, which arrive and depart steadily and swiftly, until the huge cargo in a few hours, melts away from the dock and is scattered to many destinations. Sometimes the wrenching away of a barrel from the foot of a pile starts a movement all up the front and a small avalanche of barrels tumbles down. No accidents have yet been reported the season from this cause. Occasionally a crate breaks open, some are lost accidentally, and then if the fruit happens to be a little damaged a loss of an order, which is especially enjoyed by the colored workers.

Mr. Willis A. Hutchinson, vice-president of the A. C. Hutchinson Company, who makes annual trips to Cuba to inspect the pineapple plantations, says that the cultivation of pineapples on the island is limited almost entirely to the vicinity of Havana and some forty miles of the railway center. The pineapple plants, he states, are now two or three feet high and grow in rows a short distance apart, and as each plant bears only one fruit per season each tract has to be utilized in the production of a good-sized crop. The plant is a bearer for only three seasons so that the plantations have to be frequently renewed.

The plants are propagated by means of slips and shoots. As the fruit ripens it is important to the young plants, banana trees are set throughout the field to provide the necessary shade. The leaves of the plants are rather like and care is required to avoid being torn by them as one passes between the rows. The fruit, also, has to be handled cautiously by those who cut it from the plant. The pines when gathered on the plantations are carried to Havana and disposed of to dealers, placed in storehouses, and from there shipped to New York.

The fruit can be grown at a moderate profit when the producer receives for it fifteen cents per dozen. The producers have been getting twenty cents per dozen this

year so that they are doing pretty well. Mr. Hutchinson claims that the pineapples produced in Cuba surpass those of any other country in richness and flavor and remains for the by saying that the most of Cuba is not so healthy as it used to be, and he is to hope the fruits of the Bahamas and Florida are better and then and more abundant for being.

The pineapple industry in Cuba and elsewhere gives employment to a large and growing number of people. Americans have taken hold of it with characteristic energy and success and a fine future is predicted for it. In the Bahamas the industry is flourishing so rapidly and the all the new plants from Cuba and Florida is a testimony that the Cuban legislature has increased an export duty on them a considerable amount of the fruit is done in the Bahamas but this part of the business is threatened with a set back by the agreement in regard to the American customs and duties to be levied on the fruit as to increase the duty on the fruit from ten per cent.

So greatly have the production of pineapples and the facilities for shipping been increased during the past decade or two that there has been a corresponding reduction in the price to the consumer. Americans have never been obliged to pay the average of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pine which has been paid in England where the fruit is regarded as a rare delicacy, but the price was formerly much higher here than at present. Pineapples retail in New York City at fifteen to forty cents each and at times for less. The wholesale price at recent auctions was \$1.75 to \$2.00 per crate and 44 to 100 cents per pine by the barrel.

The pineapple is advancing in public favor not only because of its table qualities which are familiar to all, but also because of its medicinal value. Extracts from the fruit now have a regular place in the modern medical. The juice is a promoter of digestion, a remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion and lung troubles and even for the tape-worm. About half the total supply of pineapples into this country are used by confectioners for making glaze for marshmallows and druggists for extracts and by mothers for preserving. A Detroit chemist has also succeeded in obtaining a champagne-like wine from the fruit, but in that respect the grape seems still to be holding its own.

A Panorama of the World's Life.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was there as it is everywhere, when the volcano burst forth with its rain of death. The current number is full of pictures taken on the spot. At a glance the whole thing is realized in all its magnificent horror in the pages of this weekly panorama of the world's life. From the *International Worker*, Boston, June 14th.

HEALTH means strength. Abbott's, the Original Anger-Bitters, means health. At druggists' and grocers.



"Tap-day"—Yale's Peculiar Institution

By Herbert M. Sedgwick



IF THE plan announced by Treasurer Morris F. Tyler is carried out and "cup-day" is abolished, the most picturesque of Yale customs will disappear. Professor Tyler has said that the university authorities may decline to allow the use of the campus for the exercises again and, although President Haskin says that in official action has been taken, the act that the university was made to a leading member of a senior society has dropped plans during the summer.

"Tap-day" is the occasion on which begins of evening the most highly coveted honor at Yale university. The "taps" or "slaps" are the selections for the senior societies Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key and Wolf's Head. They are given on the campus, in front of the famous college tower. An announcement is made somewhere that there will be "cup-day" exercises on any one day of the summer holidays but they will take place at five o'clock in the afternoon of the third Wednesday of May.

Students quiet entire than some previous the fact that the exercises are about to begin. Every square of student desert the campus, while as the scene is evidently gathering a group which includes undergraduates, a few alumni even is forested faculty delegation and on the outside cluster brilliant knots of chaplains and society girls. When faculty are leaving only a little slower than class at that friends the students in the midst of the non-stop swaying throng at the tower was hope to be selected.

At the sound of the stroke of five from the bell Chapel tower three society leaders and representative members make the purpose to be done from the society



SEVEN MEN, NEW YORK, FOLLOWED BY M. C. GRAMER, HARTFORD TWO AND SLAPLED FOR THE WOLF'S HEAD SOCIETY—MAY 1903

balls. They wander through the crowd, which dense and peering near a path before them looking here and there for the man he want. There is intense silence in the crowd. Every action of each senior is closely observed. The juniors who have ambitions are breathless in suspense. The seniors undoubtedly appreciate this and are therefore partially deliberate. As has to lucky junior is found and one of the seniors get a path, with open palms a tremendous thump between the shoulders.

"Go to your room now" shouts the senior. The junior accepts as he realizes that his latest undergraduate ambition has been attained. Sometimes he is overcome with joy that his knees knock together as he starts across the campus to his room. He has been known to faint. Followed by the senior who slapped him and loudly hearing in his breast the throb of his applauding classmates he hurries to his dormitory apartment. What happens does is known only to a select few but it is supposed to be a frightful indignity to the junior to present himself the following week, or sometime in the house of the society to which the senior belongs.

There are fifteen members of each of the three societies and each selects a member from the junior class by slapping him. The first five elections are given in just an hour. The college societies have a mutual pledge not to until in any way a candidate of one election except by slapping. Incidents are in history of juniors to refuse to make this election of their election. There are two and even when a prominent student who wishes for an election in a different society line as to but he will get it when he is slapped for one society after he has refused his election in another.



HENRY FITZGERALD, NEW YORK, ELECTED BY M. C. GRAMER, HARTFORD TWO AND SLAPLED FOR THE WOLF'S HEAD SOCIETY—MAY 1903



"TAP-DAY" AT YALE—CROWD AT THE TOWER AS THE SENIORS GO TO MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS



ALAN E. BOURNIE, NEW YORK, ELECTED BY M. C. GRAMER, HARTFORD TWO AND SLAPLED FOR THE WOLF'S HEAD SOCIETY—MAY 1903

The Outlook for the College Graduate.

IT MAY be assumed that every one of the college graduates will set out upon active life with a determination to win success. The desirability of which then does the keynote of most commencement addresses. What constitutes success, however, is in the absence of any absolute standard is not easily defined. In the ordinary conception it seems to mean an attainment of material objects, like wealth, power and power, desire for which is hard to resist among men. The definition is imperfect, of course, because it leaves morality out of the count, but because we are all more or less involved in the competition for these objects, the world would lapse into anarchy.

But limited as such success must be there are no end and drive rules for winning it. Determined purpose and strength of will are essential but character, skill, and knowledge are not indispensable. In many men popularity accompanied successful the latter elements have been conspicuously absent. In an it often seems that the best assurance of success depends upon a surplus of brute energy, rather than upon the possession of the higher qualities of mind and soul. Happily it is the few who strive for place and power. With the mass of mankind content with the present position is the rule. Contentment would be example, accepting the existing constitution of society as an divine appointment. Even the Anglo-Saxon, now with some long like contempt the strife of the world pushing and pushing.

So much cannot be said, however, of the accumulation of capital, which, with most men, largely measures success. The man may not be a great fortune but only an assured competence and security for the future. But the failure to acquire it is so much a shame of the fullest extent. All the best efforts to wealth, business and the professions, the former efforts to the majority the quickest and most certain. Although the percentage of profit has diminished within the past twenty years, the number and magnitude of transactions and the rapidity with which they are made has greatly increased owing to the growing demand and enlarged facilities of trans-

A Fourth of July Wailing

WE stood among the roses sweet
With fragrance and with dew
And watched the flaming turrets rise
In skies of darkest blue
I gently pressed her little hand,
And growing yet more bold,
I dared to leave a bashful kiss
Upon her locks of gold

TWO bright balloons above the trees
Went sailing fast and far,
Bound through the glory of the night
Toward a distant star.
"If side by side they go," I said,
Until they disappear,
Oh, will you take it for a sign
And marry me, my dear?

THEY twinkled upward into space
Two points of ruby light,
And, still together, over the clouds
Were slowly lost to sight.
I turned and clasped her to my breast—
"And thou we, too," I cried,
"Will journey hand in hand through life,"
And so I won my bride

MICHAEL JAVNA

portation. In these respects the business man has a decided advantage, the fault of one determining the number of clients the professional man may have and competition and action correspondingly curtailing his fees.

The smaller rewards are not likely to prevent a large number of the year's graduates from entering the ranks of the professions. Many will be attracted rather by the hope of service to their fellow men and still more by preference and the opportunity afforded for adequate remuneration. If the necessary fortune is not placed on high both purposes may be attained, but it is hard to serve two masters and the highest service must necessarily involve a great deal of indifference to remuneration. The fact remains true, but the ambitious man is never satisfied, but he is ever still longing for something that will be difficult to get at all. In the designation there is disappointment. Moreover, although the goal is before us broader and better traveled, but it is hard to find the after all relative few who win great wealth in either business or the professions because the capacity of the average young man does not enable him to do anything better than what one else can do it. What he has ample capacity or power to produce the quality of heart, and enables him to be true in all the relations of life, and in winning that he may achieve a far greater success than any we have been writing about.

A Mother's Milk

may not fit the requirements of her own offspring. A feeding milk is usually a poor milk. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the standard for more than forty years. Send 10c for "Baby's Diary," 71 Hudson St., N. Y.

Telephone Service is the modern genius of the lamp. With a telephone in your house the resources of the whole city are at your elbow. Rates in Manhattan from \$45 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co., 16 Dec, 111 W. 25th.



THE TOWN SQUAD, WITH THE VILLAGE AT DAYBREAK

A TYPICAL MOMENT
THE SQUAD AT DAY
BREAK

PREPARING THE BALLOON FOR THE ASCENSION

THE PATROL SQUAD IN THE AIR

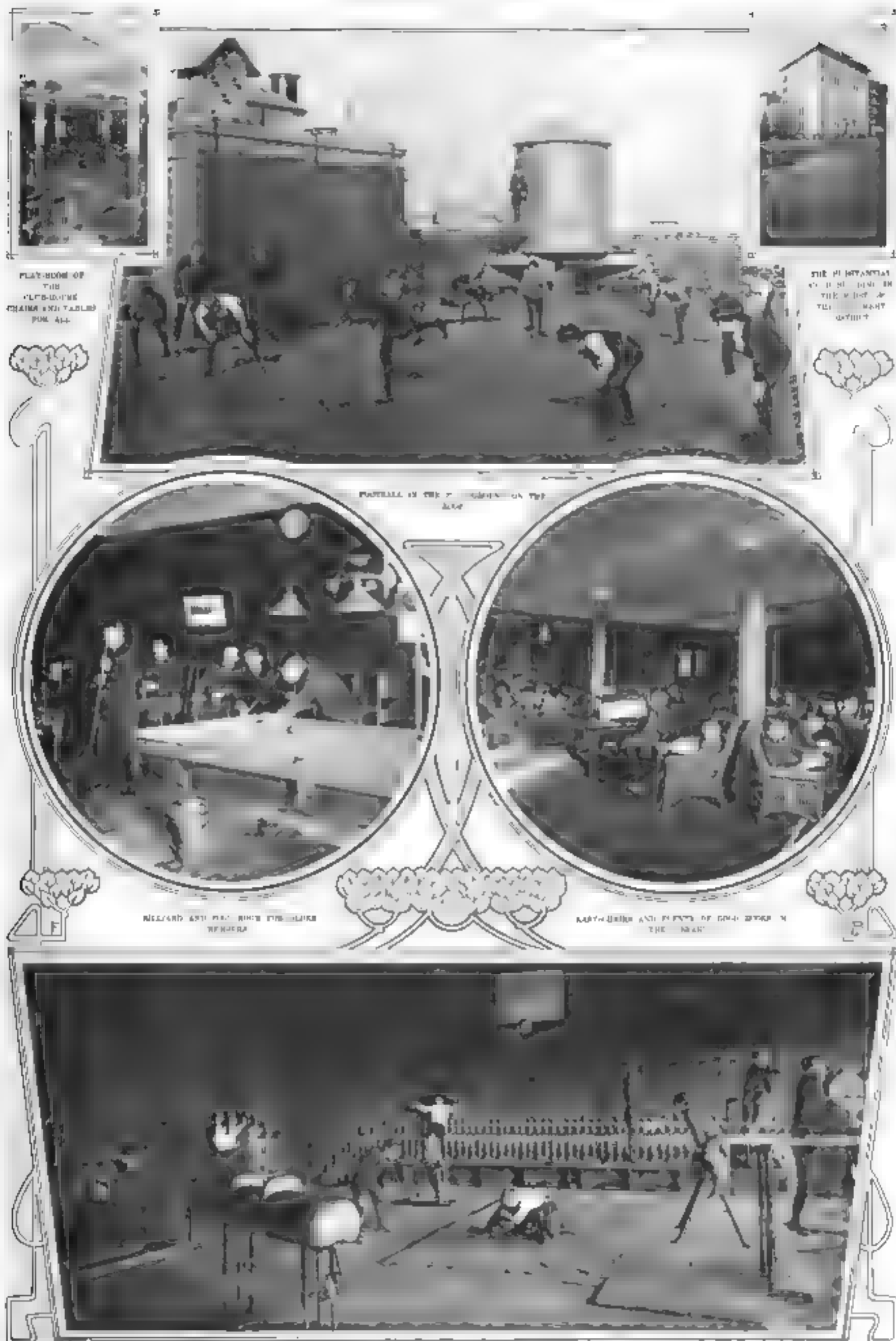
AT NIGHT FIREWORKS PLOTTED THE SQUAD

STRIKE OFF THE SQUAD AT THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITHS

FORWARD SQUAD AT MIDNIGHT, BEATY FROM THE DAY'S EXERCISES

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH" IN A COUNTRY TOWN A DAY OF UNIQUE CELEBRATION AND PATRIOTIC EXCITEMENT FROM EARLY DAWN TILL MIDNIGHT

(From the London World; by Robert T. and others. See page 10)



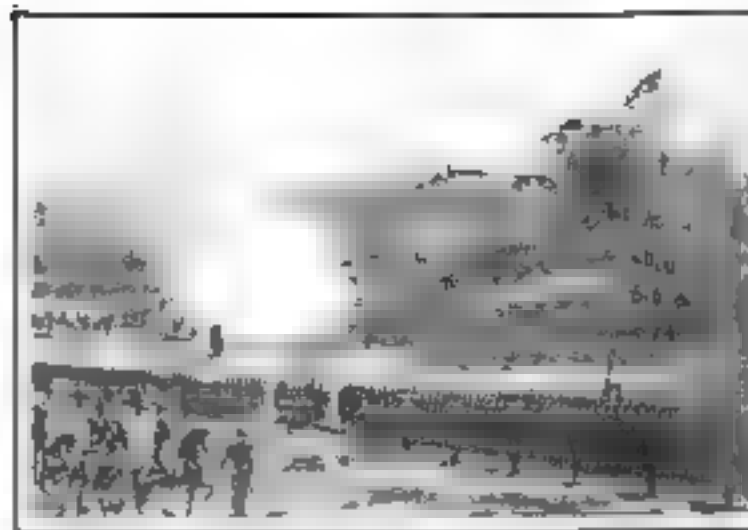
STANDARD, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

THE FINEST CLUB FOR BOYS IN THE WORLD

BUILT THROUGH THE LIBERALITY OF B. H. HARRIMAN, THE NOTED FINANCIER, AND FREE TO NEW YORK'S POOREST CHILDREN.—Photographs by our Staff Photography R. J. Ryan



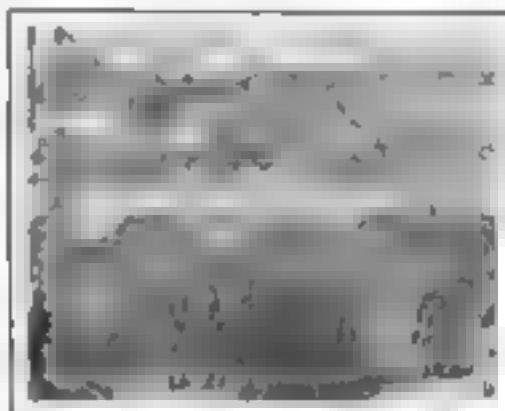
PUBLIC RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT SUTHERLAND IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 17TH.



THE PRINCE REVIEWING THE VOLUNTEERS.



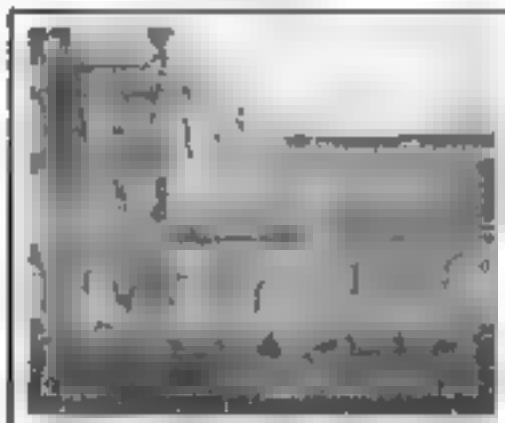
LANDING OF THE PRINCE AT THE BATTERY NEW YORK, ACCOMPANIED BY THE DUKE OF NEW CASTLE, LORD LEICESTER, EARL OF ST. GERMAIN, AND THE REST OF HIS SUITE, OCTOBER 17TH.



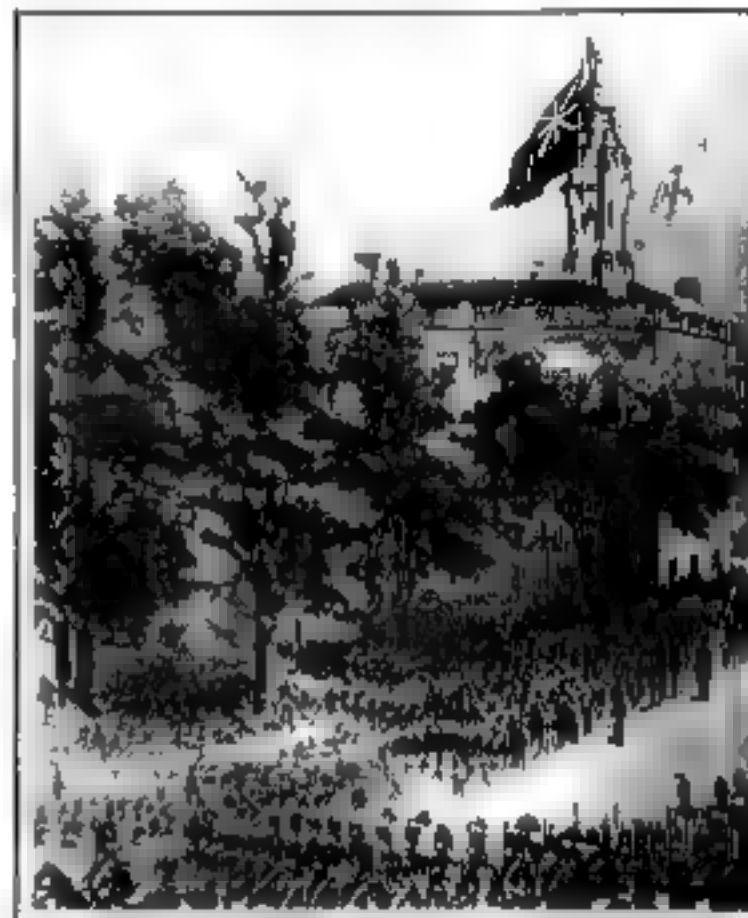
MAJ. GEN. A. J. SMITH, GOV. OF NEW YORK, RECEIVING THE PRINCE AT CANTON GARDEN, OCTOBER 17TH.



THE CONCERT IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE AT MUSIC HALL, BOSTON, OCTOBER 18TH.



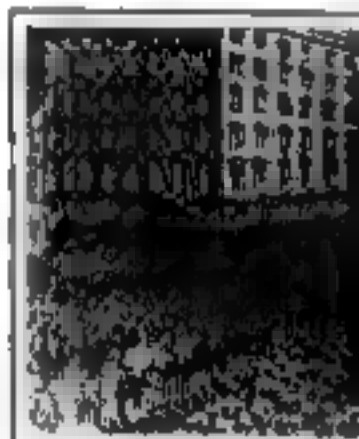
ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 21ST.



THE PRINCE ON THE STEPS OF THE NEW YORK CITY HALL, ON OCTOBER 18TH.



BALL GIVEN BY CHIEFS OF NEW YORK AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, OCTOBER 18TH, IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE.



COLORED-LIGHT PARADE OF THE 10TH, PAST THE GREAT PRINCE.



BALL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE AT THE GREAT BUILDING.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, IN 1860, OF KING EDWARD VII.

REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS AND UNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THAT EVENT OF 1860.

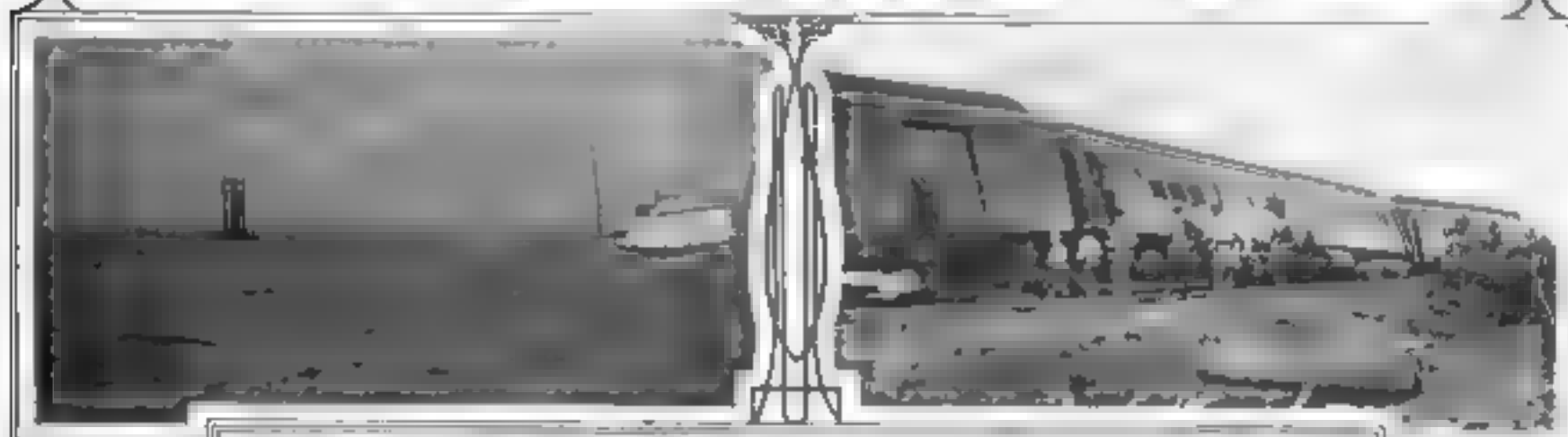
A black and white photograph of a dense forest. The image shows a variety of trees, including tall, slender conifers and shorter, more rounded deciduous trees. The canopy is thick, with sunlight filtering through in patches. The ground is covered in a layer of fallen leaves and branches. The overall scene is a lush, mature woodland.



SONAL INTEREST FROM THE ISSUES OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" AT THAT TIME.



THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION DEDICATED—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A BOAT ON THE LAKE.



OUT, FROM THE SIDE OF THE BUILDING, THE LAKE AND THE CITY OF BOSTON IN THE BACKGROUND.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION DEDICATED—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A BOAT ON THE LAKE.



THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION DEDICATED—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A BOAT ON THE LAKE.



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THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION DEDICATED—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A BOAT ON THE LAKE.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE AND OF TIMELY INTEREST SKILLFULLY PICTURED BY THE CAMERAS OF AMATEURS

Literature of the Day

"OLD BOWEN'S LEGACY," A THRILLING STORY; "BELSHAZZAR," MOST REMARKABLE NOVEL OF THE YEAR

IF MR. EDWIN A. DIX had never written any other book than this fascinating and powerful tale of New England life "Old Bowen's Legacy." The Century Company has alone would suffice to place him in the front rank of living American novelists. It is a brilliant piece of work in every sense of the term, brilliant in its conception and not less so in its execution. Pure love, blind devotion, revengeful hate, greed, selfishness, and the regenerative influence of lofty and noble example are the chief elements entering into the composition of the story and the drama of life played out in its pages. It is a stirring tale, although the scene is laid entirely in a little country village and the characters, for the most part, are simple country folk. It is realistic in the better sense of that much abused term and altogether wholesome in tone although it does not fail to depict certain harsh and forbidding features of human nature. Its philosophy, while not at all obtrusive, is optimistic and inspiring, the emphasis being placed upon the great truth that the world and the people in it are not so bad as some have painted them; that we get out of life after all about what we put in it; that our neighbors and fellow-men generally deal with us as well as we deserve and often a great deal better.

The chief characters of the story are Rhineus Bowen, a meekly old fellow who, in spite of unusual success in money-getting, has neither given nor received much good in the world. Garrett is a crabbed, selfish and cunning farmer, his patient and long-suffering wife, his pretty daughter Vivia, and her young lover; a strolling juggler and various other persons and professional gentlemen of the little village of Bolton where the story is laid. Bowen, the miser, who is converted and heroic in persuasion in his last illness, by the lawyer who has been summoned to draw his will, to make some early provision for his mis-spent life by leaving all his money in the hands of three prominent and upright citizens of the village to be given at their discretion to the object to the person whom it will do the most good. This is the "legacy" which gives the title to the story. Who among the characters we have named receives it is a matter which we will leave to the readers of the book the pleasure of finding out for themselves. We will only venture to say that it goes to the very person who at the outset of the story would seem to be the most unlikely of all to deserve it.

Garrett, his wife and daughter are three personages whose characters are drawn in bold and striking lines. The father is a husband of a type far too common in the class and calling, a peevish, fretful fellow, a chronic grumbler, whose unfeeling and brutal treatment of his faithful wife at last drives that poor woman to desperation, and happiness being suddenly opened, after twenty-five years of misery, to what she believes to be his true character, she leaves him determined never to return, taking with her a young son. The daughter Vivia, goaded by her father's harshness, soon follows her mother, and with her goes the only remaining boy. Thus left to himself in his lonely and deserted home, the peasant a miserable and unhappy year during which he begins to see himself as others see him, and in the end is brought to acknowledge the meanness of his past life and then to become a new and better man, and, with his restored family, a true husband and a kind father. How this evolution is accomplished, and who and what are all the agencies contributing to it, is what the story tells, and in a way that fascinates the reader's interest from the beginning to the end.

Edwin A. Dix, the author of "Old Bowen's Legacy," is about forty years of age and was born, and formerly lived, in Newark, N. J. He was graduated in 1881 at Princeton, where he took the highest honors in his class, winning the first place of scholarship and being made Latin salutatorian and a fellow in history. He is a lawyer by profession, though he has not practiced for a number of years. He was at one time literary editor of The Churchman. Mr. Dix has lived in different parts of this country, has visited Europe many times, and has made a tour around the world.

Special arrangements have been made by Leslie's Weekly whereby its readers may obtain a handsome copy of this remarkable novel, with Leslie's Weekly for three months for \$1.50 prepaid. All that is necessary to secure it is to cut out and send to Leslie's Weekly the following coupon with the sum mentioned, or, if you do not wish to mutilate your paper, copy this form and send it in.



EDWIN A. DIX, AUTHOR OF "OLD BOWEN'S LEGACY."



WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS, A POWERFUL AUTHOR AT PRESENT.

NO NOVEL is more powerful none describes with greater force the strongest human passions, the fundamental elements of life, more states the reader's feelings and sympathies more deeply than the "Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Undoubtedly, here is no stronger true description of the agony which so much of us live through as part of the career of human life. LESLIE'S WEEKLY is continuously offering for a fine cloth-bound volume of the "Scarlet Letter" postpaid for four cents. If you wish to obtain the book fill out the following coupon and send it to us with twenty cents in cash.

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NO PERIOD in human history and no personages who have figured in the annals of our race furnish the ideal elements of a drama of the highest and most intense sort for stirring tragedy and picturesque romance in such range and completeness as the period embracing the reign of the later Babylonian kings, the mighty but ill-fated Nebuchadnezzar and his successor the still mightier and more ill-fated Belshazzar whose short-lived triumph and fearful downfall are described with such wonderful power and startling vividness in the fifth and sixth chapters of the Book of Daniel. Babylon was then at the height of its glory a city famous throughout the known world for its great distances, its stupendous walls, its gorgeous palaces, its beautiful hanging gardens, and its colossal temples and noisy eddies, the ruins of which as they are now brought up to light by the archaeologist are wonderful beyond description.

It is this Babylon, Babylon the Great, the city whose very name has become a synonym for magnificence for wild, gorgeous and unbridled revelry, for the extreme of despotic cruelty and sensual indulgence—it is this Babylon, Queen of the ancient world, which Mr. William Stearns Davis, the author of "A Friend to Caesar," has chosen as the scene of his latest and greatest romance.

The narrative moves on through scenes of dazzling splendor, of gorgeous feasts and revellings, through bloody tumults and thrilling adventures with real beauty and still more real truth, until the climax is reached in the wonderful feast in Belshazzar's palace when surrounded by a brilliant array of courtiers, slaves and dancing girls the supreme monarch orders his appointed triumph and the achievement of all his great desires in an orgy such as even Babylon in all its glistering history had never seen before. But just as the prize seems within his grasp, before the startled eyes of the King and his companions appears the mysterious light bearing the fearful words on the wall, to be interpreted by the priest (Babai), dragged in from prison for his purpose, and to be followed by a swift and awful fulfillment before the night is over. This last and most fearful picture in this drama of ancient days is drawn by the author with the hand of a master, with such vivid coloring, such fidelity to life, in such bold and striking lines, that once read it can never be effaced from the memory.

The whole story is steeped in Orientalism of the ancient and true Babylonian type, the author evidently having made a careful and minute study of the general history and traditions of the city of Belshazzar, as well as of the scriptural narrative of the time, which, in certain particulars, he has followed closely and wisely. A more fascinating story it would be difficult to conceive. The publishers on their part have fully matched the story so far as typographical art and the skill of the illustrator and decorator can do it and in these respects the volume leaves nothing to be desired. In eight full-page pictures the artist Ziegler has set forth in many strong illustrations in the story, full of the spirit of the tale and as striking in their way as the narrative itself.

In all probability Mr. William Stearns Davis, the author of the successful and popular novels, "A Friend to Caesar," "God Wills It," and the recent "Belshazzar," (Leslie's Weekly, Page 6 to 7) the finest of all, would repudiate the idea that he is a precocious and yet a man who has scored no many literary triumphs before he has reached the age of twenty-five may surely stand as an example of an early and remarkable development of genius. For seven years out of the twenty-five Mr. Davis was regarded as a confirmed invalid, unable to pursue regular study or to do work of any kind. During those years, when regular study was impossible, Mr. Davis diverted himself by reading historical works and those on the private life of ancient peoples. His favorite historians are Gibbon and Motley. Recovering his health young Davis entered Harvard College in 1887 and was graduated with high honors in 1900, having done four years' work in three.

We have made arrangements whereby we are able to offer a copy of "Belshazzar" the remarkable story above described, together with LESLIE'S WEEKLY for three months, for \$1.50. The regular retail price of the novel alone is \$1.50 and the subscription price of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for three months is \$1.00, a total of \$2.50. If taken separately. All that is necessary to take advantage of our offer and secure a copy of "Belshazzar" and LESLIE'S WEEKLY for three months is to copy in writing or cut out and send to the publishers the following coupon with the sum mentioned.

Leslie's Summer Library
No 2 Summer
BELSHAZZAR, By William Stearns Davis

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Address _____
City _____ State _____
Post Office _____

I enclose \$1.50 for both the book and the subscription.

Leslie's Summer Library
No 1 Summer
OLD BOWEN'S LEGACY, By Edwin A. Dix

Publisher Leslie's Weekly
15 Fifth Avenue, New York

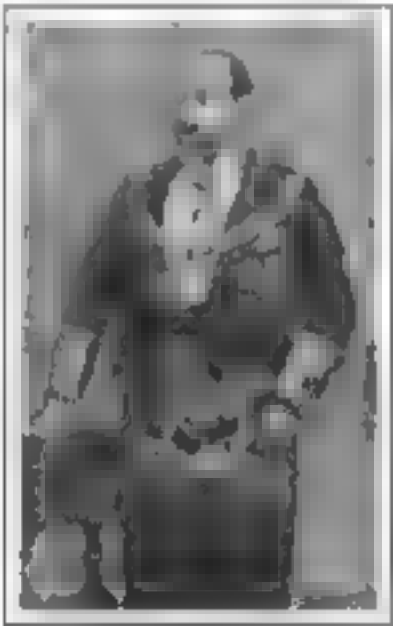
Please send me—
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1 copy of "Belshazzar" for \$1.00
1 copy of "A Friend to Caesar" for \$1.00
1 copy of "God Wills It" for \$1.00
1 copy of "The Scarlet Letter" for \$1.00



PRINCE OF WALES, KING EDWARD VII, AT ST. ANDREW'S PARK, SCOTLAND, 1901. HE IS THE MAN IN THE CENTER OF THE GROUP. (From the "Illustrated London News.")



AS THE KING OF THE NORTH BRITISH



AS A FINE MAN



AS A MODERN FIGHTER



IN CIVIL DRESS



AS A COURTEOUS GENTLEMAN



AS A VETERAN



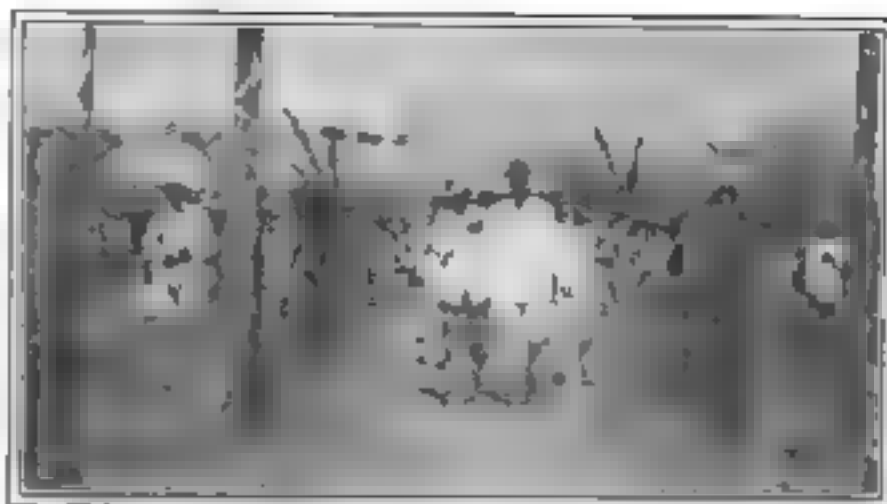
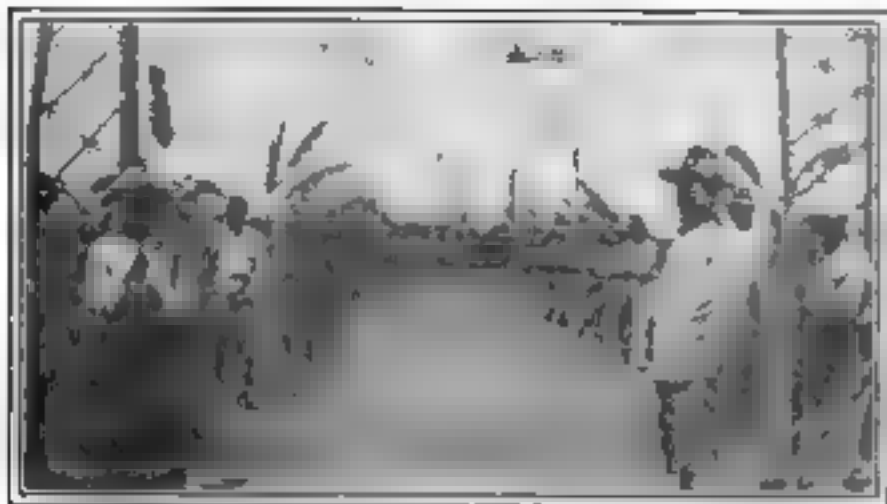
AS A HUNTER



IN WALKING DRESS

KING EDWARD VII, PHOTOGRAPHED IN VARIOUS COSTUMES.

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SURRENDER OF THE LAST OF THE SAMAR INSURGENTS.—(Continued from page 1.)

Strangling a Free Press in Manila

By Sydney Adamson

THE LAST mail from the Philippines brought a copy of the Manila Freedom with a marked editorial entitled "A Few Hard Facts." It began with a quotation from my article, "Jewish Actions at War in the Philippines," which appeared in *Isaac's Weekly* of February 14th this year. A circular letter accompanied the newspaper, signed by Solomon F. Hirsch, the editor. It stated that he was not as fond of these persecutors, and A. H. Stone, general manager, never had brought against them by the Philippine press commission and for espionage like and action under the Philippine espionage law and removal of this particular settlement.

The Manila press has had a rather checkered career. Under General Elia it hardly breathed, so firmly did the master sit upon it by the throat. Toward the end of General MacArthur's reign it began to pick up courage, and with no aid of the still omnipotent American newspaper men of Manila elements had the freedom of Park Row as at hand. The habit of non-resistance acquired during the period of martial law was hard to throw off and the first attempts at revolt were manifested by copying winning articles from the press of the United States, in 1945 the Manila Times copied an article from my pen which appeared in *Lamark's Weekly*. I had guessed that a number of strong friendships would be made the war. The Manila Times printed the article and printed this new name of the student who had been selected.

The first big situation, however, was the

publication of a long article by two of his teachers in which a Spanish paper in Madrid making a list of persons of classes against Franco legends and thanks to Franco, the list was never published. In 1946, Franco's "El Combate" asked me for food and medicine for a year of 1946 prison. In the Madrid freedom press, the newspaper of the Spanish Republic, an effort was made to publish the story, but he replied he did not.

[illegible]

The 1961 appointment was the justification in fact by the Manila Times of my article, "A Counter-Proposition to the 1961 Appointment," and it was, appearing in the 1961 Yearbook of Psychiatry, 1961, 1, 107-110. Furthermore, in fact in the month that night "before" and people stopped me to shake hands and thank me for telling the truth about the situation. That article explained what all felt and knew to be true but which at that time no other person had as strongly stated. In a number of years of exile to my exile that the 1961 counter-proposal had received no work at the commission and proved given by the acceptance of Manila as conclusion as strongly strengthening the

monarch. I believe in the responsibilities that we do have toward each other as citizens of this great nation. I believe in the values that we have passed on to our children and that we must continue to pass on to our grandchildren. I believe in the strength of our families and the importance of the home. I believe in the power of the individual and the responsibility of each of us to do our part. I believe in the future of our country and the hope that we have for the children of America.

[illegible]

It is with few exceptions that a few years of the history of the country have been so full of interest and excitement as the present. The country is now in a state of transition, and the people are looking for a new era of progress and prosperity.

tranquillity. In the civil responsibility of that dozen or more half-disguised revolutionary advertisements printed in Spanish and had a curious story. Major Allen of the intelligence committee. The civil committee did not see responsibility. But in the presence of Spaniards or Americans who, in the course of an ill informed investigation of the islands there certainly be considerable and that, which is a significant development in the future. Just the courage to say as the time and opportunity. With the American people really alive to the facts, we hope they would add their condemnation.

Peace Conference in Samar

ONE OF the most important of the conferences of immigrants in the Philippines was arranged at a conference held on the Cauderas River, island of Palawan, early in April, between General David H. Smith, commanding the American forces, and the Filipino chief executives. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the immigration of Filipinos to the United States and to discuss the immigration of Americans to the Philippines. The conference was held in a large hall and was attended by a large number of officials. The conference was held in a large hall and was attended by a large number of officials. The conference was held in a large hall and was attended by a large number of officials.

Midsummer Theatricals in New York

VERY FREQUENT

LY the performance of stock companies where a change of bill occurs weekly and far from being satisfactory owing to the haste with which such productions are made. A notable exception to this condition is to be found in the work of the F. F. Proctor stock company appearing at the vaudeville theatres, bearing the name of that enterprising manager. Here especially careful preparation, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Band, whose name is well known in theatrical circles, is given to all the plays presented by the different divisions of the large company.

Those discussions alternate at the several theatres, with clubs each in turn called to present its specialty for more than one week at a time, so that the players are given opportunity to become familiar with their parts and to get the best possible results.

Appling the summer season when most of the other theatres are closed the work of this company is brought into no little prominence and is a chief source of enjoyment to quite a portion of our play-going public. To strike a popular vein, comedies usually are presented, and are in most

cases plays which have recently secured successes in the higher-priced play houses. The roster of players includes the names of many who are well known outside of stock work. Among these may be mentioned Miss Adelaide Kears, who was last for E. M. Sorbero, and

NEW PLANTING MATERIAL

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since Howard's ap-
pearance in Mr. Webster's
production of "Hamil-
ton." Miss Keen is
the possessor of con-
siderable beauty and
charm of manner, and
her ability to dramat-
ize is attested by her
many successes in
the other hand, as
in the work of Miss
who is pleasantly re-

wood." "The Chaparral," and "Killing Birds" complete the list. The roof-gardens are now comprising with the continuous laurel-like hedges, and Manhattan Beach has recently opened with Frank Jumbly as "New Simplicity" as the first attraction. Fain's spectacle of "The Burning of Rome" is also attracting large crowds to the last named pleasure resort and is one of the most notorious things yet attempted in this line. It employs a large cast, and specialities such as jugglery, dancing and trick bicycling are introduced.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Price 10 Cents



GEORGE

LESLIE SUGGESTED TO THE JUDGE COMPANY

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

SOME WEEKS ago the press dispatches from Birmingham introduced that a Southern gentleman of much



ALL-THUW QILJAHATH,
A smaller population group with
large families.

While having their picnic the children at his school were often getting lost through the roof of a building, the school by this time had been rebuilt into a true learning center. It is a life time ago for these boys if it were not for the accident at his school. Mr. (Leland) is a true type of the Southerner who has come down from the plantation, the old plantation class of the Southern class. He parents with him, with his children and his children. He came to the South and he began to see the true South and he grew up according to the standards of that well-known school, the school, President W. H. (Leland) of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Normal, Ala.

LONDON. We all remember many distinguished foreigners in his month, but King Leopold, the paramount chief of Belgium, will surely be the strongest of them all. He is described as being an enlightened potentate with quite English ideas. One of his kins hardly speaks an English as it might be. He has a great wide fringe which is moved by eighty men, at least of rank. The prime minister himself has to ply the rod at one of the eighty. For this sport he has to dress himself of his European clothes and take his place with seventy nine others and the himself with their close round the waist and lion's mane on their heads.

NEPT FAR from the city of Dublin, Ireland, lies Doolin, one of the loveliest country houses in the

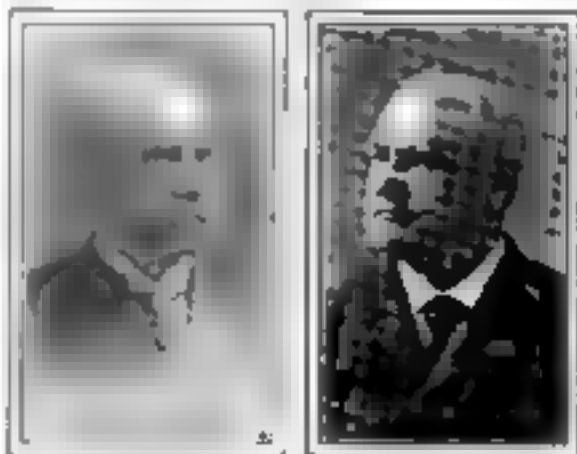


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fresh format.

the Harbush campaign. Mrs. Harbush has shared in the full the anxieties and triumphs which have fallen to the lot of all soldiers wives during the last few years. For in 1918 Robert's first six-months' camp and private secretary her husband took part in the most thrilling moments of the momentous South African struggle, now happily brought to an end.

NAT IN years has the Republican party at Longwood had such a sharp one of its own making through it as that caused by the Cuban reciprocity bill. The cleavage thus made has separated some of the most prominent men in the party men who have hitherto stood solidly together in support of Republican measures and policies. What effect this division and the feeling it has engendered will have upon the post-war future of the party time alone can tell. On the one hand, there have been Republicans who have favored reciprocity from the beginning, believing with President Roosevelt that only by the adoption of such a measure could the United States fulfill its obligations to the new republic and start it upon a happy, prosperous and successful career. The acknowledged leader of this wing of the party has been the veteran Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich. During his twenty-one years of continuous service in Congress, Senator Aldrich has been an able and successful leader in many legislative and parliamentary con-

often had more time more time than that through which he has just passed. As for the leadership of the so-called "mavericks," that distinction is open to anyone, as Secretary Elliott of the Virginia Education Society, Eugene Meador, an uncommitted one, who he declared that under his leadership the long struggle had been won (which Meador's had never to be ended and as he said). His defense of the policy of opposition to the President said that he had not seen any progress (MEADOR) and but for the sake of the people's money, a man of reluctance of the tariff, when the people of this or the Union government would not be all probably get a dollar of three dollars. The Secretary (Elliott) said that he had not and think was upon the verge of simply saying "stop it now" and that in case of action, which he was to be in the state in which a brief period, he was not going to do it, the only of the state with the following (MEADOR) himself. He had been into the trouble in 1935. Mr. Elliott has worked in and with his party on all points very much has done and a little valuable and could



በጊዜው ላይ የገዢው ስራ ለማድረግ ለሚችል ሁኔታ ማዘጋጀትና ለሚገባው ስራ ማድረግ ለሚችል ሁኔታ ማዘጋጀት ይባላል።

ing merger of the system to the proposed rate to the
 question and that it has not yet decided whether they
 should have decided to be less judgmental.

[illegible]

The greatest enemy of fiction—Photograph by L. A. Falvey.

found that the community had come to realize that the current measures in the context of all the measures had not, or not nearly as well as wishing to find a solution honoring itself. A listening is clearly upon us with respect to the truth that is this and which we who represent its future must develop as, naturally.

PROBABLY THE widest man on record to be regularly ordained to the ministry of any church in



DR. GEORGE F. BARNARD,
 Professor of the History of the
 United States, University of Chicago

[illegible][illegible]

PHYSIOLOGY counts for anything in the determination of character the young man whose pursuit



RECEIVED: 14 JANUARY 1998
 ACCEPTED: 10 FEBRUARY 1998

dent and a late convert. A few weeks ago, while he was on a mission, Mr. Vanderbilt figured to some extent in the newspaper in the alleged effort of correspondence to independence in a Rhode Island case. He had recently purchased a lot with land in Middletown in the Rhode Island case in the first of going to work in business New Haven and that place on his own property. It was one of these cases in the alleged effort was mentioned. Nothing seems to be a matter of the change however which might easily have arisen through an error of address and

It would be a difficult task if not an impossible one to persuade any half dozen men usually brought together in a committee of opinion on saving the great nation who were not of the old cloth would agree on dealing with Lord Haringham but Julius we was the greatest man of genius in the old nobility of the six would accept that very generous estimate of himself as the greatest foreigner of all time. Each of these names be reasonably sure would accept Shakespeare as the greatest poet of Latin Letters above every in Western Europe the great poet of the modern age. And where will be found the man out of England to agree with Thomas More when he says of Luther that he was the greatest pen and quill in saving David of the Jews. Where any one has concluded?



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, WHERE KING EDWARD WAS SICK, AND WHERE THE DANGEROUS OPERATION THE APPENDICITIS WAS PERFORMED.

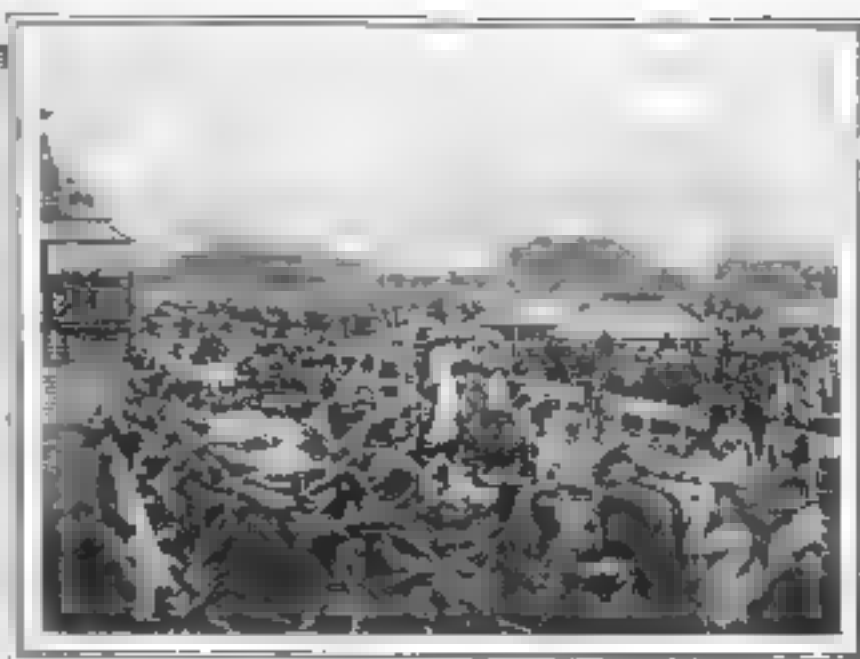


AMERICA'S EAGER INTEREST IN THE WELFARE OF KING EDWARD

CROWDS IN FRONT OF THE BULLETIN BOARDS ON NEWSPAPER ROW, NEW YORK, READ THE DISPATCHES FROM THE SICK ROOM OF ENGLAND'S STRICKEN MONARCH. Photograph by our staff photographer, G. B. Leroy



WATCHING PARTIES ARE THE ORDER OF THE DAY



FASHIONABLE WOMEN IN THEIR CARRIAGES TELL THE IMPRESSION OF WASHINGTON PARK

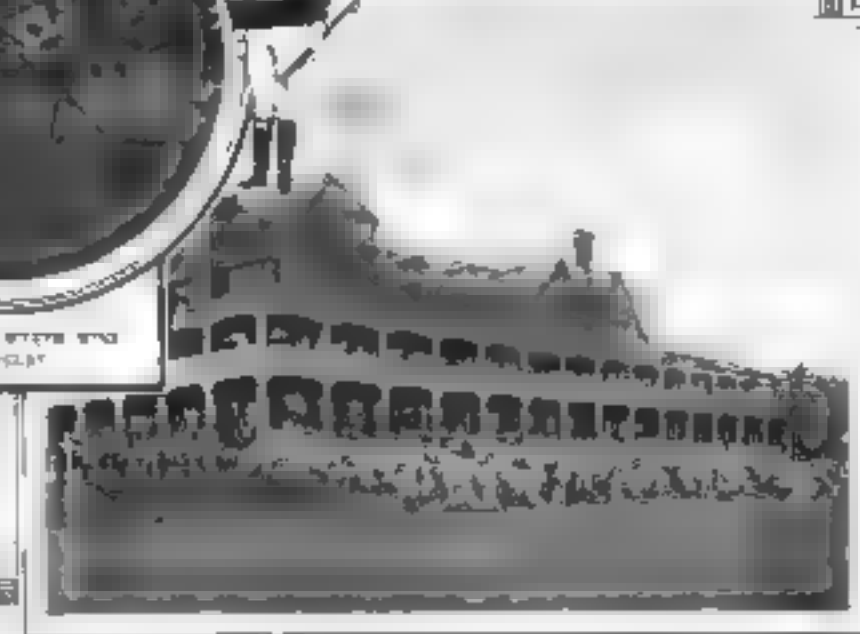


CROWDS IN EVERY CORNER OF THE TRACK

CALL TO THE RESTAURANT BOOTH



THE HUGE GRAND-STAND PACKED FROM CHOCK TO BOOF



ARRIVAL BEFORE THE RACE AT THE EXCLUSIVE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB

CHICAGO'S MOST FASHIONABLE RACING EVENT THE GREAT DERBY.
 STYLISH TURNOUTS AND GAYLY GOWNED SOCIETY FOLK THROUG WASHINGTON PARK AT THE BRILLIANT OPENING
 OF THE WESTERN TURF SEASON.—Photographs by E. E. Wright.



REVIVAL OF TENNIS

TOURNAMENT OF THE "RECENT ATHLETE" CLUB IN BROOKLYN, IN WHICH THE FOREMOST QUARTER PLAYERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONTESTED—LITTLE AND ALEXANDER VS. ALBERT VS. A. CLOSTER (3) AND E. C. WEAVER (4) VS. DOUGLAS (5) VS. 6.

Southern Beauties Who Typify Flowers.

AN OLD FASHIONED custom has been revived in the South as prominent society women find of wearing a flower flower in their hair becoming identified. The popular Mrs. Virginia Venable of Raleigh, North Carolina, was known as "the girl of the year" for her beauty. She is now a widow and her husband was killed in the war. She is now a widow and her husband was killed in the war. She is now a widow and her husband was killed in the war.

Protecting Pure Food Products.

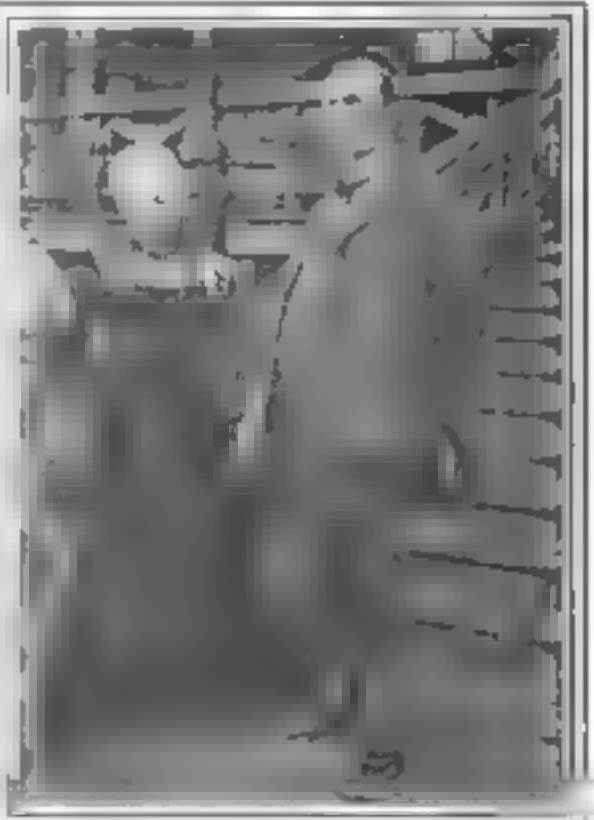
BESTIES SUPPRESSING the adulteration of food products the authorities are often asked questions to prevent a kindred fraud namely the quaffing for sale of articles of food as new varieties under names which displace or closely resemble those of old and usually better articles. It has come to pass that a representative food commission is sought to be organized by manufacturers to protect the public. The request comes from the fact that the public is being deceived by cheap imitations and because the public is being deceived by cheap imitations and because the public is being deceived by cheap imitations.

Rare Public Spirit.

IN A DAY when jockeying up and down people's expenses and extravagant bills of public service are common it is refreshing to find a man who is not so much interested by money as by the public good. An example is an employee of the New York Southwestern railway who has just been elected to the position of president of the union. He is a man of rare public spirit and his election is a tribute to his rare public spirit.

Outings.

AN INTERESTING account of a party given by the New York Southwestern railway for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the poor is given in the article. The party was given at the New York Southwestern railway and was a success. The money raised was used for the relief of the poor. The party was given at the New York Southwestern railway and was a success.



THE CONGRESS OF AMERICA

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT OF WHIST PLAYERS

AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE CONGRESS AT THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, MANHATTAN BEACH (4-5-01)

"THE WHIST QUEEN" MISS KATE WHELOCH, OF MILWAUKEE, AND E. J. TORNEY, PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE.



LOVELY SOUTHERN WOMEN AND THEIR FAVORITE FLOWERS

REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT AND PICTURESQUE CUSTOM BY WHICH EACH SOCIETY LEADER IS ASSOCIATED WITH A BEAUTIFUL BLOSSOM.

Are the Police Responsible for Crime?

A Study by Professor Guy Morrison Walker



been perpetrated in the very hearts of most of our largest cities.

The perpetrators of these crimes have enjoyed such immunity from arrest and punishment that citizens have ceased to rely upon the police for protection, and have taken to arming themselves. Shop windows are full of automatic dirks, bowie-knives, derringers, and revolvers while the streets have been growing noticeably less peaceful of carrying concealed weapons, no protest of bloody manifestations, is again upon the increase. Apprehension has not been confined to the question of personal safety alone for property is likewise threatened. Their shops of watchmen, shoeshine institutions, and a large number of guards on duty, and storekeepers with packages of value are shadowed by detectives who never sleep.

All his means a tremendous private expenditure for the purpose of creating that protection which our citizens are entitled to expect and to receive at the hands of the police. It is a police system which is not only a waste of money but a source of danger to the community.

In spite of the great cost of the present police system, the police are not only a failure in their own right, but they are a source of contempt for law. Each instance of criminality as have been witnessed in most of our large cities recently cannot have been infrequent. They are the result of the initiation idea of government that has been a source of danger to the community. The police are not only a failure in their own right, but they are a source of contempt for law. Each instance of criminality as have been witnessed in most of our large cities recently cannot have been infrequent. They are the result of the initiation idea of government that has been a source of danger to the community.

The enforcement of law, especially in our cities, has for a long time been left almost entirely to local police. It has been their duty to preserve order, to protect the property and persons of citizens, and to keep the criminal elements under control. The police certainly cannot complain of the place that we have given them, for we have clothed them with authority representing the dignity of the law, placed in the hands of the police the right of the right of the law, and then sent them forth to maintain the law. They have done well, and we should thank them for it. They have done well, and we should thank them for it.

It is hard to realize how large a place in the popular mind the policeman occupies as the representative of government. It is necessary to get out among the plain people, down among the "submerged third," and see how much their daily lives are regulated by the policeman on their beat. A large class of our citizens daily govern their daily conduct according to the dictation of some police officer. Especially at that time of the lives of police reports are of such importance that all that class who walk along the border line of open crime wondering with each day whether the setting sun will find them still free. Taught only in the school of experience, their reputation of police officers is such that they are feared and their ideas of law and order are such that they are represented and are representative of the police. To their untamed comprehension the policeman is not longer the man of the law, but he is the law itself.

There is a vast difference between the various methods of the police. The police are not only a failure in their own right, but they are a source of contempt for law. Each instance of criminality as have been witnessed in most of our large cities recently cannot have been infrequent. They are the result of the initiation idea of government that has been a source of danger to the community.

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The Supreme Event in American History

HOW INDEPENDENCE WAS DECLARED ON JULY 4th, AND THE GREATEST NATION IN THE WORLD WAS BORN

IT HAS BEEN the dominant theme in the newspaper headlines for several weeks that the U.S. Supreme Court has taken the case of *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* and will decide whether the federal government's attempt to restrict abortion is constitutional. While the Court's decision may be a watershed in the history of the nation, it will have little effect on the lives of the vast majority of Americans.

lighter and lighter strains, and modern flower patterns are found in every land, including the cold and snow of the alpine, of being changed and lost, as well as what appears in the light of it to many as a natural result, and factious attempts to hold the antiquity of the American exhibition that in the same time make them particularly interesting to all those engaged in the American exhibition, as well as to the public in general. It is not to be denied that the American exhibition is a great success, and that the public in general is well satisfied with the result. It is not to be denied that the American exhibition is a great success, and that the public in general is well satisfied with the result.

But the 14 who
dine in the hall
of St. Paul's are
not as yet in
the light of a
new start in
change of men
from British
to American
food. In America
the people eat
what they like, all
things considered.
On the people's
side the house of
representatives
has had to
work hard to
bring about a
change in the
British government
and in the
British people.

In October - & the first practical suggestion of the colonies that they were no more than Philadelphians to be considered what comes about it takes a long time to get down to the bottom of the thing as he put it there are other acts of executive oppression - the spirit of great injustice was unmistakable. It was perfectly clear perfectly represented and very plain indeed. It was even declared that since they the colonies cannot a separate representation be British Parliament they are bound to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their own national Legislatures. But in the case of the Government interference this same Congress will petition to King George imploring him as the loving father of your whole people to restore their rights. They did not know if they yet they might as well have sacrificed the great stream now in the White Mountains of their own New

These problems have more subtlety and subtleties than what we have mentioned thus far. The purpose of the book is to provide a guide to the subtleties of the theory.

In the 1990s, the relationship between the two countries has been characterized by a series of events that have led to a significant deterioration in relations. The most notable of these events is the 1998-1999 crisis, which saw the United States and its allies intervene in Kosovo. This intervention was widely criticized by the Chinese government, which viewed it as a violation of international law and a threat to its sovereignty. In response, China took a series of measures to support the Kosovo Albanians, including providing humanitarian aid and supporting their efforts to establish a self-governing administration. This support was seen as a direct challenge to the United States and its allies, and it led to a series of diplomatic and economic sanctions against China. The crisis also led to a significant increase in military spending by both countries, and it has since become a major point of contention in Sino-American relations.

derivation that possessed by brains of the people from that nation. In medical cases, the boy was also the first to give a history of King George visiting the place. A pangloss appeared in the scene of the blue palm which seemed out of words and was in the middle of it.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold, crisp air. It felt like a fresh blanket after a long, hot journey. The ground below was a patchwork of green fields and small villages, each with its own unique charm. I had heard that the countryside was beautiful, and now I knew it was true. The sun was shining brightly, casting a warm glow over everything. I took a deep breath and smiled, feeling a sense of peace and tranquility. This was exactly what I needed.

[illegible][illegible]

It took a great deal of spirit to do this. The British were the King's men and it was the day he was fighting in a war against the French in America. But his sense of duty and his sense of justice were stronger than his sense of self-interest. He was a man of great courage and great conviction. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for what he believed in. He was a man who was not afraid to risk his life for his country. He was a man who was not afraid to die for his country. He was a man who was not afraid to be remembered as a hero. He was a man who was not afraid to be remembered as a great man. He was a man who was not afraid to be remembered as a great man.



ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИЦИИ

Hejlskov and others have shown that among the best-selling adult fiction paperbacks and the hardcover line the most successful Western authors have been the great American novelists, Fitzgerald and Ford Madox Ford, both of whom were members of the "lost generation" and the great generation of the 1920s. And they were fighting in World War I, not by fighting, as Americans might assume, and not for much pay either. There are, he said, signs the generation of 1914-18 and the generation that fought the Spanish Civil War are also going to be particularly strong in the fiction market, and that war was the particularly strong of the two, which was best argued in *World War Fiction*, published in 1965. In that paper Heinemann was called upon to describe to post-war British publishers in America that was the only source of funds for the foreign literature fund, and that further in the postwar era, Page 4.

The delegate at Philadelphia saw at once that the die had been cast and it was now truly independent or an adjourned (vacant) more than death. It was so named for nominal use to give vent to the thought and

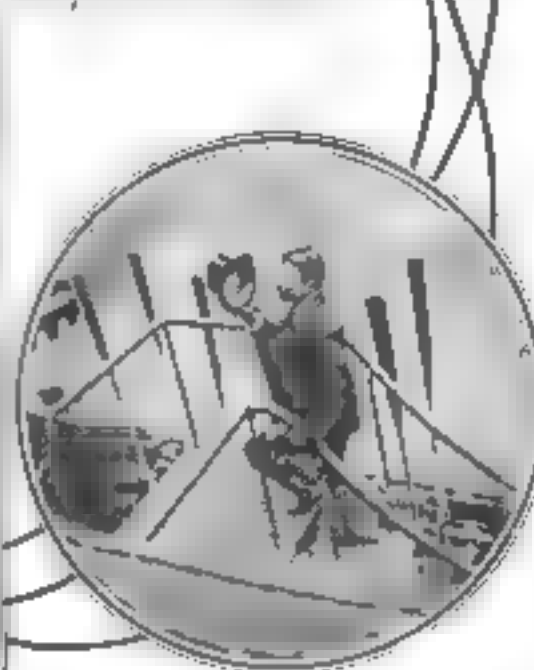
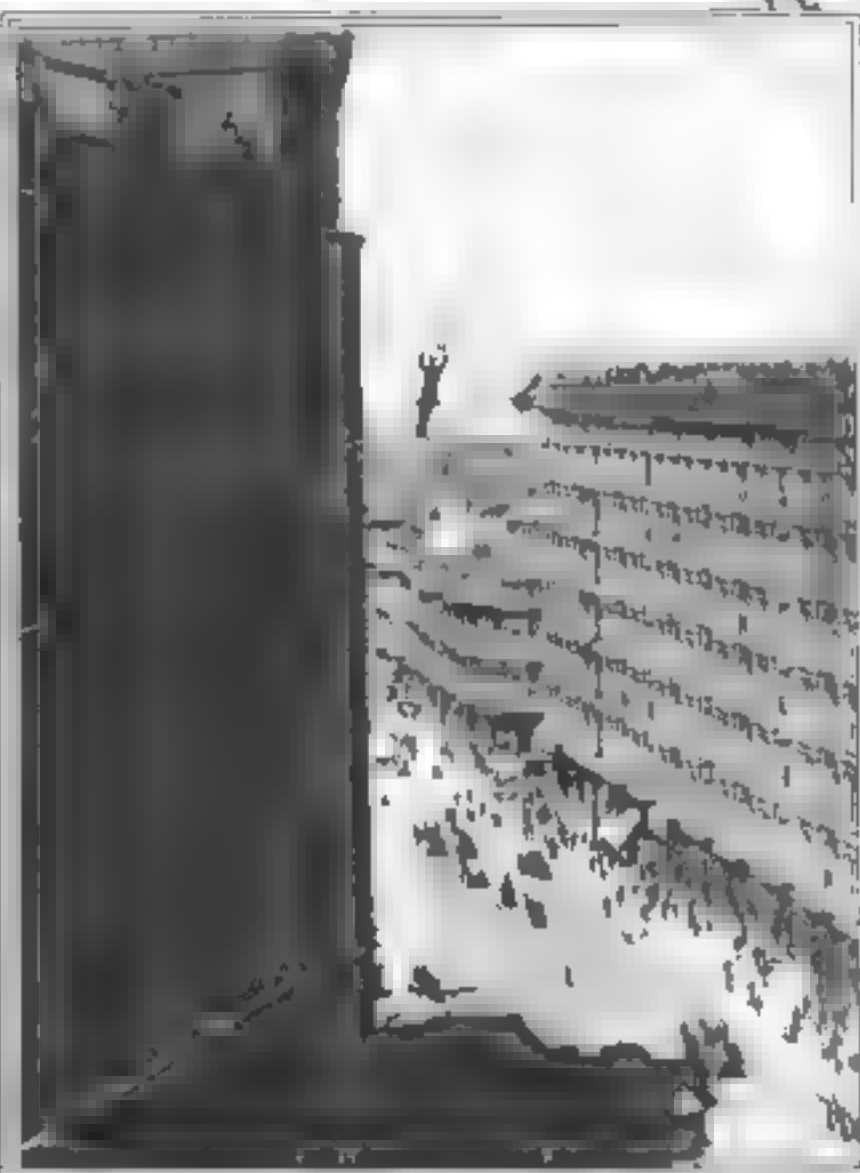
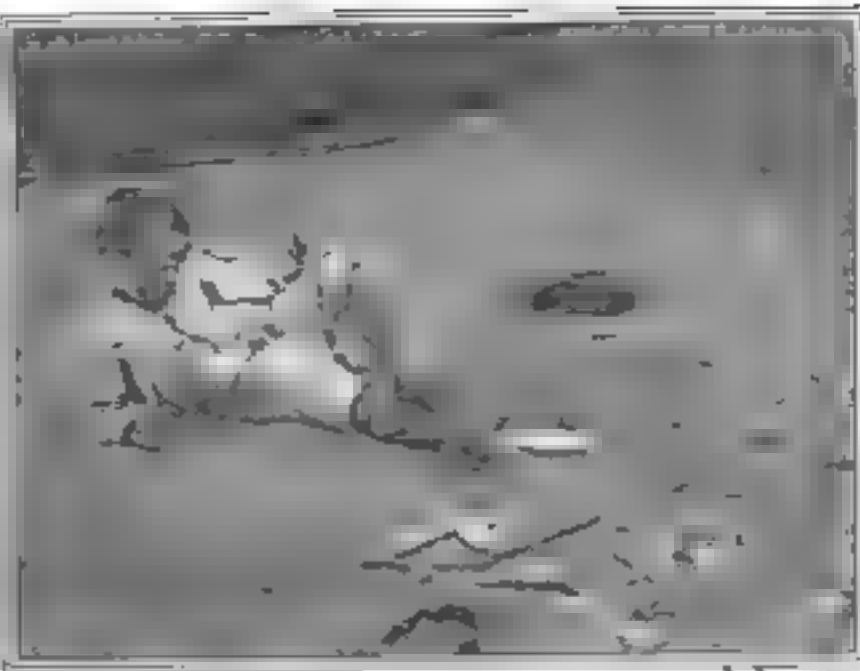
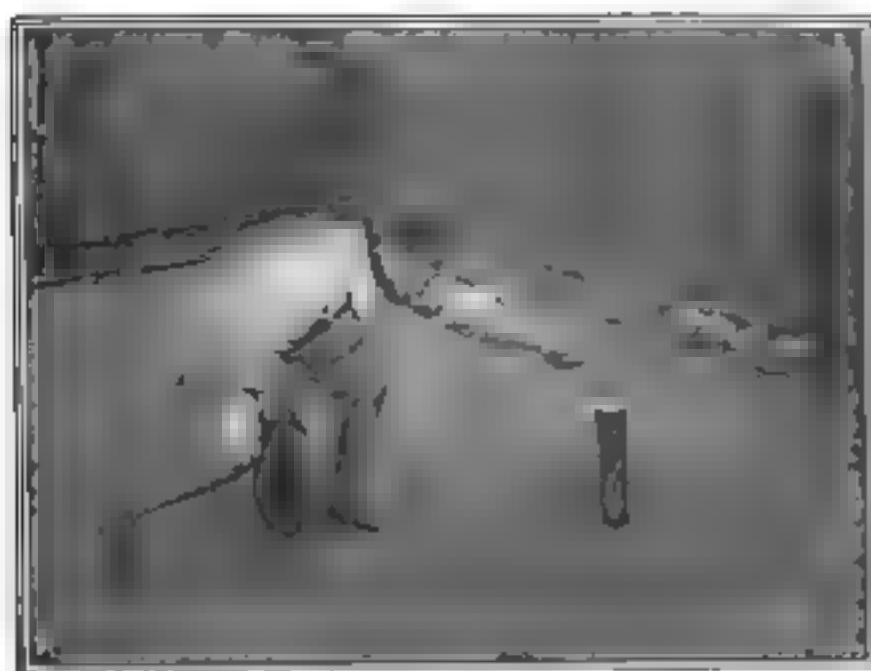


PRINCESS OF WALES, ENGLAND'S NEXT QUEEN

FORMERLY PRINCESS VICTORIA OF TECK. SHE IS OF ROYAL ENGLISH BLOOD AND POPULAR WITH THE MASSES.



EDWARD ALBERT, THE NEXT PRINCE OF WALES.
THE EIGHT YEAR OLD SON OF PRINCE GEORGE, AND GRANDSON OF KING EDWARD VII.



ADMIRAL MCCLURE'S VISIT TO MEMPHIS. THE FLEET IS SEEN
IN A PARADE, BROUGHT BY ITS CONSPIRACY.
A. E. (H) Memphis Press.

UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "KANSAS" IN DOCK AT
PACIFIC COAST CITY.
A. E. (H) Memphis Press.

FREDERICK ROOSEVELT BOARDING THE PERCHER WAR-SHIP
"GASTON" DURING HIS RECENT VISIT.
A. E. (H) Memphis Press.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.
FOURTH OF JULY SUBJECTS AND SCENES OF NATIONAL IMPORT IN THE CONTRIBUTIONS BY EXPERT AMATEURS



YALE VERSUS HARVARD AT NEW LONDON

YALE AHEAD AT THE FINISH OF THE 'VARSITY SQUAT RACE'. THE 'DOLPHIN' FROM THE DECK OF WHICH FRANK FRANKFORT HONORABLY WAITED THE CONTEST IS SEEN ON THE RIGHT.

Making New York City Beautiful.

[T] is gratifying to note that for the first time in its history a systematic, organized and intelligent effort is being made with minor but nevertheless important results to beautify the city of New York. That the work is being done in accordance with true artistic principles and along these considerations with the resources, as well as the needs, of the metropolis is assured from the fact that it will be carried on under the direction of the Fine Arts Association, a body made up of leading American artists, architects and designers. The movement thus begun should have the hearty encouragement of every citizen of the metropolis who has the highest good of the community at heart.

As Edmund Burke who says somewhere that in order "to make us love our country our country ought to be lovely." The saying is equally true applied to a municipality. Nothing would be more useful or to a larger growth of civic pride in New York or any other city than efforts to make the surroundings of the people not only more comfortable and beautiful, but more beautiful. Citizens here for the city are loyal to the city and honest government are certain to be of slow development, if they appear at all, in a treatment of the city which is given over to bare brick walls, but pavements without alleys, and narrow, unattractive streets. The influence of a lot of greenery and a lot of square lawns with flowers may have upon the people of such a quarter has been shown in the changes characteristic of the movement known as the "New York City Improvement Society." In lower New York only a few years ago the center of one of the dirtiest and most filthy neighborhoods in the city. Since the trees, the fountains and the flowers came into the square at the Hotel Carlyle every tenement building that way has been painted, new repaired and otherwise made more cheerful and attractive and more significant with pretty little flower gardens have appeared in many of the windows now looking in square as in emulation of the new beauty and brightness which appear outside.

For those who would consider this matter, as all others from the viewpoint of material advantage only it may be urged with truth that the adornment of a city with parks, statues, art galleries, noble specimens of architecture and other things which appeal to the aesthetic sense, in the end may add largely to a city's wealth and material prosperity. How this may be was shown by a writer in *The World's Work* some months ago, who declared that the beauty which Paris had taken to heart by such adornments as those we have mentioned was worth to the Parisians about \$200,000,000 a year. Paris enters for the world, it was said, and its main stock in trade is its beauty which is keeping on increasing, and the treasure of its works of art. Poor impoverished Italy where would she be today if it were not for the beauty of her cities, much of it created four or five hundred years ago, on which now she is gathering a dividend of \$80,000,000 annually?

A Dull Day in New York.

I've just got back from seeing my youngest sister.

She married an Irishman in New York for quite a while.

His husband has an office in a store where they had.

Which seems a poor location for a fellow business man.

He took me round with him a bit, and recently there was.

A million people on the streets, which puzzled me because.

I thought I'd find things quiet like an angel in a way.

For there isn't a thing a-doin' in the city as they say.

THE traffic was whizzed by me all I didn't but my.

He was of both an electric car and a car.

When I was in the car, I was stuck in the crowd.

For a crowd of people seemed as though that was a crowd.

A big blue-coated fellow didn't do a thing, I wasn't.

But stand and wave his club and keep the crowd in a crowd.

I looked around and wonder 'twas a trolley as a crowd.

For there isn't a thing a-doin' in the city as they say.

I saw a fellow go to the city things would quiet down.

But a fellow better better to a concert in the park.

While a fellow better better to a concert in the park.

At a dance drama opened with an spray of best.

The river which was crowded and the ferry loaded down.

The streets were jammed with people coming, going.

A bigger crowd, more than in New York city.

For there isn't a thing a-doin' in the city as they say.

ROY FARRALL GREENE.

Within the past few years an extension movement has been on foot in Belgium, having for its aim the decoration of Belgian cities according to the highest artistic standards and the results already achieved have attracted the attention of the world. The work is carried on under the direction of a national society, having as its declared object the clothing in an artistic form of all that program has made itself in public life and its restoration to art of the one-time social custom "by applying it to the modern idea in all the departments controlled by the public authorities." In this line the society proposes that street fountains, electric-light poles, street signs, fire-alarm and newspaper stands shall be constructed after artistic models with the view of adding to the beauty of the streets and not to their ugliness. To stimulate private enterprise in the same direction prizes are offered for the most artistic house fronts, garden walls and other features of private property.

In Belgium the movement is spreading over Europe and more or less similar to the public decorations in Brussels have been introduced in Paris and several other cities in France and the other European art. How that movement of Washington has been improved and embellished in recent years under the direction of a committee appointed by Congress has been described in recent papers in *The Century*. By these efforts our national capital has already become one of the loveliest and most attractive cities in the world.

But the natural surroundings of Brussels, Paris and Washington are not so beautiful as those of New York and it only needs a moderate amount of expense and effort, put forth intelligently and systematically to turn the beauty into every department of the city's life. Fortunately the metropolis now has a body of municipal officers who will be thoroughly appreciative and quickly responsive to efforts of this kind.

Fast Time on the Pacific Run.

THE REMARKABLE record of forty-six miles in forty minutes recently made by the fast mail between Fremont and Omaha on the Union Pacific road is a striking testimony in its way of the progressive and far-sighted policy which has characterized the management of the Union Pacific system in recent years. At an expenditure of something like \$20,000,000 the company has straightened and many curves and largely reduced the distance and the grades. When first built, these Pacific roads could stand only very easy runs. By a wise and economical expenditure they are now able to make as good time as the fastest of the old lines in the East.

If need of a tonic? Take Abbott's, the Original An-gostura, the king of tonics. At grocers and druggists.



KING EDWARD AT THE AGE OF THREE. FATHERED BY ROYAL.

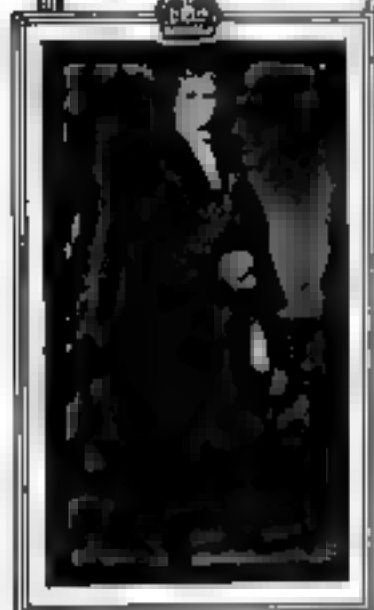


THE ROYAL CHILD AT SEVEN.

THE ROYAL CHILD—DE HIGHLAND COURTIER.



KING EDWARD AND HIS MOTHER ALEXANDRA.



WENT A YOUTH. WEARING THE UNIFORM OF THE GARTER.



THE KING WITH A GUN AT GERMANY.



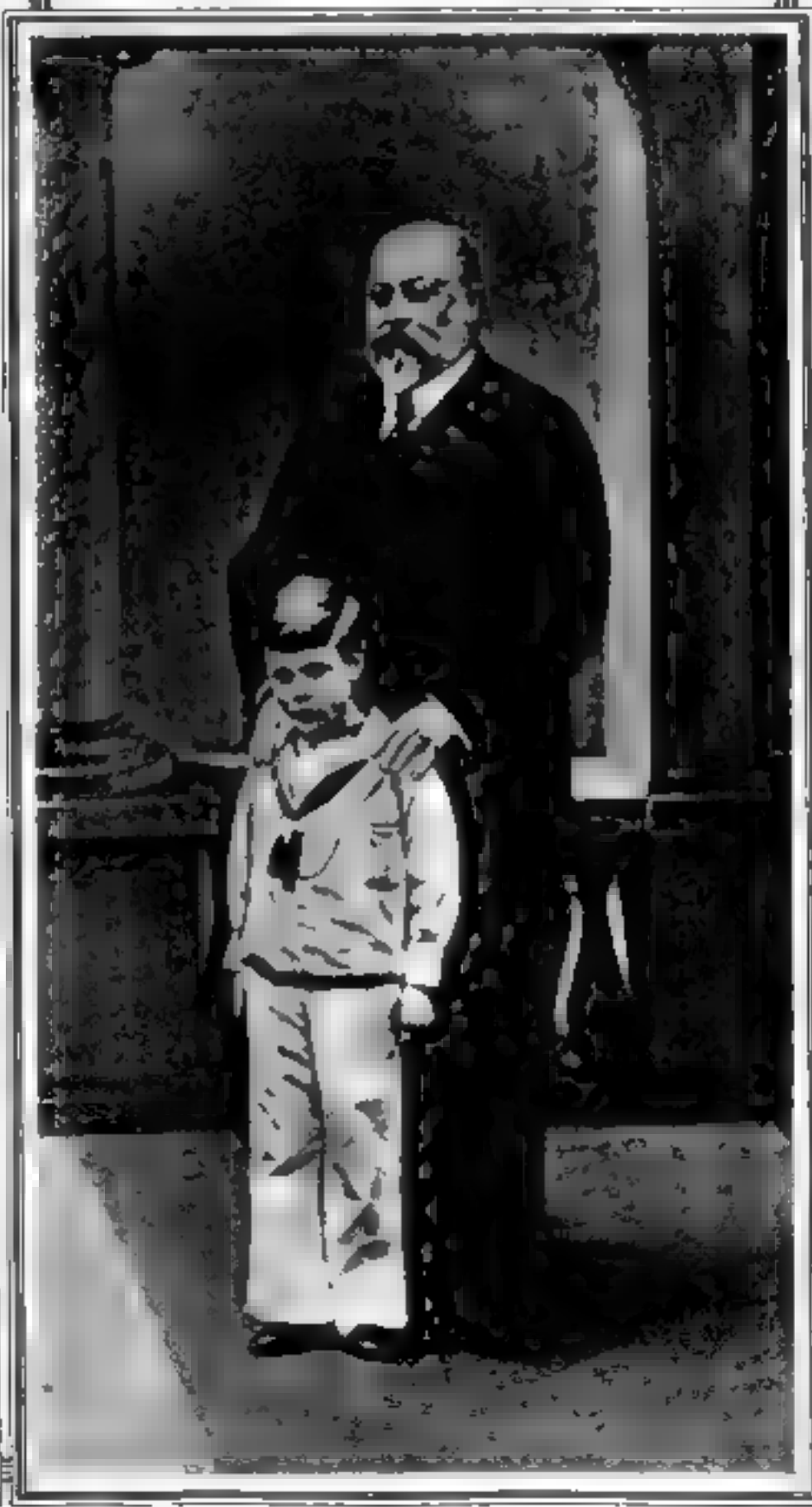
THE KING AT TWENTY ONE. WITH HIS BRIDE, QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



KING EDWARD AT THE TIME OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.



KING EDWARD. A YOUNG MAN—TAKEN AT TWENTY-TWO.



EDWARD VII. THE KING, AND HIS GRANDSON, PRINCE EDWARD, THE KING-APPARENT.



THE KING IN YOUNG MANHOOD.

KING EDWARD'S LIFE IN PICTURES.

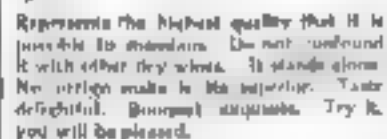
BRITAIN'S POPULAR PRINCE AND KING FROM BABYHOOD TO A GRANDFATHER'S ESTATE.



1. H_2O is a polar molecule. The oxygen atom is more electronegative than the hydrogen atoms, so it pulls the shared electrons closer to itself. This creates a partial negative charge (δ^-) on the oxygen and partial positive charges (δ^+) on the hydrogens.

is not only the best soap for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving-stick soap.

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but by no means the most expensive. Serial 200, for instance, is a 5 size with shank under

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976 Atlantic Avenue, Chicago, Ill. No profits of course. Capital \$500,000. We sold the most effective cream. We have made this secret known in 5 to 25 days. 1800-1900 South Park

Continued from page 34

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Continued from page 19

stems that followed I heard (and
I was sure) two distinct

It has indeed happened elsewhere that American law enforcement officers have been "killed" by the same men who are actually still alive.

7. Երկրորդ հիմնական խնդիրն է՝ արդյունաբերական
 արտադրության և առևտրի զարգացումը և բնակչու-
 րի մեղմեցումը համարժեք աշխատանքի տեղերի
 և աշխատատեղերի մեծացումը։

The affair just shows that the world is inclined to happen. To me the case stands like a warning sign that has been talking about it for a long time. It is not a new one and has been further highlighted with a number of incidents and several testimonies that are filled with it together for the last 10 years. The good news is the witness in me has not all the way up then comes back in from something and breaks down suddenly.

And Richard M. Holzman "said the shockwave from the previous unexplained homicide has not yet died, and that the police are still looking for the killer."

Barrett brushed the second wave cheerfully. "Wonderful thing this weather, isn't it? Here's the car. But don't come home on the first train or you'll catch a yellow-stained bug the same train caught me to explaination. It's known as the first of better air. Lots of foreigners. Mister Harvey. Well, with perfect timing, in case the first train. No, no. Harvey."

The grunting bear lunged the hunter and
grazed. Then like an arrow to the bow,
lunging, it landed the fox. It bowed
downward in the fox's bed. Slaved him

Presently the cheerful voice ceased and was
 mine as I lay between sleeping and waking.
 In the old hall.

"It is worth noting that in the storm of the last few years the poet father has preserved his entire stock of acquired ideas and added to them some original speculations. But such a post-graduate course ought to be made so vivid say it will be henceforth impossible not to cry out and have no more. Haslam's case is a spiritual constitution and an acquired one."

Retained from carefully selected barley and hops never permitted to leave the brewery until properly used.



the dominant — feature of the
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is more than 14000 feet high, covered with GLACIERS and from TACOMA and SEATTLE forms one of the grandest sights on earth.

It is often ascended but the climb is a hard one.

"HONEYEATERS 1902" tells of the Puget Sound country and will be sent for six cents. "HONEYEATERS" sent for 25 cents describes an account of the peak.

Special day or two at Green River Hot Springs in the Cascade-Seward National Monument.

**VIN
MARIANI**

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[illegible]

Pennsylvania Chautauque.

[illegible]

For the Pennsylvania Anthracite, to be sold at Mt. Carmel, Pa. July 1 to August 3. On the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell special rate tickets from New York Philadelphia, Scranton, Allentown, Pottsville, Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, Reading, Easton, and other points, to Mt. Carmel, Pa. Tickets will be sold June 26 to August 3, inclusive and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. For specific rates, consult agent or agent.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV. No. 2445

New York, July 17, 1902

Price 10 Cents



THE NOTED AMERICAN FINANCIER, GEORGE J. GOULD
THE ELDEST SON OF THE LATE JAY GOULD HAS BECOME A GREAT LEADER IN THE RAILWAY AND FINANCIAL WORLD.

Illustration by L. E. ...

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IN A SENSE devoted to social activities on a scale of magnificence unequalled in the history of London.



සමස්ත ප්‍රතිපාදන මාර්ගෝක්කය

royal was the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Lord George and Lady Albemarle, Prince Minor and the Princess of Wales and others. The Countess of Devon was her mother-in-law.

[1] We have also considered the possibility that the observed effects are due to the fact that the subjects were not aware of the presence of the camera. However, this is unlikely because the subjects were aware of the presence of the camera and the fact that they were being recorded.

[illegible][illegible]

A LTHOUGH MANY people besides those included among the strictly religious folk will be interested to know



DR THEODORE L. CYLER
New Hampshire theologian
and liturgist.

the paper continued to be standing out about writing on one side of the paper. In the interesting autobiography it is gratifying to know also that it is not to be a volume of polemical matter. The doctor recommending very wisely that people in these days do not read nine-line paper books or matter which who writes comes. His advice was enough to strongly tempt a columnist work of his kind it would imply be Dr. Fisher who has been on terms of intimacy with almost all the famous people who have figured in the history of England and America for the past seventy-five years, and who has himself been a prominent actor in nearly all the great movements of the same period. That

the kind of remuneration will be rich and satisfying to a rare degree goes without saying.

A MORE OTHER tablet which we may mention for contrast from the first which Mrs. Hemans wrote up to her husband on her recent voyage on European waters is her Hymn to a Star which is a description of the starry New York Letter in West July month, passed at Southern and her brilliant wife star upon the clouds is known still by her modest name of Virginia Hemans. In front of the window we may add a group of flowers with immortelle fastened after the first of June in the Hemans name. The richest flower of each garden forms a space which has been adapted by the water for a miniature garden where evergreens and flowers in the border front exposure about plants suggest a star in the midnight, and among them small ferns and a description of the Land of the Living Earth. If the sunsets as this is poem in color so in it, external decorations and adorned with efforts the sun faintly suggest what is just, and subtle decorations upon its own in the light of the day, distant and art gardens which go to make up the interior which are always in the average divided with electric light shining through immortelle buds covered with windows which make the light just enough to suggest the rose buds of the dawn or the fiery glories of the sunset.

LIVE IMITATION. ^a *Four* made of the Chinese Imperial Government and their sacred tablets of jade from the Imperial temple at Peking were seized several months ago by the Chinese custom at San Francisco for sale and ten of the tablets were found to be made of hard plaster and sold to Schenck of the South. *Others* and the other tablets were the property of a Chinese merchant. This is found on the Imperial Chinese for evidence of the jade is regarded as one of the most important in the history of the empire and as the best proof expected to get is through without duty, since it was not up to the completion of the ship and declared as part of the



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baggage. Lieutenant Schoeffel returned on the *Hanred*. He was with his company M of the Ninth Infantry and took part in the withdrawal and capture of Suifu for the third time in 1900. Schoeffel says that he purchased the jade from a Chinese, who said it to him for \$50. Schoeffel has had it in Vienna with him for about two years. It is also said that Schoeffel secured some jewelry from one of the Chinese hawks. The jeweler was apparently the most unconcerned man in the crowd when he was in the thick and most on edge and apprehending the various uses of the precious baggage. The Chinese government has offered large rewards for foreign parties which disappeared from Peking during the foreign occupation, and for those which foreign governments have been asked to watch. The sacred plates from the imperial temple were considered the most important of these. Each tablet is the product of the reign of one Emperor and they are of enormous value both from the standpoint of age and sentiment. They have never been duplicated. Both the tablets and the seal are of the purest jade, flawless and highly polished. The carving is exquisite, the work of an artist. The seals are heavy about five inches square and an inch thick and by a separate handle in the form of bracelet with five toes which indicate that they belong to the imperial family. The plates are about a foot long by four inches in width and a half inch thick. The seal has a fine silk cord or silk attached to them and the tablets are protected by silk mats of yellow. Some evidence of their imperial character. The jade is in safe keeping pending an order from the Treasury Department and will probably be returned to Schoeffel. Mrs. Schoeffel recently took a trip to Japan, and it is probable that the family possessions have been coming into the country gradually for some time.

A HIS book "All the Broom" by Henry Newman gives an interesting description of the incident of King Alexander II, which is kept private as it was on the morning he left St. He was brought back into town after he left it bleeding to death from injuries inflicted by the assassin's sword. At the same age, so it remains. The half-smoked cigarette lies upon the ash-tray in a glass tube. A little revolver lies before the mirror.

From each of the tables and upon each of the sides of the divided clear boards for the doors and windows much of the same of these marks are to be found. There are all the letters of the alphabet and the numbers and symbols to be also included here and there and the numbers are half moon.

A HOUSE THE scene of beautiful and unrequited love when a poor girl of noble lineage came to an unfortunate acquaintance in London that soon is better known to the study of Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth one of the daughters of the late Duke of Norfolk and a sister by marriage of the Duke of Devonshire Lady Mary spent her early childhood in the home of her mother's sister and brother-in-law but in further was as the daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. She was just twelve when she married the Earl of Arundel, the second son of the late Lord Howard Cavendish. Lady Mary, when through her marriage she found she had a poor husband and a poor father-in-law, when spending a beautiful life in the household of her mother-in-law she found a beautiful and unrequited love.

[illegible]

The speed in which the "e" letter is introduced in the curriculum may vary from one country to another, but it is not likely to be less than 10 years after the introduction of the "a" letter.



JOHN FRANK & YAKIMELI
Engineers in the International
Community

[illegible]

He thought the reported increase in the number of the religious workers in the United States in the past few years was very small. If the working men have a smaller share of the average time of the professional men, the increase of the religious workers will be small. He said that the increase of the religious workers will be small. He said that the increase of the religious workers will be small. He said that the increase of the religious workers will be small.

WHILE IT does not appear that Lord Tennyson, the greatest of modern English poets, has left any immediate successor to his noble career, yet he leaves the inheritance of his own family of only one else he has in the person of his eldest son, the present Lord Tennyson, a highly creditable man, a fine musician and a fine literary genius. For thirty years past Lord Tennyson has been the centre of South England and has spent much excellent time and energy in the administration of that office, and on the recent resignation of Lord Houghton as Governor-General of Australia, which Tennyson, G. C. B., is now of the post, Lord Tennyson has been General of Australia.



John H. Thompson, Jr., U. S. N.
 Head of the Staff, Temporary Joint
 Chiefs of Staff of the Atlantic

Business Training for College Graduates

A NOVEL AND PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTURE

By Harry Boardley



COLLEGE GRADUATES are not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

What this means is that the college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

But all this is not the full picture. The question is, what is going to be done? The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

In a broad outline, the problem is, how to get the college graduate into the business world. The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

There is no intention on the part of the college graduate to get into the business world. The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

It is our purpose to give the necessary exposure of the college graduate to the business world. The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

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give you the best training and enable you to accomplish the greatest results. The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

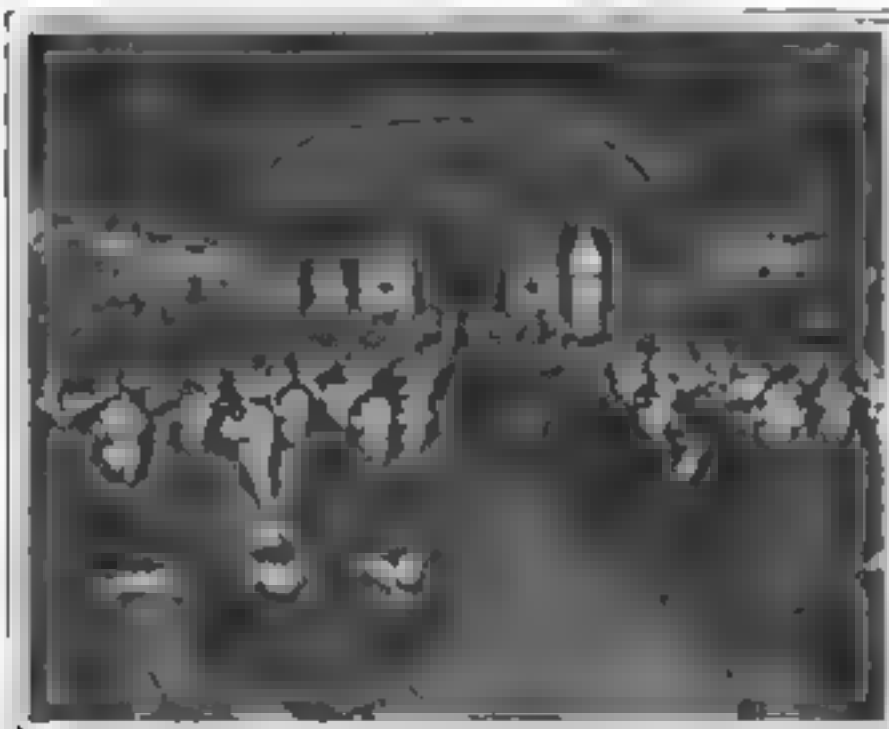
The school of business is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world. The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

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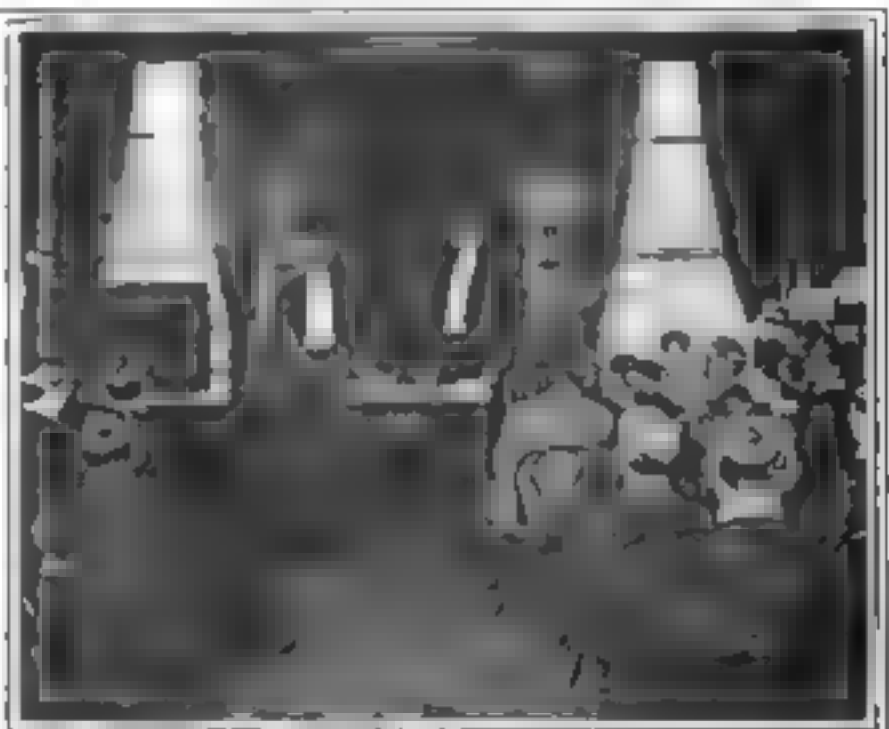
The Exorionate Cabmen.

THE HIGHEST quoted and the most dangerous which the city of New York has ever known is the exorionate cabman. The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.

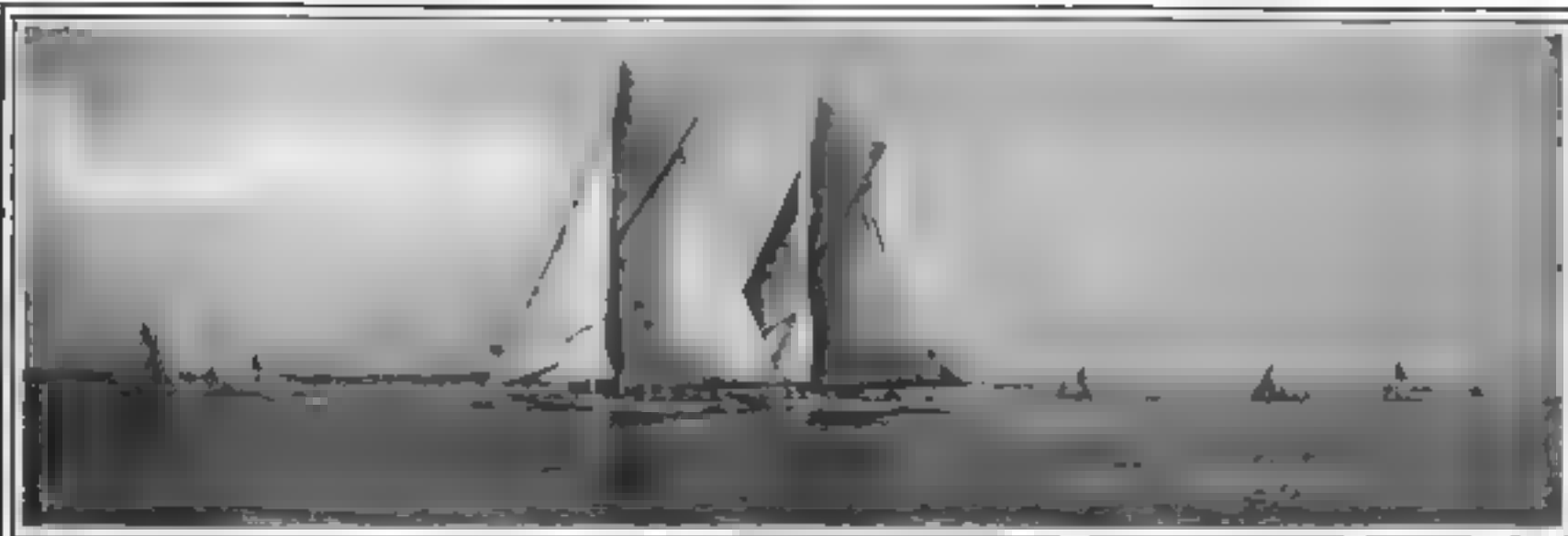
It is our purpose to give the necessary exposure of the college graduate to the business world. The answer is, it is going to be done. The college graduate is not, as a rule, well equipped with the most valuable part of the education of the student, that is, the training in the business world.



A FETTERED COLLEGE GRADUATE AT THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LIFE INSURANCE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY



PRESENTED JAMES H. LEE, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LIFE INSURANCE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY



START OF THE RACE OF WEST-PORTER, M. P. LEVITT, WEST-CHINE AND THE MINKON, THE MINKON



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S RACING SLOOP "SAGWON."



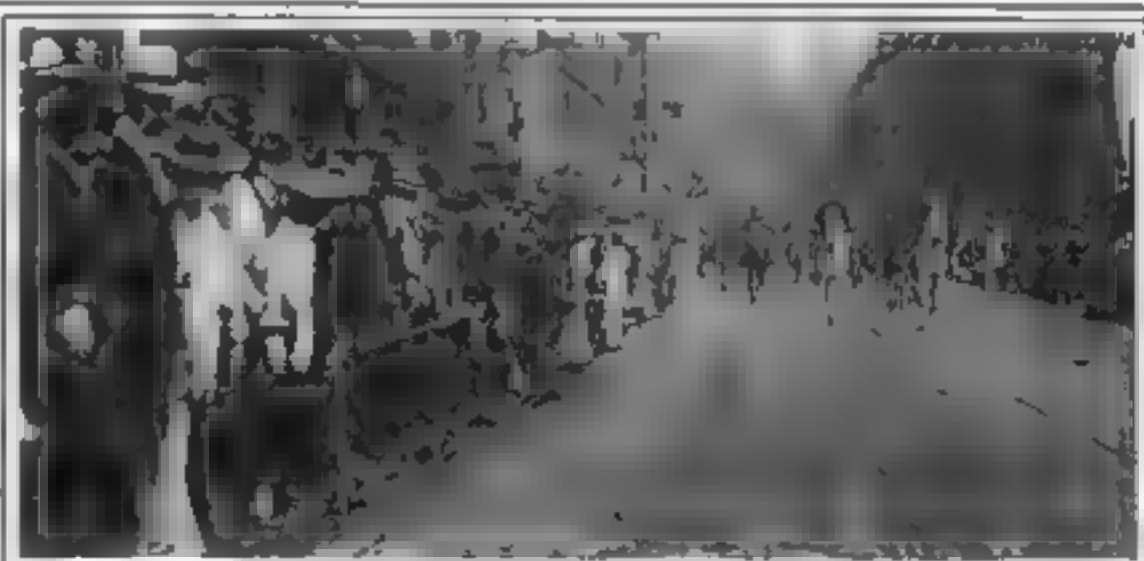
THE SLOOPING "MELPA" (P. P. WICKSTEADT) AND "MABEL" (CHARLES BROTHERS) IN THE THIRTY-MILE RACE.

YACHT RACING SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT

EXCITING SQUADRA OF SWIFT SAILING-CRAFT OF THE LARGEST YACHT CLUB, JULY 17th. Photographs by A. J. M. Jones



"WE NEED MONROE AND FRANKLIN ADMINISTRATION"



WAGELY AWAITING THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY



PRESIDENT LEAVING COLUMBIAN STATION

HOW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CELEBRATED THE FOURTH.

HE MADE AN IMPASSIVE ADDRESS AT HYPOCENE, NEW YORK, TO AN AUDIENCE OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION



HOW THE SHIELDING IS ACCOMPLISHED—A STEEL SHIELD ON ROLLERS IS FORCED INTO THE CLAY



AT WORK ON THE FIRST TUNNEL UNDER THE SEA—STAIRWAY OF RAIL IN CASE OF FLOOD.

Building a Railway Under the Sea

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUNNEL OF THE BOSTON ELEVATED ROAD UNDER BOSTON HARBOR

By Harrison Pierce

DURING THE past century ferry boats, which formerly were merely small craft, have been developed into huge steam-driven railway structures. The ferry boats of New York, for example, are now capable of making a passage across the water, carrying through the harbor thousands of sleeping passengers who are unconscious of their own condition. In New York, at least, the ferry boats have been built on the principle of the ship, and the size of the boats has increased to such an extent that the boats have become a part of the city's life. In the case of the Boston Elevated Road, the ferry boats have been replaced by a new type of ferry boat, one which is capable of carrying a large number of passengers and of being used as a railway.

The tunnel is being constructed for the use of the Boston Elevated Road, which is expected to provide the city with a new mode of transportation. The tunnel will be built under the harbor, and will be used to carry the cars of the elevated road. The tunnel will be built in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars, and will be able to do so in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars. The tunnel will be built in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars, and will be able to do so in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars.

The method of building the tunnel is a very simple one. It is to be built in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars, and will be able to do so in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars. The tunnel will be built in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars, and will be able to do so in such a way that it will be able to carry a large number of cars.

other words, do they get the necessary foothold, as one may call it? The problem was a puzzling one, but it was solved by a suggestion made by Mr. William J. Allen of New York, who was the chief engineer of the project. He suggested that the shield be pushed into the earth by a large number of rollers, and that the rollers be pushed into the earth by a large number of rollers. This suggestion was adopted, and the shield was pushed into the earth by a large number of rollers.

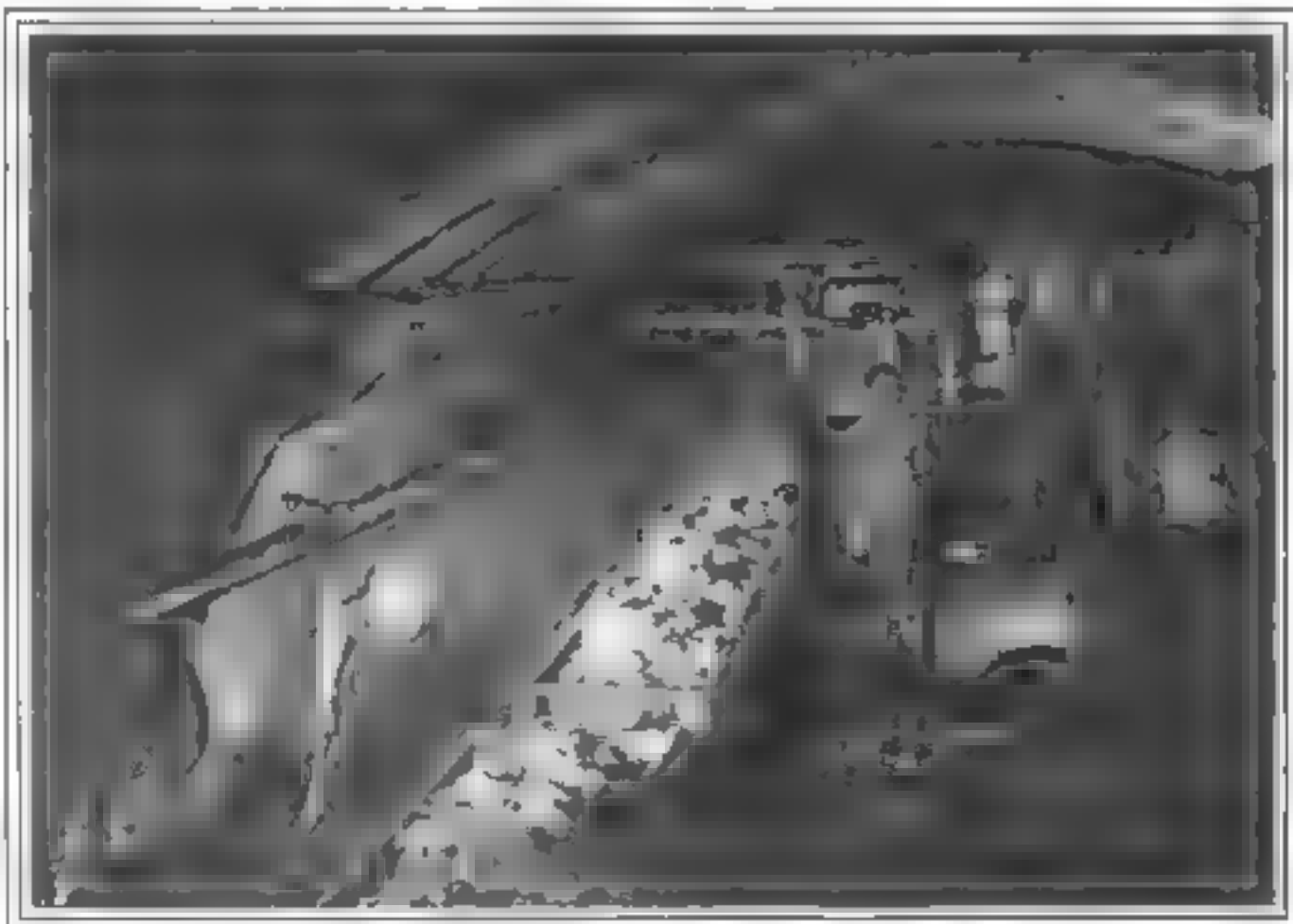
To prevent an escape of water in the case of the tunnel, the tunnel was built in such a way that it would be able to carry a large number of cars, and would be able to do so in such a way that it would be able to carry a large number of cars. The tunnel was built in such a way that it would be able to carry a large number of cars, and would be able to do so in such a way that it would be able to carry a large number of cars. The tunnel was built in such a way that it would be able to carry a large number of cars, and would be able to do so in such a way that it would be able to carry a large number of cars.

tion the views of the East Boston Tunnel presented in this number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* have a certain interest beyond what would naturally attach itself to a novel report on submarine engineering.

How a Railroad Conquers a River

THE ILLUSTRATION given on another page shows what a valiantly selected to be the first stage of a projected fight between a railroad company and a river for the possession of a strip of land. The railroad is the large and black line, and the river is the blue line. The river is the large and black line, and the railroad is the blue line. The river is the large and black line, and the railroad is the blue line.

Heretofore the river has had a right to be kept out of the fight, and the railroad has been kept out of the fight. The railroad has been kept out of the fight, and the river has been kept out of the fight. The railroad has been kept out of the fight, and the river has been kept out of the fight. The railroad has been kept out of the fight, and the river has been kept out of the fight.



THE POWER OF THE STEEL SHIELD IN THE TUNNEL UNDER THE SEA—STAIRWAY OF RAIL IN CASE OF FLOOD.

The illustration shows a large, dark, rectangular structure, likely a steel shield, being pushed into a deep, dark opening in the earth. The scene is dimly lit, with some light reflecting off the wet surfaces of the tunnel entrance. The illustration shows a large, dark, rectangular structure, likely a steel shield, being pushed into a deep, dark opening in the earth. The scene is dimly lit, with some light reflecting off the wet surfaces of the tunnel entrance.



THE GOVERNMENT BREAKWATER WHICH AVES BE THE RIVER'S CURRENT



GRASSY THE BANK BY WATER JOURNAL



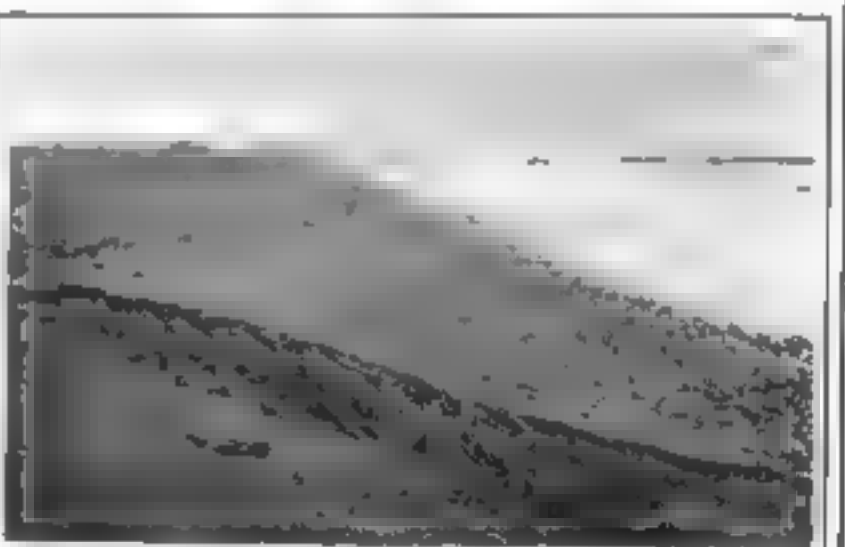
WEAVING A REED MAT OF WILLOW AS PROTECTION FOR THE BREAKWATER



LOOKING THE WILLOW MAT WITH BRICKS AND



WORKING ON BOARDING AND FITTING IN PLACE THE MATS PLACED ON THE BREAKWATER



THE MATS ARE READY FOR THE LAST LAYER OF ROCK



THE BREAKWATER COMPLETED

HOW A RAILROAD FIGHTS A MIGHTY RIVER

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON'S EXPENSIVE WORK TO PREVENT THE ENCROACHMENTS OF THE MISSOURI AT CAMBRIDGE, MO



TO GLARD AMERICAN INTERESTS IN TURBULENT HAYTI.

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT "ALBATROSS," BEFORE SHE SAILED FROM THE MOBILE HAYT TANK FOR PORT HAITIEN, HAYTI, THE SCENE OF CIVIL WAR.

A Great Future for Alaska.

THE EXPECTATION of the last territory of Alaska promises to be one of the great features of American business activity during the current quarter century. Formerly despised as merely a waste of snow and ice, Alaska is becoming more and more noted for its extremely rich natural resources, which make the \$7,000,000 paid for it to Russia by the United States seem the merest trifle in comparison with its value. Expeditions are already testing the expediency of investment and the possibilities of enterprise in this practically new field. One of the probable and most important steps toward the development of the extensive domain is disclosed in a letter to the *Times* (Chicago) from ex-Minister-General Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National bank of this city, who contributes frequently and ably to the columns of that able and interesting journal. General James states that it is understood in New York that Mr. James H. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, is "seriously considering the commercial practicality of the construction of the Trans-Alaskan Railroad. This road, if built, will extend from Cook's inlet to Cape Nome a distance of 600 miles and will pass through a region of no mean agricultural worth it being well adapted for the production of potatoes and heavy grain, while the Cape Nome district is expected to be a permanent producer of gold in large quantities.

General James in his article refers to the proposed trip to Alaska of the Hon. Frederick W. Seward, with a party made up chiefly of mining capitalists and including ex-United States Senator Warner Miller of Horkimer, N. Y. Mr. Seward is the son of the late famous Secretary of State William H. Seward and was formerly Assistant Secretary of State. He visited Alaska with his father when the latter retired from office and he is president of the Finance of Alaska as was the far-seeing secretary who negotiated for its purchase. Mr. Seward is said by General James to have been deeply impressed with the mineral deposits, the fisheries, the forests and the grazing and agricultural land of the Territory. Mr. Seward agrees with Seneca Jones of Nevada, a mining expert, that the greatest lode of the gold mines of this continent is somewhere in Alaska and will yet be discovered, which will mean a vast addition to the gold supply. But without reference to that Mr. Seward looks for a tremendous

development of the Territory before long. He has interested himself in a project to establish speedy communication between Cape Nome and Seattle by means of wireless telegraphs. He even has been known to dispute the notion of winter in Alaska, declaring that the climate of the region through which the railroad is to pass does not differ greatly from that of upper Maine. Evidently Alaska will be the one of our greatest States.

A Novelty in Church Architecture.

THE CHURCH tendency against the erection of expensive church buildings adapted merely for use on a single day of the week is illustrated in the case of the structure about to be built for the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York. The old edifice having been sold a new and unique one, a combination of church and office building, is to be erected on the corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The new Tabernacle will cost between \$750,000 and \$800,000, and will have an estimated final cost of \$440,000. A sketch made by the architects, a Stewart, Barry and Henry, has been shown how the church will appear when finished. The structure will have a relatively low front on Broadway but at the rear it will rise to the height of ten stories. In the part the offices, all of which will be used by the organizations of the church, are to be located.

The main auditorium will seat 1,500 persons. Behind it will be a lecture-room with a seating capacity of 500 and a banquet room in which 300 guests can be served. In the rear of the main auditorium will be a chapel named after the late famous pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor. Above his chapel will be the part occupied as offices. One floor will be given up to the Sunday school and another will provide quarters for the societies of the women connected with the church. The third floor will be taken up by administrative offices and the studies of the pastor and his assistants. Above this will be the young men's floor with club and assembly rooms. On the next floor be apartments of the pastor and his family will be located, and the top floor will be devoted to a church library and museum. The style of the new Tabernacle will be late Gothic and the materials of the exterior will be light brick and terra cotta.

Pending its construction the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson and his flock are holding religious services in Mendham Hall, on Forty-fourth Street.

Baby's Diary.

A unique and handsome publication wherein to record the important events in baby's life has just been issued by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson St., New York. It is not given away but is sent on receipt of ten cents.



PROPOSED NEW BROADWAY TABERNALE—A NOVEL NEW YORK CHURCH BUILDING.

The Little Railroad Folder.

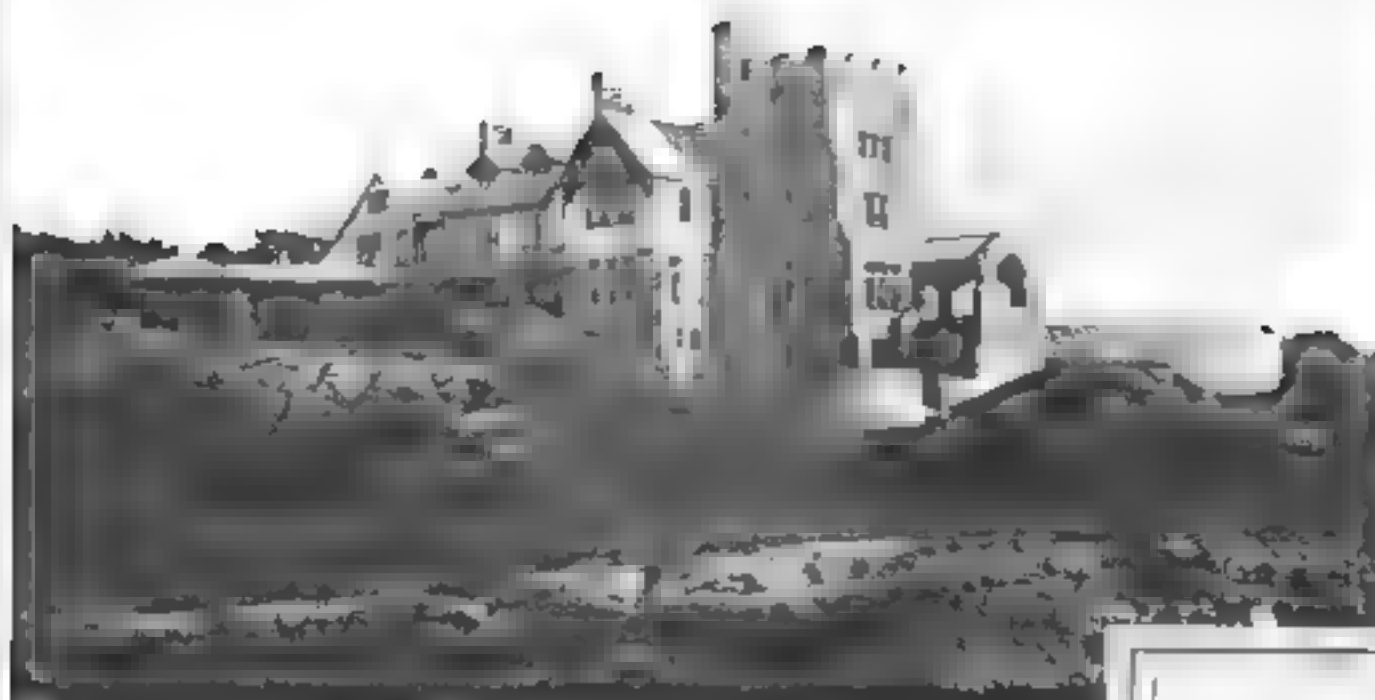
THE average person who picks up a railroad-time folder does not realize the enormous amount of work which the preparation of such a publication involves, though it is given away free in every hotel and at every railroad office. The big Burlington system, for instance, has a general time folder made up from sixteen different divisions operating time tables. The folder contains 2,000 names of towns, gives the schedules of over 300 trains, and whenever there is a change in time 80,000 figures have to be carefully checked and corrected.



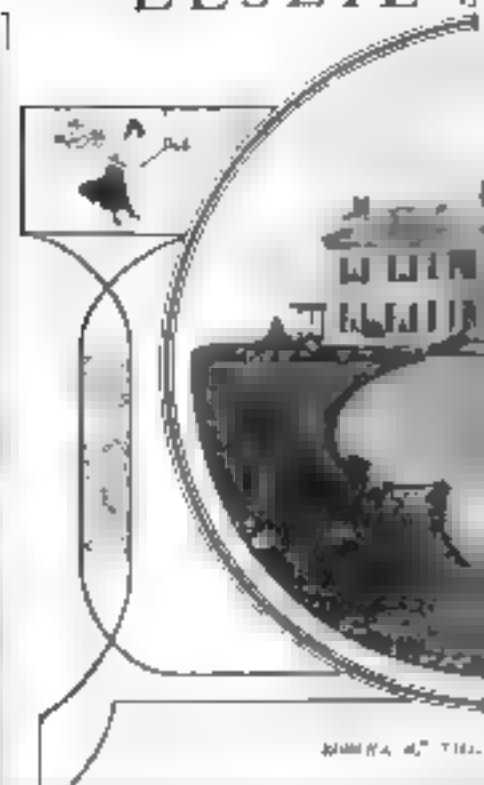
A SUMMER DAY AT CENTRAL PARK ZOO

WHERE THE THOUSANDS WHO VISIT THE GREAT PARK FOR RECREATION FIND LIVELY ENTERTAINMENT

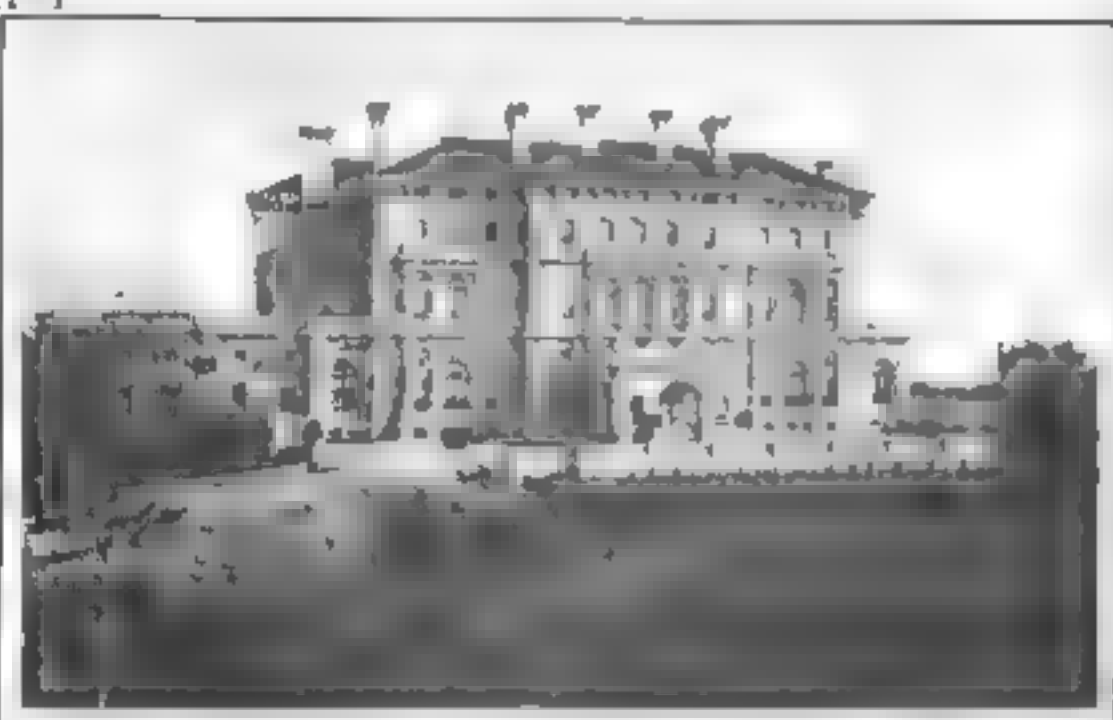
Scene by L. L. L. Photo by L. L. L.



THE HOUSE OF MR. J. B. COLEMAN, 1000 WEST 10TH STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.



WILSON & REID, 1000 WEST 10TH STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.



THE DELAWARE HOUSE, 1000 WEST 10TH STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.



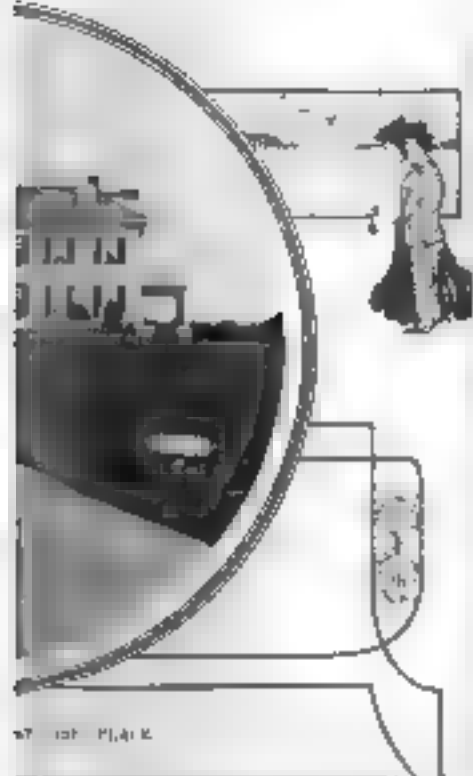
THE BRATTON HOUSE, 1000 WEST 10TH STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.



THE BRATTON HOUSE, 1000 WEST 10TH STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

SEASIDE HOMES OF AMERICA

THE HEAVY ASSESSMENT ON THESE PROPERTIES AT NEWPORT, R. I., THIS



BY THE PLATE



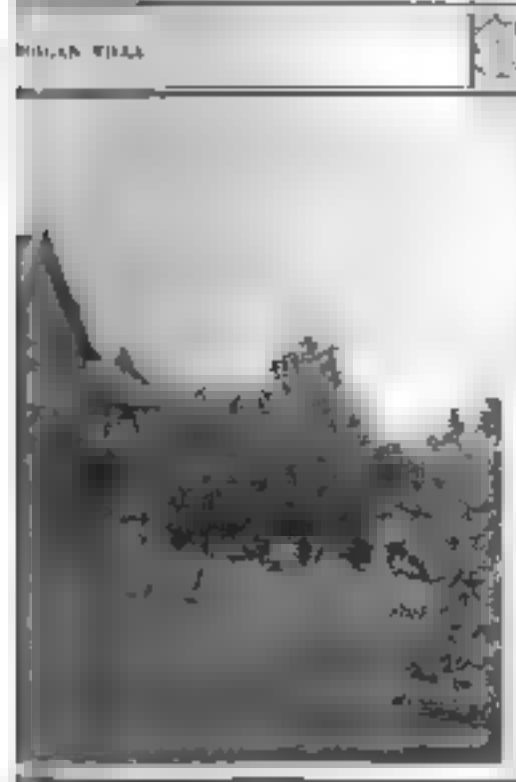
THE FIFTY-FOUR ROOM HOUSE OF MARY JANE WHITMAN



BY THE PLATE



THE FIFTY-FOUR ROOM HOUSE OF MARY JANE WHITMAN



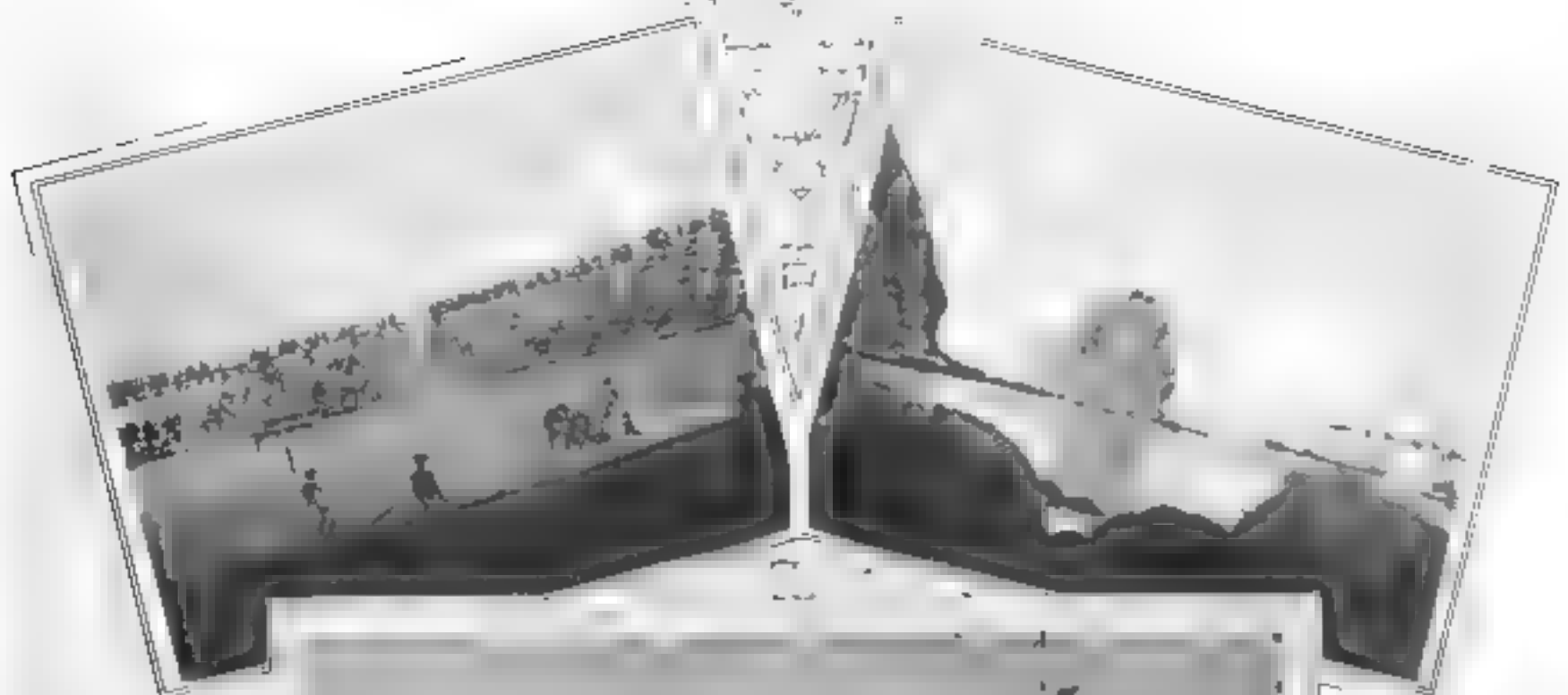
BY THE PLATE



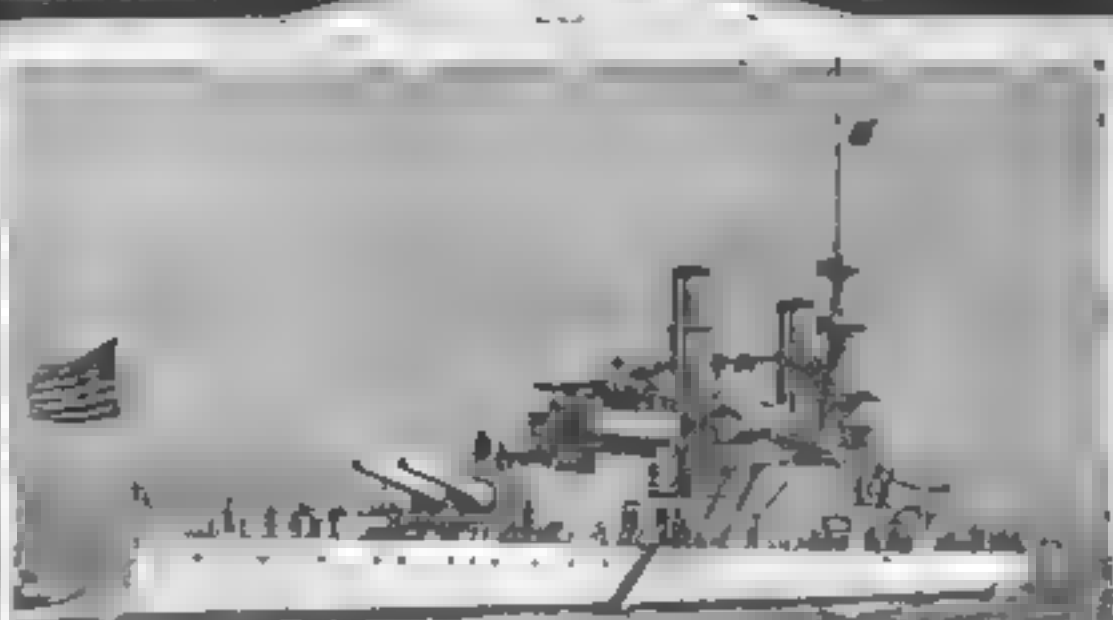
THE FIFTY-FOUR ROOM HOUSE OF MARY JANE WHITMAN

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

WHITMAN HAS CAUSED MUCH COMMENT - From Photographs for Leslie's Weekly by F. H. Childs



HOPE WALKING IN THE
AT THE MOUNTAIN



THE MOUNTAIN
AT THE MOUNTAIN



THE MOUNTAIN
AT THE MOUNTAIN



THE MOUNTAIN
AT THE MOUNTAIN



THE MOUNTAIN
AT THE MOUNTAIN



STREET IN THE CITY OF
POINT IN THE CITY OF

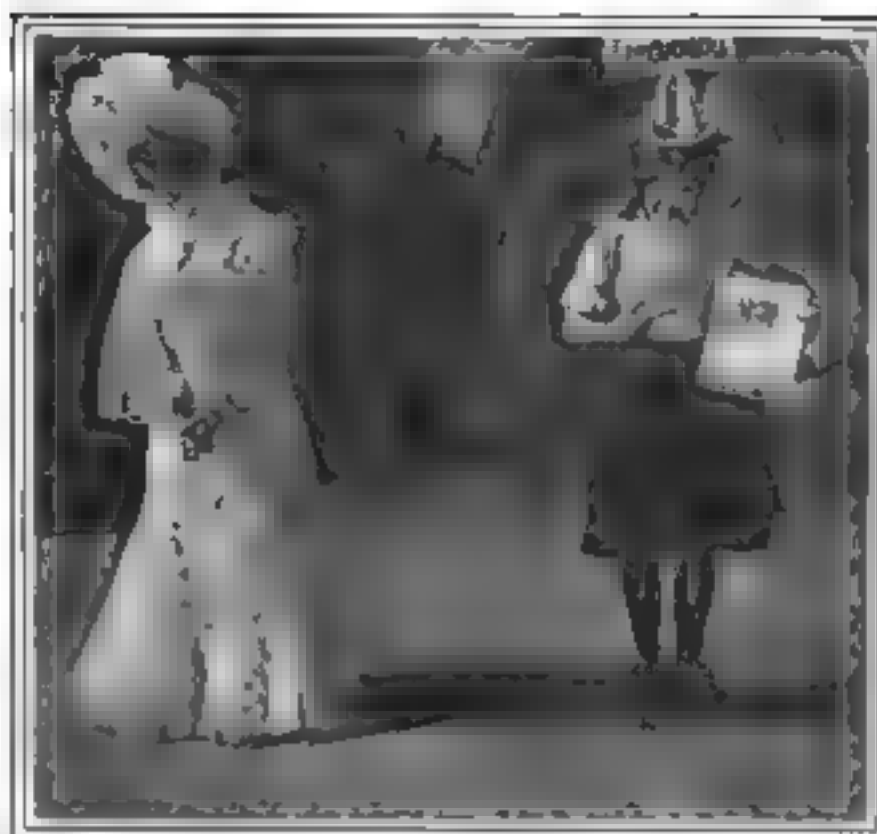


CITIZENS STANDING IN THE CITY OF
WITH FIVE OFFICERS AND FIVE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.
SKILLED ARTISTS OF THE CAMERA RECORD STIRRING EVENTS AND THINGS CURIOUS AND PICTURESQUE



WOMAN ST. LOUISER DROWNED.
A talented college-girl, who has made a big name for
the night time, was in a boat on the river, and was
drowned.



MURDER VILLAGE POLICE AND THE THROAT OF "THE CHAMPION"— By Tom
Moe Feltman, author of "The Last Man Who Stood Up Against Hitler," an original novel.



As the holiday home prepared for the
 1. telephone number of the hotel
 1. address of the hotel



A METROPOLITAN FAVORITE.
Miss Adelaide Nichols as Mrs. Overton the young
bride in "A Woman's Courage."
Admission 50c. Box 100.



When taken together,
When taken as a group, they were recently located
in New York, in the same. 86/1000



THE ELIZABETH TYLER,
One of the new stars of the coming season. She will
be seen in "Gemma Gemma," a play by Miss
Grace Farrow. *Admission*



THE KATHARINE REQUIEM,
Who will star us Miss TROIAN? Miss Edith Bro-
synski's part as "Captain Fales of the Marine
Marines," this season.—*Mr. Lohr*



THE GREAT STRIP,
The textbook of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood in the ever
growing part of the *London* "The Way of
the World" *by* *Frank*



MISS FLORENCE HARRIS.
An *Amara* *Agave* in a Royal Family which is
the vehicle used by Miss Harris in enter-
ing the marriage office.

Midsummer Amusements

THE SCAY AT HOME public of New York and the great crowd of summer visitors, which even the dog days cannot keep away must be entertained and they find plenty of enjoyment at the first class seaside like Hampden like Shantock, with their very excellent dock companies in the best direction and convenience at both, with a variety of bill that is always changing and always good as he takes trips with its accessories and other unique features, and also a half a dozen other playhouses of sorts of low estimation but there was what a popular theater! Don't there are other modernities at the same with more pleasing films include "The Wild Horse of the Pan Cheyenne", "A Chinese Honey-moon", at the same.

The changes in the better Shantock since at the New York Theater and he is now almost everywhere. The "Helenor" at the Herald Square is the same. Manhattan Beach gives us Shantock a hand in the afternoon and in the evening Pan a magnificent "particular firmness" entitled "Ancient Home" followed by a first-class comic opera company at the beach casino. The great company of New York are all to fall back with new attrac-

[illegible]

To provide an analysis of the nature of con-



**AND YOUR MOTHER
LOVES THEM**

Little boys and girls of Springfield and New Haven know all the good things that come from the

contribute the best that they have produced the two numbers too are on the list. The price of advertisements being fifty cents, brings the subscription the value of patronage never called popular. It is a pleasant place to drop in to be entertained.



With special thanks
 to the many who have helped us in the past and to the many who will help us in the future.



YOUNG ELLEN McKEITH,
sister of the late of the *Heroine*, and a member
of Miss Ellen de Witte's company next season.
Albion.



THE GREAT BRICK RESIDENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ECONOMY CEMENT CO.



OLD TYPES OF THE COMMUNITY IN CHARACTERISTIC FORM.



TYPICAL ECONOMY DWELLING, HAVING NO DOOR OPENING ON THE STREET, BUT INTO THE LAND ONLY.



A STREET IN ECONOMY—QUART CHIEF. IN 1882 THE MEN ARE SEATED ON ONE SIDE AND THE WOMEN ON THE OTHER DRIVING BELT.

THE CURIOUS COMMUNITY AT ECONOMY, PENN.

THE ONE BUILDING AND QUART FIELDS OF A HOME WHICH WILL BE INHABITED BY A LARGO NEW PLANT OF THE ECONOMY TRUST.

Economy and Its Curious People.

NO PART of the rich and fertile Ohio valley is more beautiful to look upon than the very beginning of it just below the junction of an Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and the extremely picturesque extensive city of Pittsburgh. The home of that huge and various and other members of that metropolitan of houses, character and industrial enterprise of which Mr. Carnegie stands as a representative type. The valley below Pittsburgh for twenty miles or more is the chosen suburban district of the city. Here upon the gently rolling hills and the picturesque bluffs overlooking the river are many lovely residences, the houses of the suburban aristocracy with their spacious lawns, their gardens, their parks and every other appurtenance which a cultured taste can suggest and wealth command. A few miles the most delightful of these suburban villages and a center of wealth and fashion, the valley suddenly widens into a noble stretch of rolling meadows, orchards and vine yards, intersected with immediate roads and lovely lanes and shaded byways and near club-houses for lovers of golf and other outdoor sports dotted here and there upon the adjacent slopes.

Six miles farther down the Ohio, where the valley is broader still lies the quaint little village of Economy founded and occupied for many years by a sort of German protestant, a body of religious, a briefly honest and industrious people have flourished but now diminished in numbers to a feeble and lingering remnant. The village itself has an alien, other-world aspect as pronounced in its way as the accent of its older inhabitants, and if one should be dropped into the midst of it asleep he might well think when he opened his eyes that he had awakened in some pretty bit in the heart of the fatherland itself. Economy like many of its excellent people is built "on the square" after the manner of a checker-board. All the houses are alike, their doors opening not from the street, but from inward gardens at the side. Nearly every house has a trellis over its front with climbing grape vines from the fruit of which, in its season, the Economites make a wine whose fame in former days went far beyond the valley.

The seat at Economy is known in religious annals as the Harmonies. It was founded by one Rapp, a German pietist who came to this country with several followers in 1803. They located first about twenty-five miles north of Pittsburgh but afterward removed to Posey County, Ind., where they prospered and grew rich and strong. In 1825 a transfer was made to Economy the present home where for many years they continued to thrive and were happy and contented.

The Economites are criticized by prohibition and practice and property is held in common. The membership was formerly recruited with orphan children brought from

Germany. The people have always been on good terms with their neighbors, no scandals have been heard of here and they have always borne the reputation of being a peaceable, industrious and hospitable folk. Their place of worship is a large plain structure on the edge of the village where services are conducted in German and the choir is led by the village band. The women and men of quiet and the heads of all remain respected. In recent years the community has been composed chiefly of former laborers and other employees and dependents, some of whom have exchanged the bonds of the society.

The Economites own, in their corporate capacity, several thousand acres of the most fertile farm land in the valley and their extensive meadows and wide stretching fields of wheat and corn are far to look upon in the summer season, and great herds of fine high-bred cattle "feeding upon the hills" add to the quiet beauty of the scene. In former years, under the shared management of the late Father Henry their last great leader and spiritual guide, the Economites accumulated a surplus from their factories and farm products which they invested in railroad stocks and other valuable holdings. Their wealth at one time was estimated in the millions and an interesting and much-debated question has been as to what disposition will be made of this wealth and who will inherit it all when the last of the Economites is laid away in the nameless cemetery in the village or hard an event which cannot be far away as the course of time and nature runs.

Recently the sale of Economy itself, as well as the valley land for several miles up toward Pittsburgh, has been much speculated for manufacturing purposes, and at last late last month Economy a great new plant has already erected a plant, and now at hand by the creek known as the Newville a large tract of land was recently bought by another company which proposes to erect a plant employing a thousand men. Latest of all comes the announcement that the United States Steel Company the greatest and most powerful of all industrial corporations, is about to locate an enormous manufacturing plant at Economy for better construction, large enough to give employment to 5,000 men. When this event comes to pass, all that is left of Economy as the home of the pious Rapp and his zealous adherents will doubtless be swallowed up in the smoke and roar of the gigantic industrial enterprise. Her quaint and picturesque dwellings may be occupied by the laborers many of them foreigners who will come with the great factory and her old people will be distinguished and scattered by the host of newcomers. The change may be a gain on the side of opportunities for labor and the productivity of wealth, but it will certainly be a loss in the elements that make for peace and the picturesque phases of life in the upper Ohio valley.

The Pacific Coast's Exposition

THEY W. L. L. he held in the city of Portland, Oregon. In 1903 a great fair to last several months is now being planned by the citizens of the city of Lewis and Clark on the Pacific coast after first journey from the mouth of the Missouri on the first and the greatest of the American government's expeditions of exploration. The historical and political consequences of that expedition were incalculable. It furnished the United States with one of the richest and one of the strongest of its claims by which it secured undisputed possession, in the treaty with England in 1846 of the vast empire on the western side of the Rocky Mountains comprising the western States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and parts of the States of Montana and Wyoming.

The citizens of Portland and of Oregon in general are proceeding in an energetic and intelligent way to get up a fair of which the Pacific coast and the whole country will be proud. The company which is to manage the fair has been incorporated and has ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett as its president. The capital stock originally set at \$200,000, was raised in two days and then it was enlarged to \$250,000. The city of Portland is to provide the site and use of two buildings. Oregon's Legislature is to be asked for an appropriation for it of \$500,000. The Legislatures of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and British Columbia have indicated the prospect and assurances have been given that they will make liberal appropriations to it. California has manifested its interest in the idea, and is expected to contribute handsomely toward it. Congress will be asked to appropriate \$2,500,000.

It was with the Oregon Historical Society whose president is H. W. Seed, editor of the Portland Oregonian that the idea of a great fair for the Lewis and Clark centennial originated. The project made an immediate appeal to all the people of that city and State, and has been received with favor by those of the entire section west of the continental divide as well as by British Columbia. The St. Louis fair of 1904 will help the Portland enterprise for many of the best exhibits from all parts of the world will, it is expected, be removed at the end of 1904 from the city on the Mississippi to the city on the Columbia.

The Lewis and Clark fair of 1905 will have exhibits from all parts of the world. But its especial purpose will be to display the growth products, resources and capabilities of the Pacific coast and the Pacific Mountain region of the United States and of Canada and those of the United States possessions in Hawaii, the Philippines, and other parts of the great western ocean, as well as of the resources of China, India, and the rest of the great Asiatic countries. It will thus cover a field which has not been adequately touched by any of the other expositions—a field which is constantly and rapidly growing in importance.

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[illegible]

Greatest Joke of the Season

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	
0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0

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A **substructure** is a subset of a larger structure that is itself a structure. The **substructure** must contain all the elements of the larger structure, and all the relations and functions of the larger structure, but it may have fewer elements and fewer relations and functions. For example, the set of even integers is a substructure of the set of all integers, because it contains all the elements of the set of all integers, and it contains all the relations and functions of the set of all integers, but it has fewer elements and fewer relations and functions.

Hints to Mopey-makers

[illegible]

Life-insurance Suggestions

The Hermit

Eden

Imported Cigar

King Edward VII.

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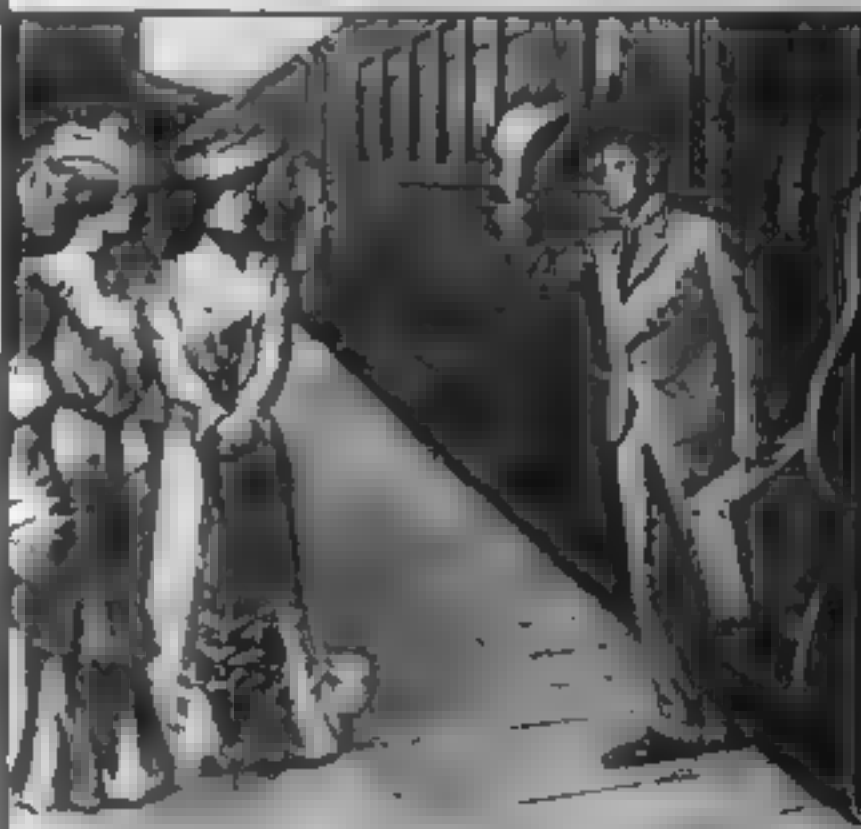
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BELIEVER OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XCV No. 2400 Price 10 Cents

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Thursday, July 24, 1902

Back to the Country.

ONE OF THE most significant facts brought out by the last census, taken in the rural districts of the United States, is the fact that the rural population of the country has been steadily decreasing since 1880. The drift from the rural regions to the cities has been greater and more marked than in any previous decade in our national history. In many sections of the country, and particularly in the older States, it was shown that the rural population had actually declined and that the rural districts were becoming more and more depopulated.

The question thus raised is a very important one, and a fresh interest has been given to it by the facts thus disclosed. The drift to the cities is generally regarded as an inevitable development in our life, a tendency to be deplored but not to be resisted. It is the old problem of the rural population, how to keep the boys on the farm, a topic which has been possible in years past of considerable discussion and a large and varied assortment of solutions. But in the present discussion of the problem, as in the past, our eyes are turned to the generally derelict rural life. This factor in the rural life is the chief reason why farming or life in the open country has no less attractions for the majority of people and particularly for young men and women, in America. The rural life, the life which it seems to have been engaged in. The truth cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it is a tragedy that a large percentage of the rural population is now engaged in a life of poverty and struggle, and that the rural districts are becoming more and more depopulated.

A plan whereby the drift from the farms to the cities can be checked is one whereby the pleasures and advantages of urban life may be in a large measure introduced to the life of the rural. This may be done by introducing the pleasures and advantages of urban life to the rural life. The rural life is a life of poverty and struggle, and it is a tragedy that a large percentage of the rural population is now engaged in a life of poverty and struggle, and that the rural districts are becoming more and more depopulated.

All the efforts of the rural population to improve their condition are directed towards the cities, and the rural districts are becoming more and more depopulated. The rural life is a life of poverty and struggle, and it is a tragedy that a large percentage of the rural population is now engaged in a life of poverty and struggle, and that the rural districts are becoming more and more depopulated.

If, for example, a given number of families should be grouped together in a village, and the rural districts are becoming more and more depopulated. The rural life is a life of poverty and struggle, and it is a tragedy that a large percentage of the rural population is now engaged in a life of poverty and struggle, and that the rural districts are becoming more and more depopulated.

But due account should also be made in this consideration of factors now at work toward the extermination of the conditions of country life which did not exist a few years ago, and which in the future must undoubtedly make progress in the rural districts much more attractive and desirable than it has been in the past. Among these are the extension of rural mail delivery and of local telephones and trolley lines. It is Edward Everett Hale's contention that the modern post-office is one of the greatest of popular educators, and the kind of edu-

cation thus afforded may be greatly promoted by a system under which newspapers and letters may be sent and received every day in remote country neighborhoods, instead of only once a week, as is now often the case.

The remarkable growth of the independent telephone system in the farming districts of Ohio, Indiana, and other parts of the country, and the general reduction in telephone rates, indicate that the time is not at hand when this means of social and business communication is to be abandoned. The growth of the telephone system in the farming districts of Ohio, Indiana, and other parts of the country, and the general reduction in telephone rates, indicate that the time is not at hand when this means of social and business communication is to be abandoned.

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Government on the Rabble Theory.

THE PRATICE of relating congressional action to the rabble theory is a practice which has been followed for many years. The rabble theory is a theory which is based on the idea that the people are a rabble, and that the government is a machine which is controlled by the rabble. The rabble theory is a theory which is based on the idea that the people are a rabble, and that the government is a machine which is controlled by the rabble.

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cation in legislative matters relating to its own interests, in any manner of the sort to the State of large running levees, and in all departments in public service and health.

It is far indeed, the whole theory of government as expressed in the rabble theory is from any sound and rational theory need hardly be stated. The difference between them is all that existing between a government administered by a rabble for a rabble, where some few individuals are dominant, and a government administered on business principles for business ends, where office-holding is an incident and not an aim, and where considerations of honor, experience, faithfulness, and acknowledged merit have the same weight in determining tenure of place that they do in most other spheres of trust. In the light of these facts we doubt very much the truth of the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that after five years of service the employees of the customs department having finished their period of usefulness must be replaced by new ones.

The Plain Truth.

WHETHER THERE is any connection between the appearance of a stenographic chief executive of Washington and the outbreaks of pugilism which have been the result of the rabble theory is a question which is not at all settled. The rabble theory is a theory which is based on the idea that the people are a rabble, and that the government is a machine which is controlled by the rabble.

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OF THE duty of sweeping before our own doors in the matter of race prejudice and discrimination, we have a sharp reminder in the published reports of the outrages recently inflicted on negroes in Illinois and Indiana. The outrages recently inflicted on negroes in Illinois and Indiana are a reminder of the duty of sweeping before our own doors in the matter of race prejudice and discrimination.

THE CRITICISM that Mayor Low's administration thus far has been unfruitful of good in typical cities is a criticism which is based on the idea that the people are a rabble, and that the government is a machine which is controlled by the rabble. The rabble theory is a theory which is based on the idea that the people are a rabble, and that the government is a machine which is controlled by the rabble.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ONE OF the most cheering signs of the progress of humanity is the growing readiness of wealthy men



১৯৮১ সালের ১১ জানুয়ারি
 ১৯৮১ সালের ১১ জানুয়ারি
 ১৯৮১ সালের ১১ জানুয়ারি

while to do so, by reason of sickness or disabilities, he who have been discharged from hospitals before receiving sufficient strength to assume their regular employments." This is the largest sum ever given by a single individual for the sick and convalescing purpose quoted. The sum of such a fund maintained by charity workers and there is no doubt that the trustees, or Mayor Wm. M. Hewitt, Edward M. Shepard, Frank K. Sturges and William Hubbard White, will administer it in the wisest way possible. They have formed a corporation entitled in honor of the donor, the New York Wilfred Macdonald Junior Relief Foundation and will probably be associated with hospitals and convalescent hospitals and also, to establish a convalescent home. Mr. Macdonald, who is eighty-five years old, was born in this city and made his money in trading with the West Indies and South America. He is a bachelor, without near relatives and lives in a modest home in West Forty-seventh street, New York. Though he has repaid his creditors in a day he shows kindly. He is a man of considerable culture and is highly esteemed by his friends. Naturally his generosity has evoked universal praise, for as Philosopher John Johnson, of the *Trav. Press*, says: "Men like John M. Macdonald convince us that this is a pretty good world, despite all evidence to the contrary."

AMONG THE residents of the ill-fated island of Martinique is Heloise, the ex-King of Dahomey, who is held as a prisoner by the French government at Fort de France. After the awful catastrophe at St. Pierre the old monarch wrote a pathetic letter to the Minister of the Colonies at Paris, imploring him to allow him to leave the island for France. He declared that he had been fairly treated, but that the shock of the eruption had brought on an attack of nervous fever, which would shorten his life if he remained on the island.

THE INTEREST taken in outdoor sports by many American young women is in general wholesome and



With MARION JONES,
Winner of the nation's national law young
leadership

[illegible]

James and Miss Atkinson, who defeated Miss Banks and Miss Holmstrom, 6-2, 7-3.

THE PHYSICAL attack by Senator Bailey, of Texas, on Senator Hendricks of Indiana in the United States Senate Chamber on the next to the closing day of the late session of Congress was as regrettable as it was unprovoked. It was the second occurrence of the kind during the session, the first having been the Tillman-McLaurin encounter, which proved so great a sensation. After the exchange of heated words in detail but able to master to be thus, but after the Senate had adjourned for the day, Mr. Bailey demanded that Mr. Hendricks retract certain language the latter had used. Mr. Hendricks emphatically but firmly refused to do so, whereupon Mr. Bailey attempted to seize the Indiana Senator by the throat and threatened to kill him. Other Senators intervened and pulled Mr. Bailey away. Mr. Hendricks preserved his dignity and made no gesture and order tried to render the attack unavailing. As the matter he would have used in his language was entirely paragonable. Mr. Bailey's conduct was without excuse. The words which Mr. Bailey uttered were an unprovoked attack.



OPERATIONS ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT,
WILSON & JONES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

in which one Mr. Herwidge threatened Mr. Huxley's severe reprimand of the State Department for an alleged failure to furnish him with information in connection with the charges against the Hon. Francis Houston, now Ambassador in Mexico. Mr. Herwidge thought Mr. Huxley's remarks reflected on him (Herwidge) and Judge Ford filed the motion of the department and no need of a plea was stated. Mr. Huxley was at this an overheard and he spoke and demanded a withdrawal which Mr. Herwidge declined to make although demanding any intention to speak the matter (from) again.

LAST MON the air of the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary between the alumni, students and friends of Princeton University was treated to a genuine surprise in the resignation of President Patton J. Paton, who has been at the head of the institution for fourteen years, and under whose wise and careful administration it has grown and prospered as never before. Dr Paton's chief reason for taking this step, as stated by himself in the desire to carry on literary plans on a larger scale than he could do by retaining the presidency. He will still retain the professorship in ethics. The universal regret felt over the Paton's resignation (even a post he has filled with such conspicuous ability as testified by the fact that the university is to suffer an election without an executive head a successor to Dr Paton being uncer-



DR. FRANK L. PATTON AND PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON
The old and the new members of Princeton's faculty

diplomatic classes in the person of Professor Woodrow Wilson, who has won a number of the Princeton faculty since 1909 holding the professorship of jurisprudence. Through his literary work President-elect Woodrow Wilson has been widely known for some years. While yet a student at Johns Hopkins in 1903 his book "Congress and Government: a Study in American Politics," at once attracted attention on both sides of the Atlantic and gave

never been more ably and successfully served than under the administration of Mr. Parker, and his name will rank in the history of this institution with the greatest and wisest of them all. No better future can be desired for President Wilson than that he shall prove a worthy successor of such men.

WE ARE gratified to learn, through an authoritative source that Dr William Elliot Griffith also will



DR. WILLIAM F. CHIFFO
Founder: the company is
Incorporated

[illegible][illegible]

It is indeed a good deal to say of a woman that she is the best dressed in London, but this is the distinction



WEST ALEXANDER GORTON LEMUE
The Independent - March 21, 1909

biochemicals. The latter is not proven in other breeds.

[illegible]



MINERS AT THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION, JULY 18, 1902, IN THE CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY'S MINE, JOHNSTOWN, PENN.



FATHERS OF THE DEPARTED MINERS WITH THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN, JULY 18, 1902, AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER IN THE CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY'S MINE, JOHNSTOWN, PENN.



IDENTIFYING-BODIES FOR THE DEAD. READY FOR A FINAL INSPECTION OF THE BODIES FOR IDENTIFICATION

ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE MINING DISASTERS OF THE NEW CENTURY
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN LIVES LOST BY EXPLOSION IN THE CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY'S MINE, JOHNSTOWN, PENN.



VIEW OF BEACH AND SEA FROM THE AMERICAN END OF THE BRIDGE.



A "HIDE-OUT" FOR BIRDS AND IN THE FOREST OF A
"HIDE-OUT" FOR BIRDS AND IN THE FOREST OF A



VIEW OF THE LAKE AT THE END OF THE BRIDGE
FROM THE AMERICAN END OF THE BRIDGE.



THE BEACH OF THE LAKE AT THE END OF THE BRIDGE
FROM THE AMERICAN END OF THE BRIDGE.



THE BEACH OF THE LAKE AT THE END OF THE BRIDGE
FROM THE AMERICAN END OF THE BRIDGE.



THE PARADISE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. A VIEW OF ALEXANDRIA BAY. Copyright, 1901, by Great Photograph Company.

PLACES OF RARE INTEREST AND ENJOYMENT
A FEW OF THE MANY VACATION ATTRACTIONS ALONG THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.



A VIEW OF RIVER AND LAKES AND GARDEN SCENERY IN THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK



THE MANHATTAN ISLAND, NEW YORK, VIEWED FROM THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK



ROCKLAND, NEW YORK, VIEWED FROM THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK



FALLS AND RIVER, VIEWED FROM THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

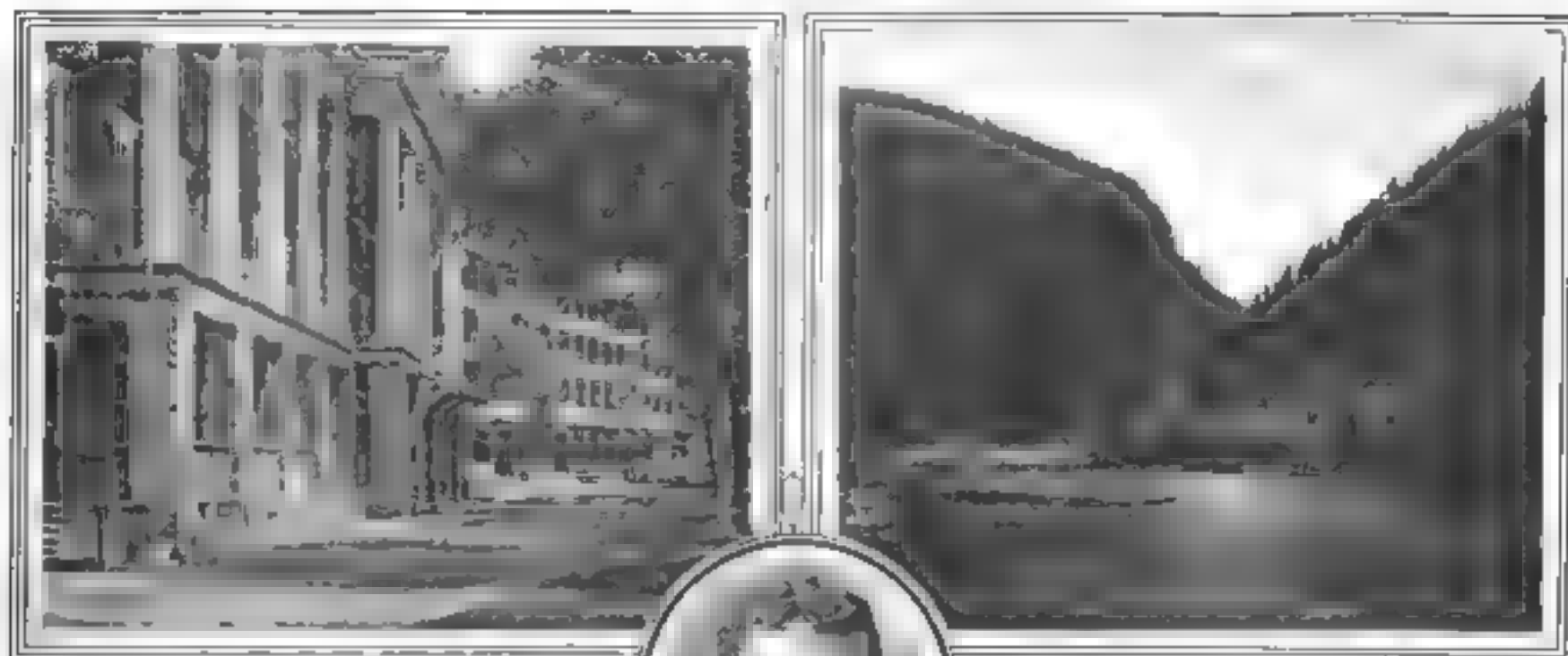


MAINE'S DELIGHTFUL SCENERY—ROCKY HILLS AND MOONHEAD LAKE, BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, BURLINGTON RAILROAD

HOW-AND-ARROW POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, THE ADIRONDACK PARK RAILROAD

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SOME OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SPOTS IN THE EAST AND THE WEST ACCESSIBLE BY RAIL



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THE BROAD BEACH AND LONG BOARDWALK AT WYOMING CITY, N. J. ONE OF THE FINEST BATHING PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.—R.A.

NATURE'S CORDIAL INVITATION TO A HAPPY VACATION OUTING
OPPORTUNITIES WHICH THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFERS ALONG ITS VAST SYSTEM FOR REST AND PLEASURE.



HE KEEPS THE SHIP WITH PROPER DIGNITY.
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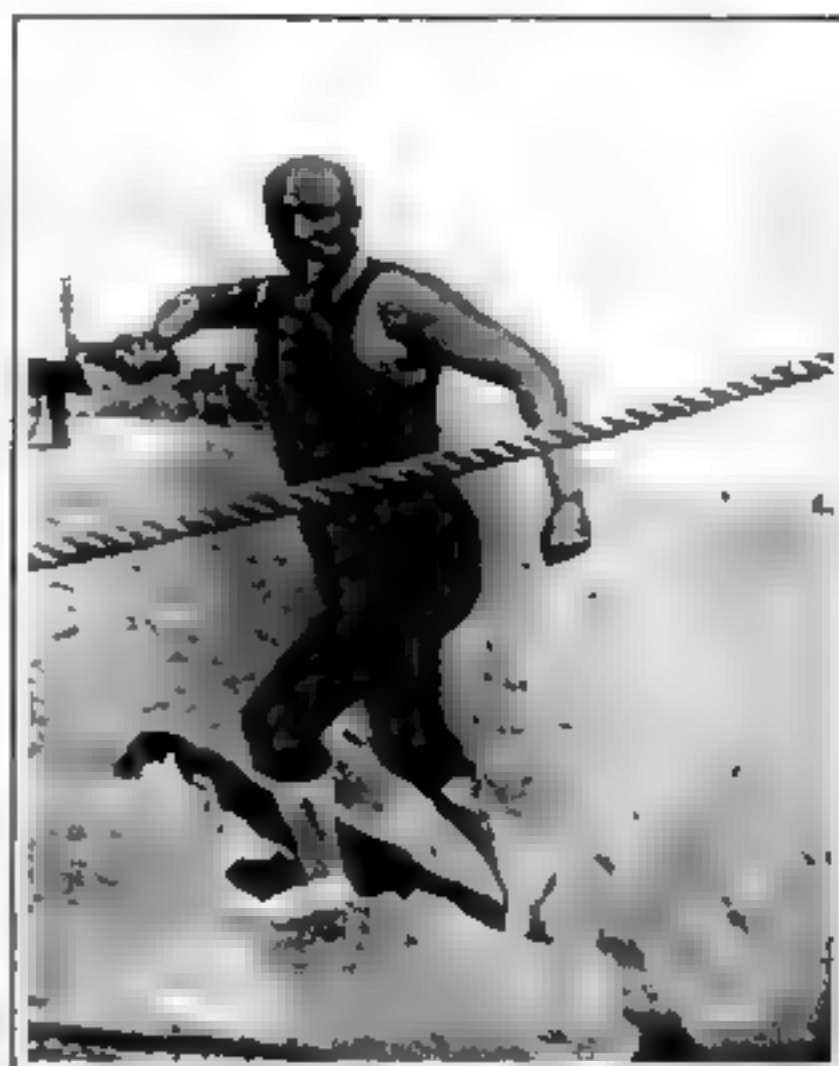
THESE DRESS ARE ONE IN FOLLOE HIM.
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HE DOTTED TO ABANDON HIS CAP.
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"CAN I CLEAR THE LINE AT A LEAP?"
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"I WILL REED A SWIMMING BEAST."
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"I TOLD YOU I COULD DO IT."
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THE GOVERNOR STARTS LENTELY FROM THE WATER.
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—AND HE IS OVERTAKEN BY A HUGE WAVE.
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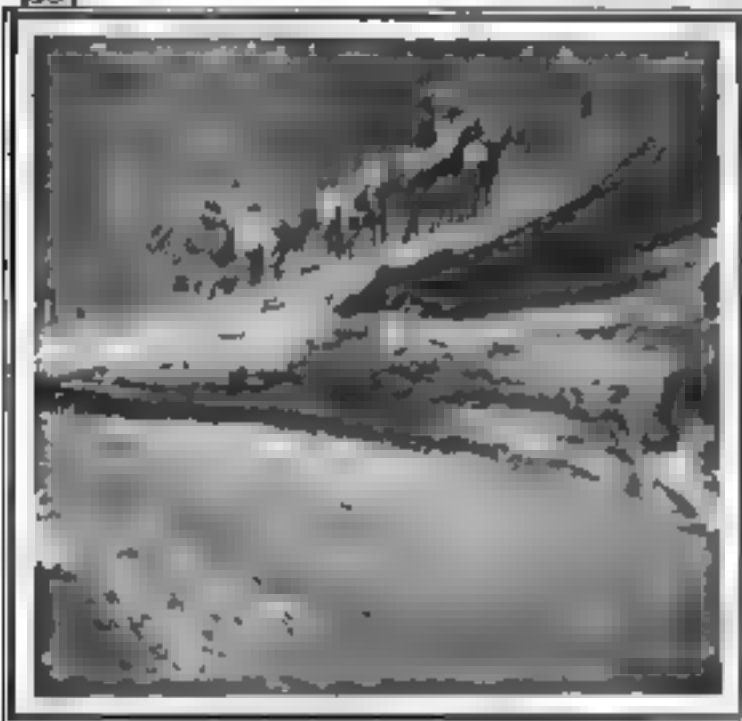
THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, EX GOVERNOR HILL, ENJOYS HIS VACATION
SNAP-SHOTS OF THE DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN TAKEN AT THE BEACH AT NORMANDIE-BY THE SEA, SEABRIGHT, N. J.
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THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY. THE MOST FAMOUS OF ATLANTIC BEACHES. SEASON VIA THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL.



ALONG THE ORIENTAL RIVER. NEW HEAD



A SIX INCH RAIL BRIDGE OVER A FALLS. FERRY CREEK IN CALIFORNIA. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Copyright: The New York World Company. H. P. Hedges, photographer.



THE BASE OF THE CLIFF AT MARBLEHEAD STATE, MASS.—BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. Copyright.



THE GRANDFATHER OF NIAGARA. WOODBURN. HEADLINE OF



THE MULTI-COLORED MINERAL-WATER TERRACES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.—SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL.

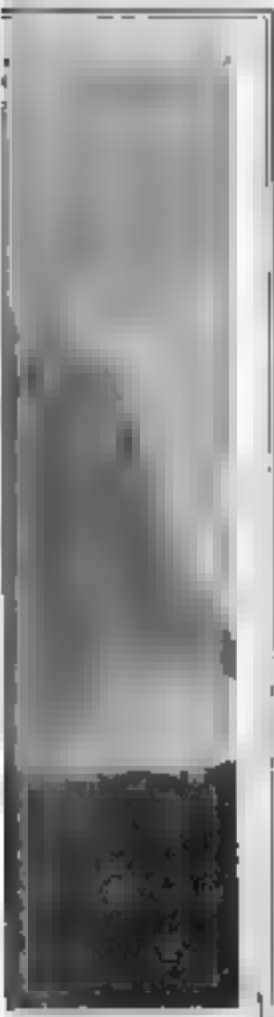


THE SCENIC RAILROAD TO ADIRONDACK. NEW YORK DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD.

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PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PLEASURE-SEEKER



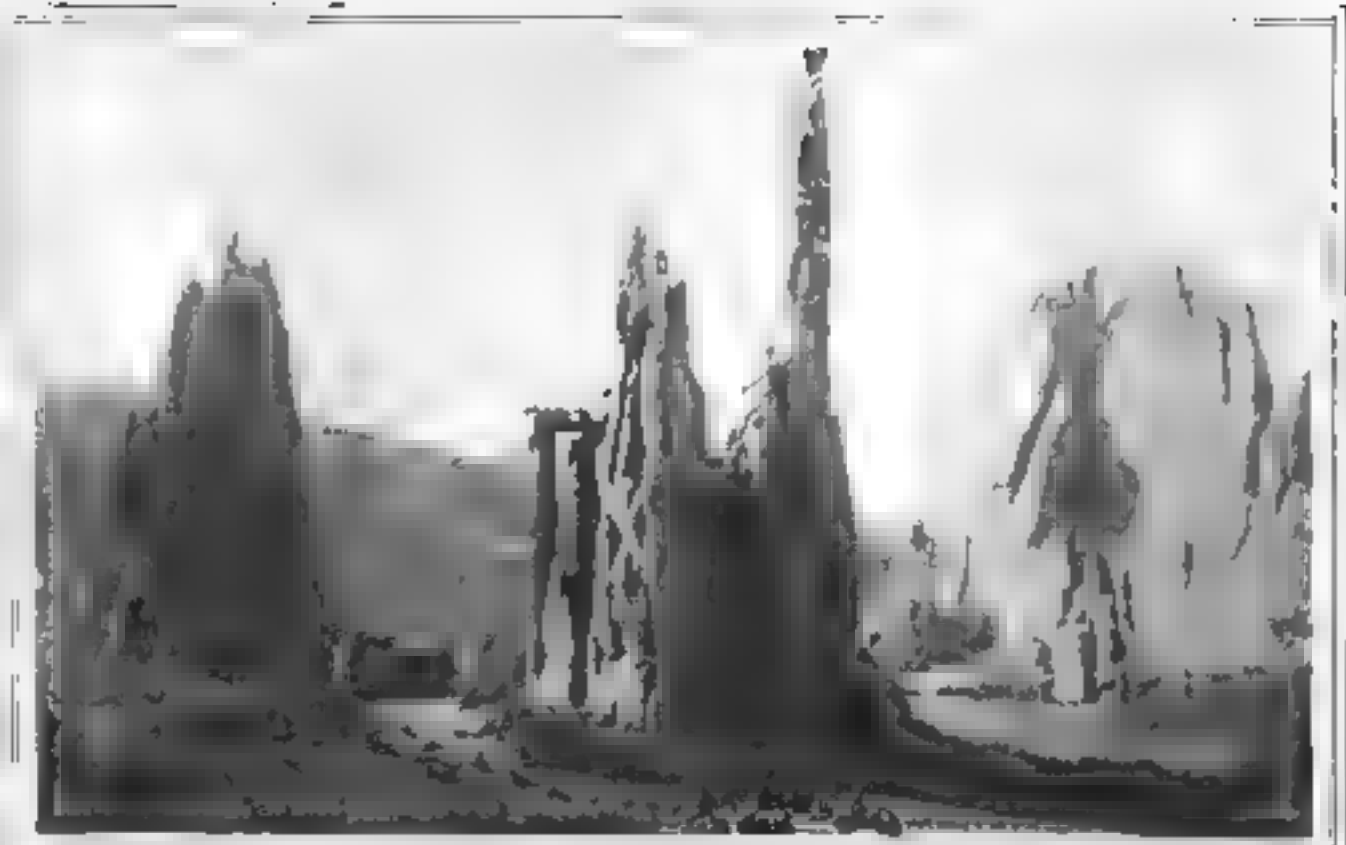
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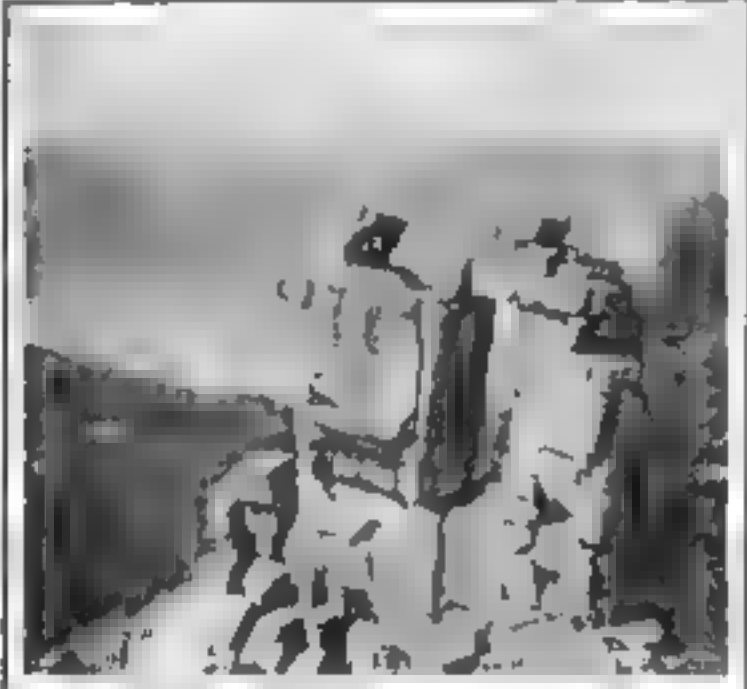
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IS NOW OPEN



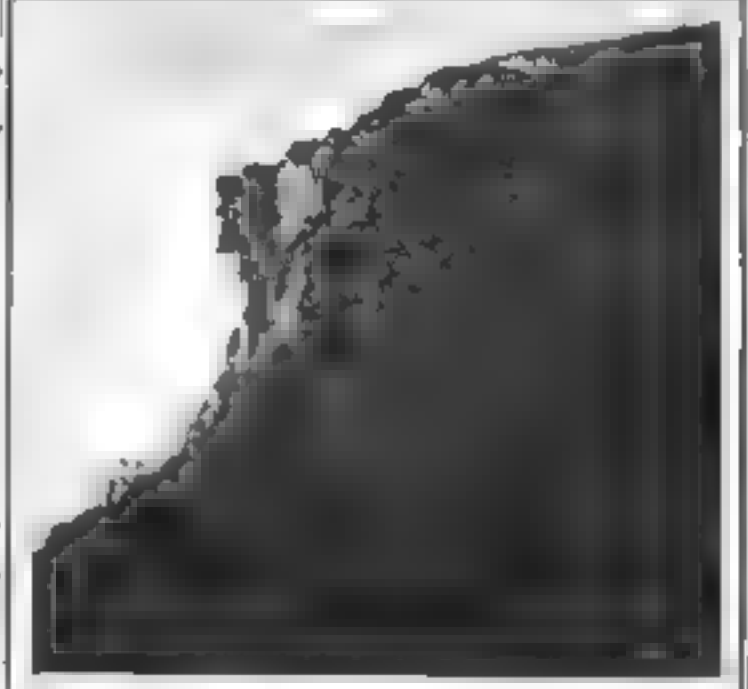
THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.
ATLANTA, TOPPA, AND SANTA FE.



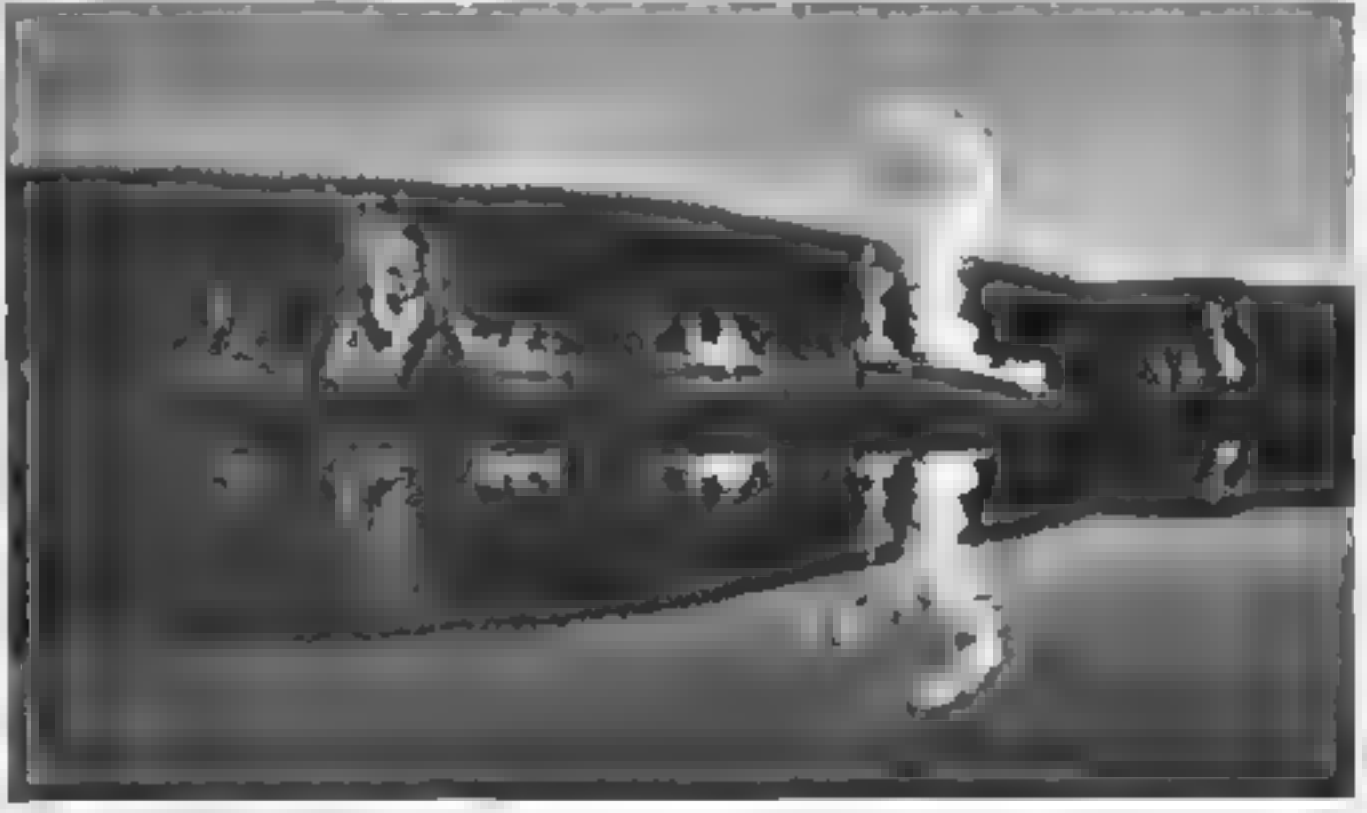
VIEW OF THE BACK OF THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO
AT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO



HERNANDO DE SOTO'S HOUSE AT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO
AT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO



THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO
AT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO



THE STRONG BRIDGE OF THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO
AT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LAND OF COLORADO

AND ATTRACTIVE RESORTS.
THE LINES OF OUR PRINCIPAL ROUTES OF TRAVEL.



THE VACATION OF OUR BUSY PRESIDENT

HIS YACHT AND HIS HOME AT OYSTER BAY.—WHEREVER HE GOES, OFFICIAL CARES FOLLOW HIM.—See page 7



OFFICE & HALLS BEHIND THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.



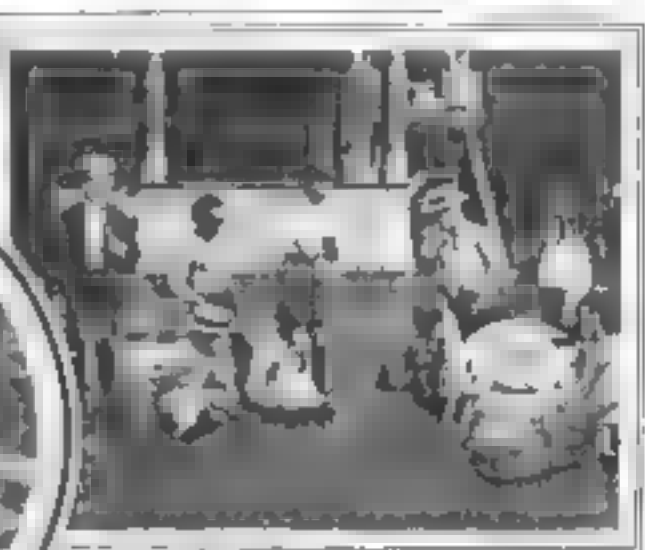
A PLAY BALL AT THE SUMMER PLACE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.



THE CHILDREN ARE AT THE SUMMER PLACE.



AT THE SUMMER PLACE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.



THE CHILDREN ARE AT THE SUMMER PLACE.



PLAYING ON THE LAWN BEHIND THE SUMMER PLACE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.



DEPARTURE OF A FASHION PARTY FROM THE SUMMER PLACE.



ARRIVAL OF THE VISITORS: A GROUP OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

THE HAPPY VACATION OF NEW YORK'S CRIPPLED CHILDREN
 HOW THEIR IDLING IS PASSED ON THE SEASHORE AT THE BEAUTIFUL SUMMER PLACE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Photographs by our staff photographer A. H. Fisher

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to buy machinery for the gold mine, from which the ore has been taken. The mine is 100 feet by 100 feet, and the copper shaft is 100 feet deep. The mine is 100 feet deep, and the copper shaft is 100 feet deep. The mine is 100 feet deep, and the copper shaft is 100 feet deep.



This our new mine, Copper

FABULOUS WEALTH IN SIGHT

Our prospectus contains full descriptions of both mines, with price comments and expert opinions, map, photographs, and many valuable statistics for investors.

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Hints to Money-makers

It is a fact that the money-makers of the world are not the ones who are the most successful in the world. They are the ones who are the most successful in the world. They are the ones who are the most successful in the world.

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THE COMING NAVAL MANŒUVRES—FIRING THE "KEARSARGE'S" GREATEST GUN.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Leslie's Weekly, No. 14 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2447

New York, July 31, 1902

Price 10 Cents



THE GALLANT AMERICAN SOLDIER ON THE PLAINS.

A DASH THROUGH A LINE OF ATTACKING INDIANS BY SOLDIERS SEEKING REINFORCEMENTS FOR COMRADES IN A BURNING STOCKADE—A REAL INCIDENT OF THE FRONTIER. From a painting by the noted artist Barker E. Brynmor.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AND OLD OF CURRENT EVENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE LITTLE LITTLE COMPANY, NEW YORK

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Thursday, July 31, 1902

How To Regulate the Trusts.

Special contribution by Representative Charles A. Lummis, of Alaska.



CHARLES A. LUMMIS

IN MY opinion it is to submit upon Congress the bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and which is now in the hands of the Senate. The bill is a measure of great importance, and it is one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

will increase the efficiency of a piece of general operative legislation. These are suggested in one of the bills I have introduced.

One of the greatest evils of the unregulated trusts, in my opinion, is the fact that they are now being used to the detriment of the public. They are being used to the detriment of the public in many ways, and it is one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

With compulsory publicity turning a search-light on the antecedents and to a certain extent upon the operations of one of these powerful corporations the ordinary citizen will at least have an opportunity to exercise his judgment unimpeded. To show, each citizen will have the same opportunity to pass upon the standing of a corporation that he now enjoys in the case of a national bank. If, on the other hand, there are indications of excessive capitalization, the prospective investor is apprised of it in advance when, if, having invested his money in a corporation, a stockholder is at a loss to understand an absence of dividends or other disappointing circumstances, he has an opportunity to probe for its cause in the facts open to the public regarding the amount of stock upon which dividends must be paid, the salaries, and the operating expenses of the corporation in question.

An important feature in the practical regulation of the trusts, is the fact that they are now being used to the detriment of the public. They are being used to the detriment of the public in many ways, and it is one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

At Last an Indian Canal.

IT IS gratifying to believe that after years of negotiation and discussion, much of it unwise and useless, a vast project of expenditure, much of it wasteful and useless, the project is at last being carried out. The project is the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and it is one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

It was one of Napoleon's dreams during his career when he was stretching out his hand for American dominion, and it has appealed to the thought and ambition of financiers, commercial expansionists, and statesmen of almost every European country as well as our own. France indeed, under the lead of the late President, had made up her mind to carry out the project, and it was one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

But all these projects were abandoned, and it was not until the late President of the United States, who was a man of great vision and courage, that the project was revived. He was a man of great vision and courage, and it was one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

It will be the greatest work of the century, and it is one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

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The Plain Truth.

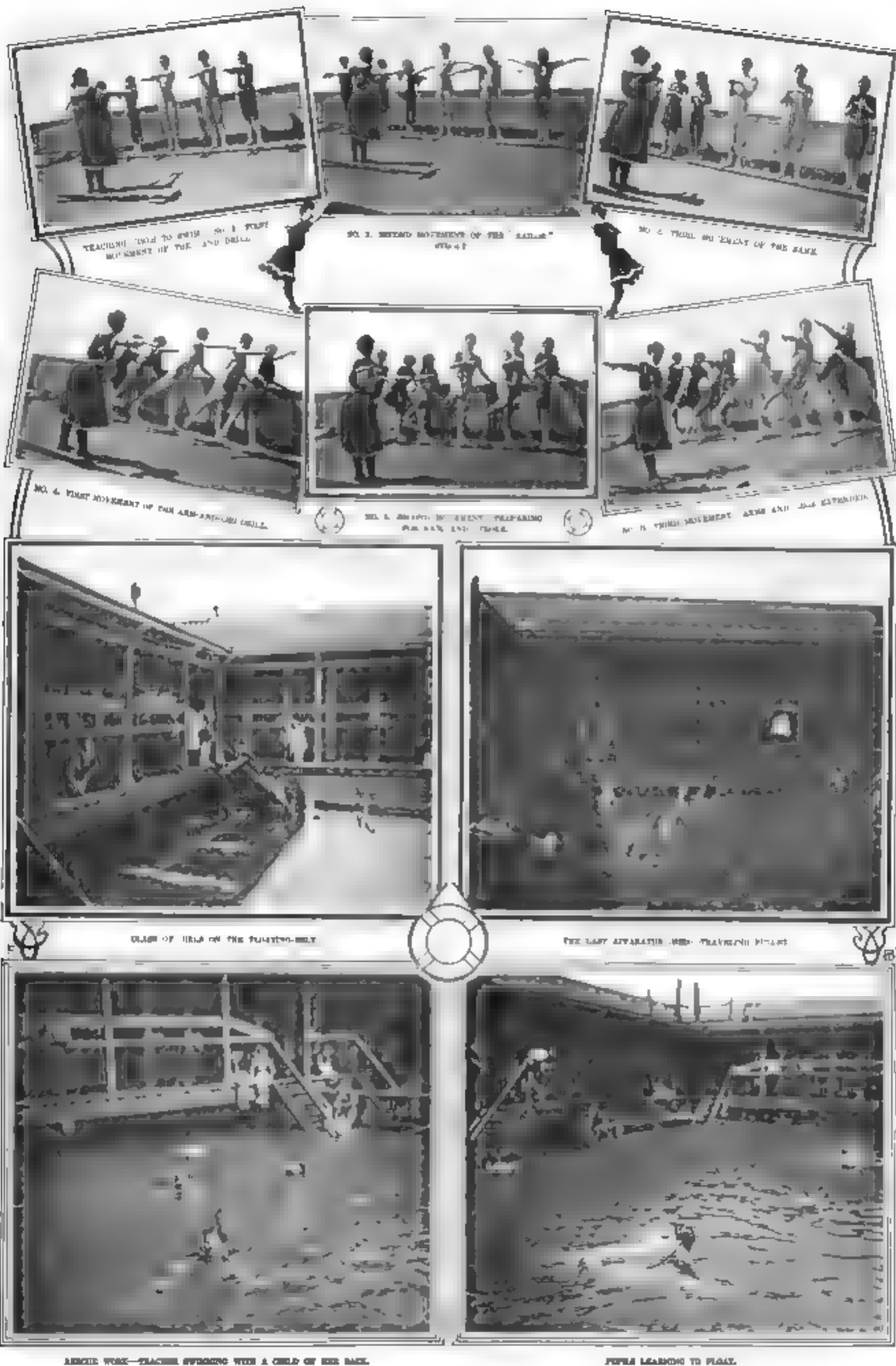
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS are not a new country, as many of us suppose. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries.

It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries. It is a country which has been known to the world for many centuries.

THE REPORT of Commissioner Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, showing, as it does, the deplorable condition of our merchant marine, gives a sharp advertisement to the failure of Congress to take any effective action to remedy the situation. It is a report which is of great importance, and it is one which I believe will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

THE CAUSE of higher education for women has received substantial and highly gratifying encouragement from the gift of \$100,000 to Bryn Mawr College, one-half of this sum being donated by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.

SOME IDEA may be gained of the power and vastness of the second largest distillery in the world, in total production and production, propolis, are running up, situated, from the recent census bulletin giving the statistics on the manufacture of alcohol. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. It is a measure which will regulate the trusts, and it is one which will be of great benefit to the people of the United States.



NEW YORK'S UNIQUE FREE SWIMMING-SCHOOLS.
THOUSANDS OF THE CITY'S POOR CHILDREN ARE GIVEN INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC FLOATING BATHS.
Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Leiby



PHOTOGRAPH OF APPLICANT FOR ENLISTMENT



THE FIRST CLASS OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL



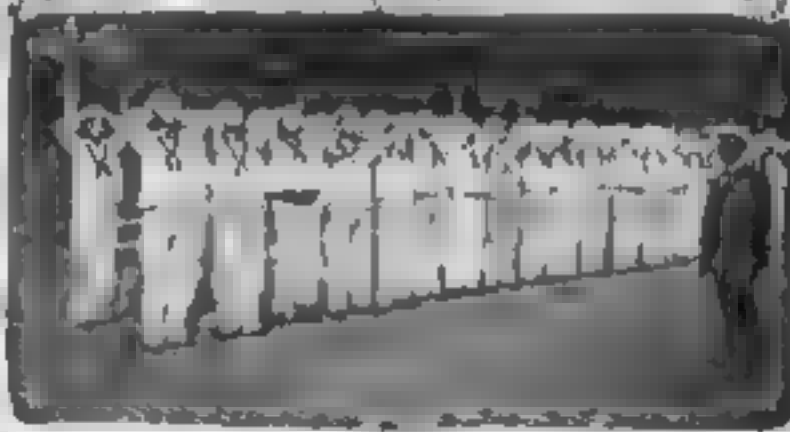
VIEW OF THE FIRST CLASS OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL



NEW BRITISH ENLISTING OFFICE AT BROADWAY



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL



THE FROMAN'S SCHOOL—RECRUITS LEARNING CLERICAL WORK



ONLINE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL

UNCLE SAM'S YOUNG "JACK TARS."

THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD — Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Leroy

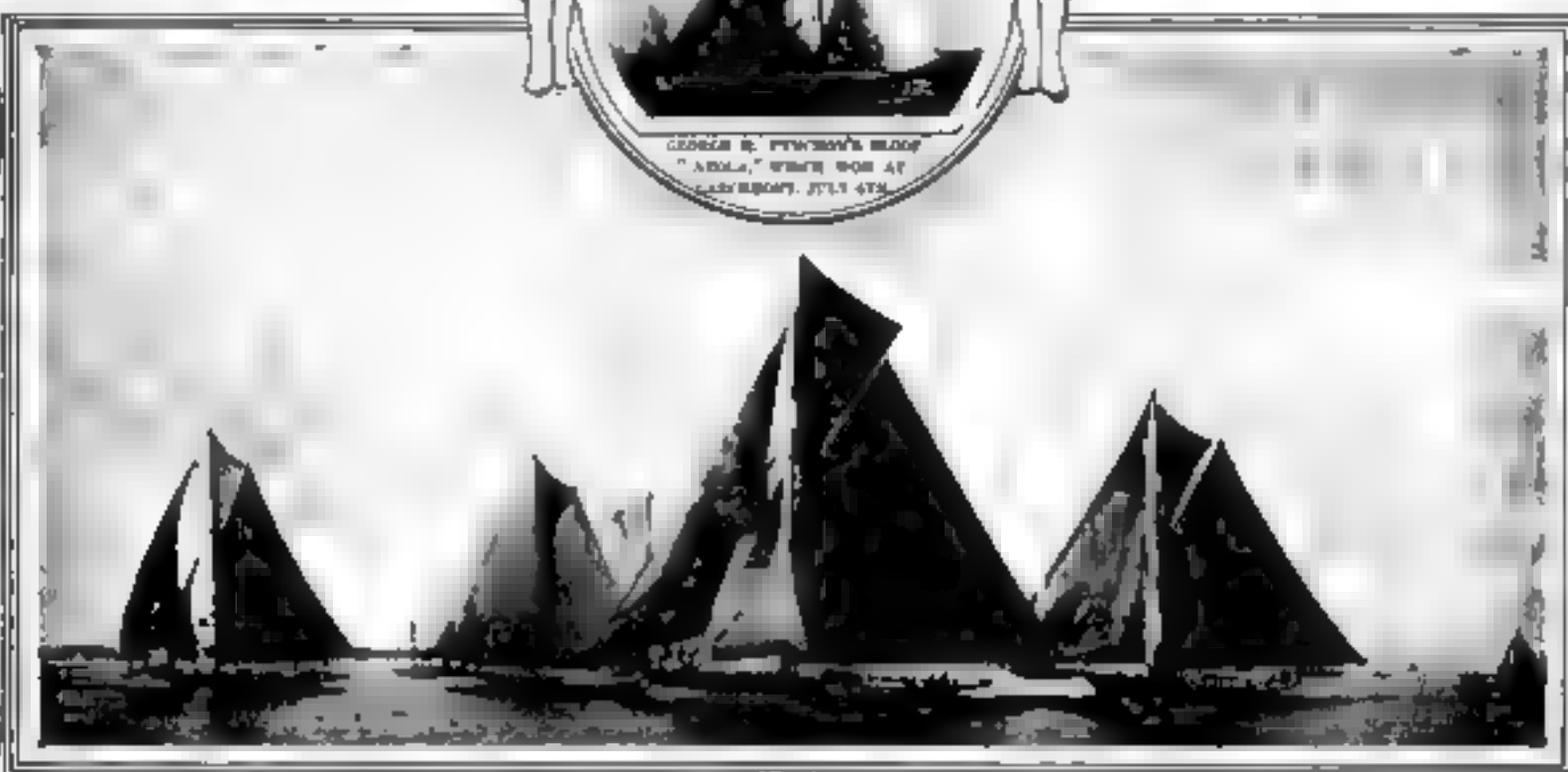
By ~~Walter~~ Everett

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STARTING OUT TO BOARD THE YACHT & SET THE CREEPER.

A CREW HURRY "MAKING READY" FOR A RACE.



THE "DUMMA," OF E. G. BOYER, ONE OF THE BOATS AT THE LARCHMONT RACE.



AMONG THE FLEET OF YACHTS AT THE LARCHMONT CLUB DOCK, ARCADES BAY, JULY 28.

HEIGHT OF THE YACHTING SEASON

THE INVIGORATING SPORT OF THE WEALTHY WAS NEVER MORE POPULAR THAN NOW

Photographs by J. B. Flaherty



THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST

GENERAL ANNA S. CHAPTER, WHO IS COMING FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO TAKE CHARGE AT GOVERNOR'S BELLEVUE.

How to Regulate the Trusts.

(Continued from page 10)

character. And again, it would tend to remove the incentive or abnormally increase the price to the consumer in order that dividends may be declared upon a capitalization greatly in excess of the actual amount of the capital invested. The contemplated enforcement of a policy of publicity with reference to all corporations engaged in interstate commerce has at least the merit that it cannot be construed as a radical step and in my opinion this is important, since it is essential that the national government in whatever direction it may seek to deal with the subject of capitalistic combinations shall proceed with conservatism. Any drastic measure would be very likely to give conditions in the business world and in all probability therefore would do more harm than good.

It must also be remembered, moreover, by persons who have under consideration the attitude of the national legislature in this matter, that congress has jurisdiction over corporations only when they enter the field of transportation or the extent of participating in interstate commerce. The national law-making body can scarcely be expected to correct all the evils involved in the operation of corporations if it has not the co-operation of the

governments of the various states and certainly not if some of the states continue to manifest a willingness to encourage the organization of corporations of almost any character and with scarcely any limitation upon their powers so long as the state is enriched by the money paid for the privilege.

Comparatively limited as the jurisdiction of the national government might appear in the case I named, yet I am at this time in favor of a constitutional amendment broadening the power of congress in this respect. I would first exhaust our constitutional power under the interstate commerce clause. Hundreds of attempts have been made to amend the Constitution of the United States and in only fifteen cases has success crowned the effort, so that it will readily be seen that the chance of securing remedial action in this direction is comparatively slight. Success, even with a promise of the certainty of the passage of such an amendment, the lapse of time necessary before it would come into operation would constitute a serious drawback. It will be remembered that the minority easily succeeded in defeating a very conservative amendment on this same issue during the last Congress.

I doubt if there is in labor circles any deep-seated opposition to combinations of capital. The sentiment of the private citizen on the subject will be determined by the effect upon his pocket-book. If the trusts are able

to supply the necessities of life at a lower cost than it has heretofore been possible to procure them they will go far toward dissuading opposition. But if on the other hand they by stifling competition and over-appropriations, impose grievous and unjustifiable burdens upon the consumer, vigorous agitation for legislation on the subject must be expected as a natural sequence.

(Reprinted by request, from Leslie's Weekly of March 29th, 1903.)

If You Are Tired

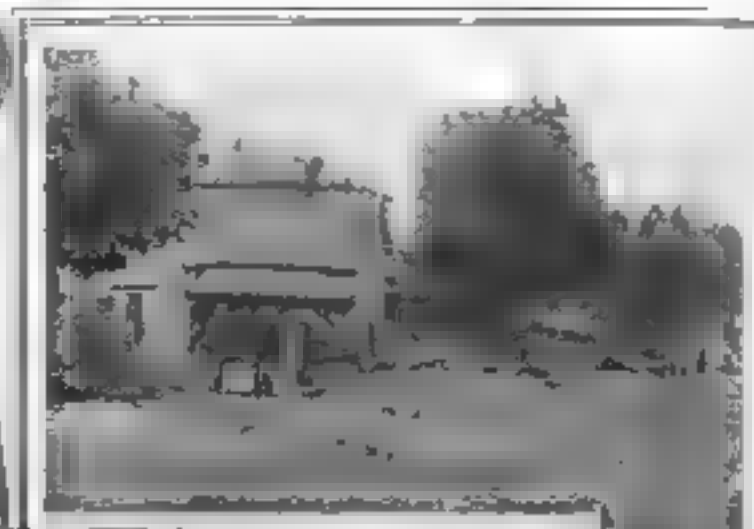
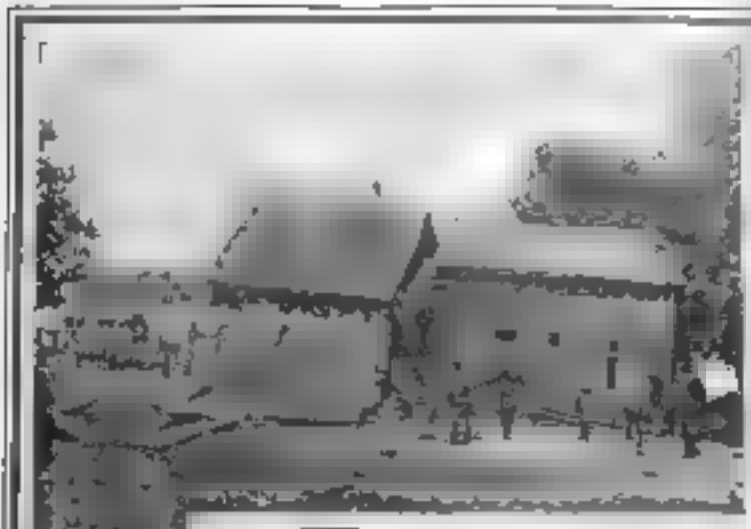
DR. HOBART'S AND PROMATE

DR. M. H. HARRIS, New York says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me."

Pure Cow's Milk

made sterile and guarded against contamination, from beginning to end, is the perfection of substitute feeding for infants. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has stood first among infant foods for more than forty years.

TELEPHONE SERVICE saves time. Time is the stuff of life. Have telephone service at your home as well as at your office and save time at both ends of the line. Rates in Manhattan from \$16 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.



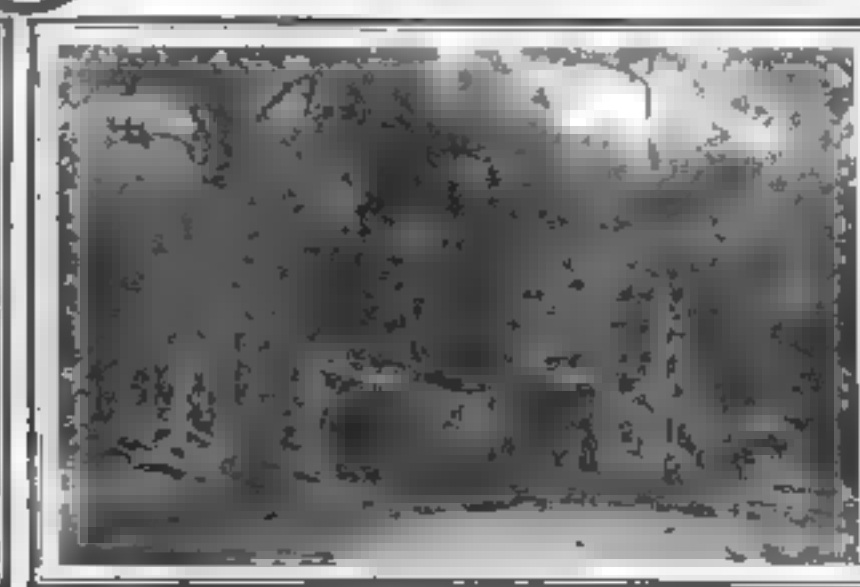
BAHNS EXIST BY THE BAHNS WATER AND DRAIN WITH THE FLOODS. THE FLOODS ARE NOT FLOODS FROM ENGINEERING AND HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY THE FLOODS.

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WIDE SECTION OF RAILROAD TRACK CARRIED A QUARTER OF A MILE AND TWENTY FEET AND MORE FOR THE FLOODS. THE FLOODS ARE NOT FLOODS FROM ENGINEERING AND HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY THE FLOODS.

ANYWHERE THE FLOODS ARE THE FLOODS ARE NOT FLOODS FROM ENGINEERING AND HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY THE FLOODS.



DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD IN THE CENTER OF THE FLOODS, WITH DEATH OF LIVES.

A STEEL RAILROAD-BRIDGE LAMED IN A FLOOD-ORIGIN.

STRANGE FEARS OF A DISASTROUS WESTERN FLOOD.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF THE FOURTH INUNDATION WHICH HAS DEVASTATED THE TOWN OF DECORAH, IOWA

Photographs by Frank Miller and J. C. Thomas. See page 102



DISCHARGING A MONSTER GUN ON
FIRST PICTURE EVER MADE OF THE INSIDE OF A SUPERIMPOSED TURRET AT THE MOMENT

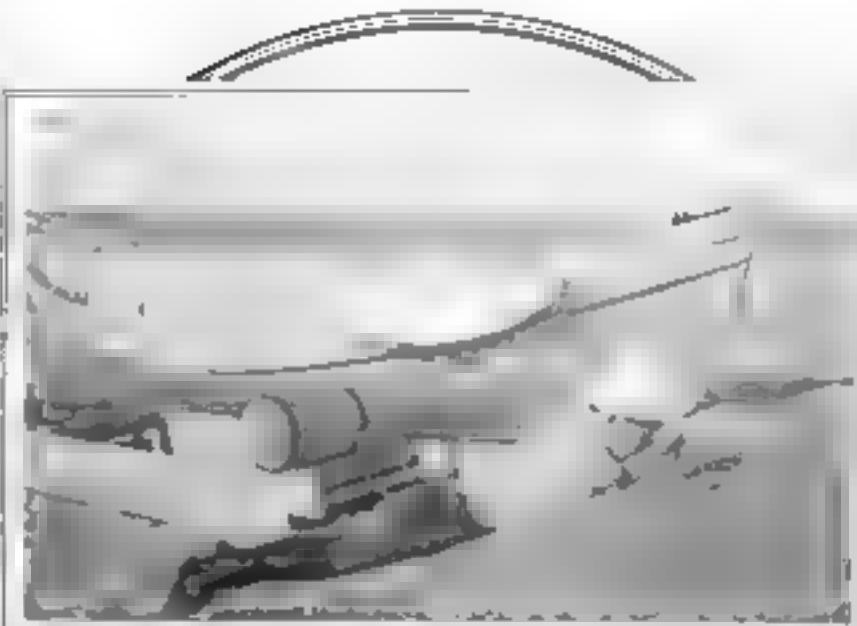


BOARD THE BATTLESHIP "KEARSARGE."

BE FIRING A THIRTEEN INCH CANNON *Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker* See page 200.



WEDDING DAY
AT
HARTFORD



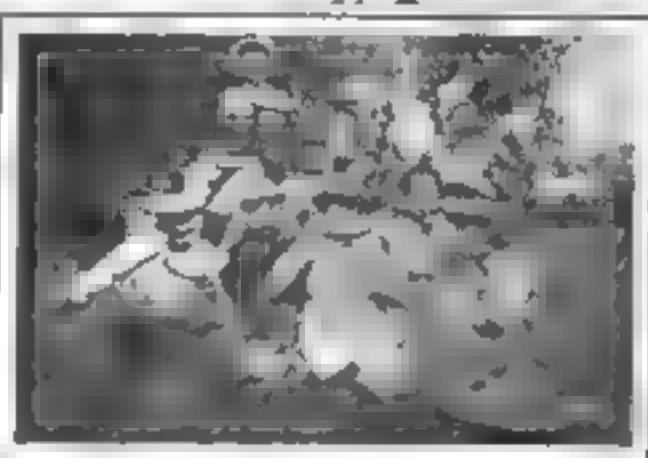
THE NEW YORK HOTEL AT THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY



WEDDING DAY
AT
HARTFORD



A GROUP OF CHILDREN AT THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY



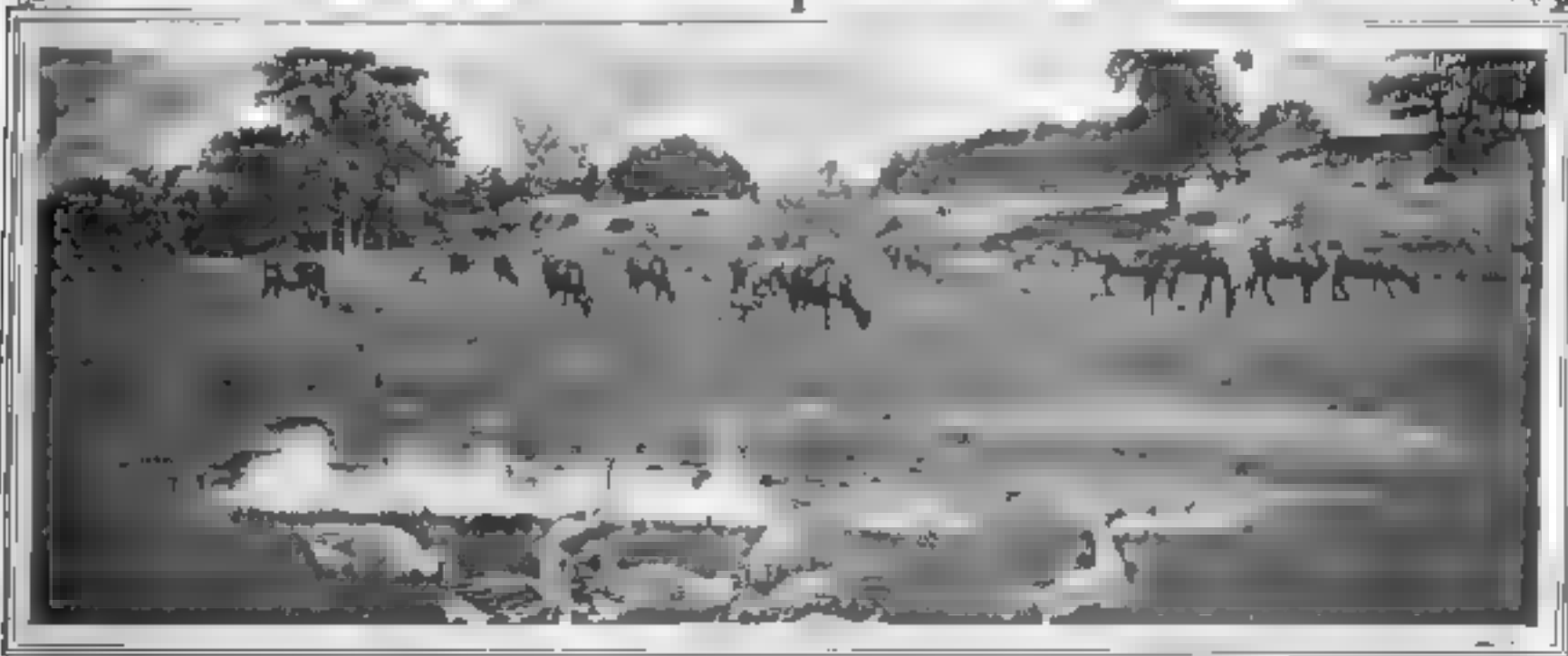
A GROUP OF CHILDREN AT THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY



HUNDREDS OF BATHERS ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY



A GROUP OF CHILDREN AT THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY

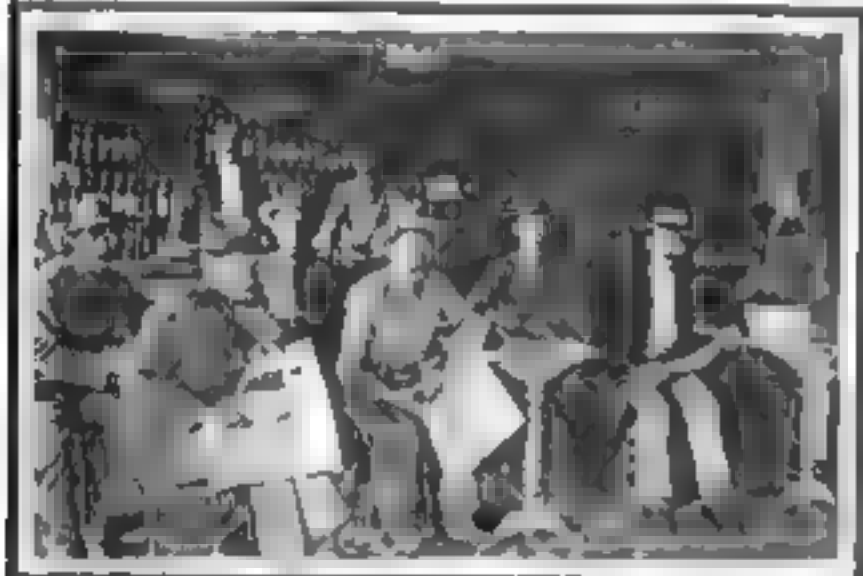


(FREDERICK) THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY—J. W. Sperry (The Beach at Atlantic City)

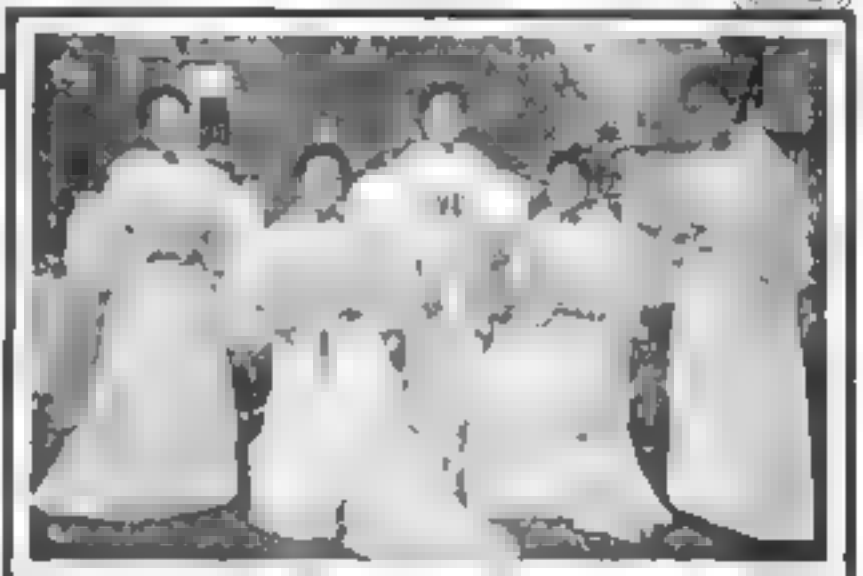
OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST RHODE ISLAND WINS
VACATION DAYS IN THE FIELDS, ON LAKE AND SEASIDE, ILLUSTRATED BY SKILLFUL AMATEURS.



CHIEF OF THE TRIBES OF THE LOWLANDS



WOMEN OF THE TRIBES OF THE LOWLANDS



WOMEN OF THE TRIBES OF THE LOWLANDS



NATIVE GIRLS CARRYING WATER IN DOMESTIC BASKET SKEPACLES

STRIKING GLIMPSES OF FILIPINO LAND

SCENES OF PECULIAR HUMAN INTEREST IN OUR FAR EASTERN ISLANDS. — Photographs by W. J. Fern, Bureau Industry, Manila.

In the World of Sports

THE MARKED REVIVAL OF CYCLING—INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE RACERS

CYCLING IS IMPROVING. With the general revival of interest in cycling races, as a natural consequence a larger attendance at the various meets held throughout the country. This is apparent throughout the East, where many meets have been held since the race at the time of year. As a fact also, that the racing men, both amateur and professional, are riding faster this year than at before, but in open competition and in paired races. This factor is easily accounted for by the fact that the motor racing machines in use at present are twice as fast as the last year's making faster time and furnishing more power in endurance and speed, on the way going to railroad speed track. Still some of the early races, especially those at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., have been marred by the fact that the motor cars have had a ten horse-power machine while a four or five horse-power machine has been used by the other.

The motor cars, being machines with infinitely more power than anything like the speed and endurance of the rider. Nevertheless when one of these men are arranged to will be agreed that the men will ride a long distance at the same power. The big machines are an automobile for on the first wheel, which gives the rider behind a fine surface to ride. As to the speed, it is, however, uncertain, as predicted to get the pace for the professional and will probably do so to the end of the season. Lee Johnson has shown that he cannot hold his spirit any longer as if

Major Taylor, who has returned from Europe will have to do so for many days. He has even done better in his last race. "Whisper" Hill, Martin returned from Australia to take his place in the first and will be the best man in the young champion. Major Taylor is the cycling wonder of the age being forty-five years old, and is going at his best from a quarter-mile sprint to a twenty-mile race. His work's friends hope to see him visit Europe next year as they believe that he is the fastest man who ever rode a wheel. He won't take Europe by storm as Ziegler did just a year ago as he is a dour, unassuming fellow not unlike Zim. The old champion has gone abroad to ride exhibition this year. While on the topic of cycling, the recent parade in New York attracted many people. It was up Fifth Avenue before the houses of New York's millionaires and 5,000 riders were in line. Many thousands watched the parade and went to a museum. It was the first wheel men's demonstration since 1897.

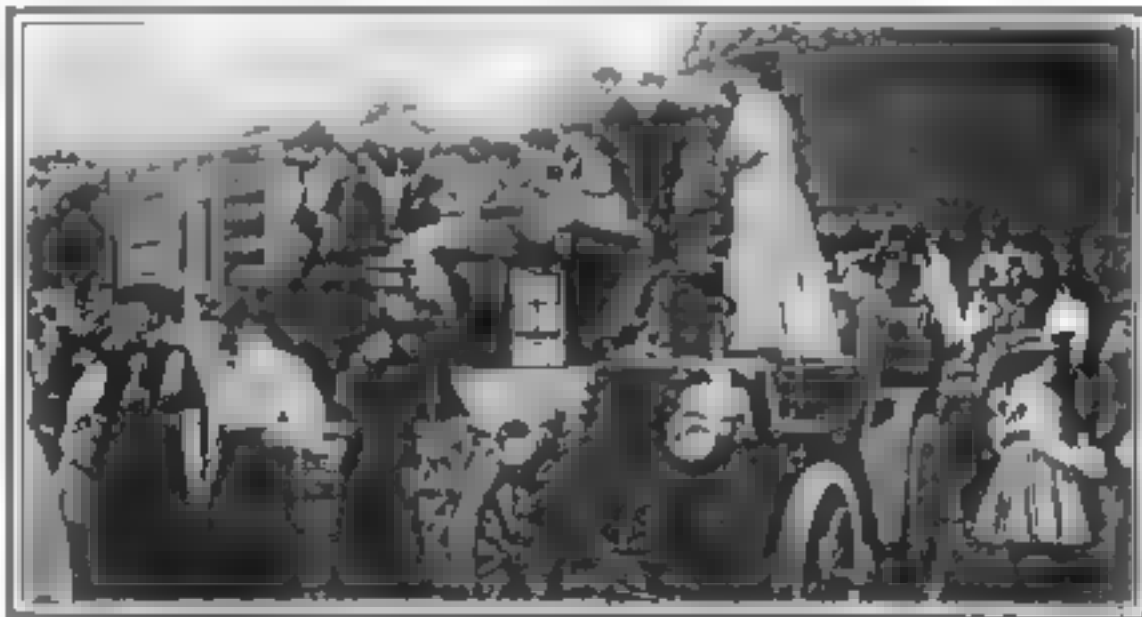
ARE MILLIONAIRES HORSE PARTISANS? The poor success of the high-class horses owned by William Whitney on the running turf this season has caused much discussion among breeders, owners, and trainers during the last few weeks. I have talked with several of the well-known trainers about New York but few of them can give any reason for the continued ill luck of the millionaire owner who has spent several fortunes in purchasing animals of speed and of the best breeding. Mr. Whitney's bad luck began when he sent Necturus to England

with the hope of winning the English champion, the Derby. When Necturus left New York Mr. Whitney had in his possession the most promising lot of yearlings, probably ever owned by one young man in the country. Even Necturus was not moved, good not that he was. These yearlings were wrong and was brought back to his country and his misfortune was followed by the sickness of his best horse and filled down on Long Island, and a stable which last year looked to have all the three year-old classes in the country at the money market

was an ordinary handiwork. Unlike the Earl, Endurance by right and confidence are all away behind last year and the other animals in the stable have come to better. One horse who did not wish to criticize the last season, the Whitney stable, said that he thought that the millionaire's horses had such good luck and pushed him much. He supposed that the millionaire's horses were all right in moderation, but thought the Whitney horses had nothing to do with it. He said that the possibility of the Whitney horses had reached it as the animals of other and several of them had done better results might have been obtained. He argued that a horse like a human being, would not be a fair piece of flesh and blood made common to look to be better with last and with and the season will undoubtedly prove to be the better year for racing in the country.



At the entrance of the Madison Park Track, Chicago, the four men, John H. Johnson, John H. Johnson, John H. Johnson, and John H. Johnson, are standing with the horse.



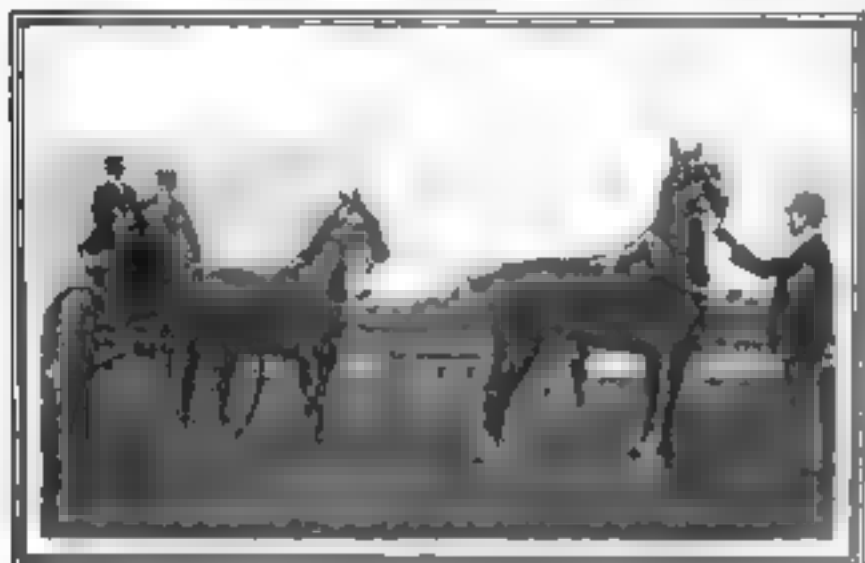
Mr. George Gould, standing in the rear of the automobile, assembly waiting for the young horse, and Mr. George Gould, in a white car of Mr. J. L. Lickwood, Jr.



Great parade of wheelmen on Fifth Avenue, New York, July 27th, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the invention of the safety bicycle. Lesley



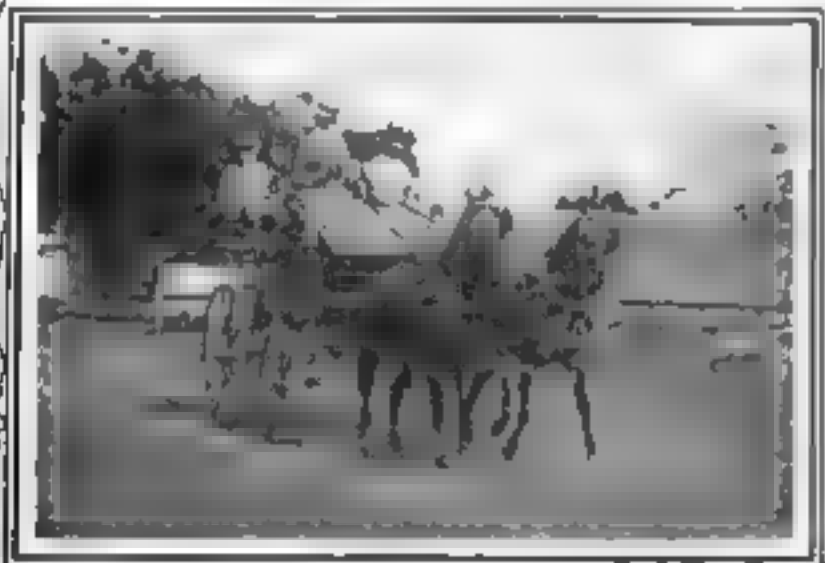
MRS. HAVER, DAUGHTER OF C. C. HAVER, SITTING FOUR-IN-HAND.



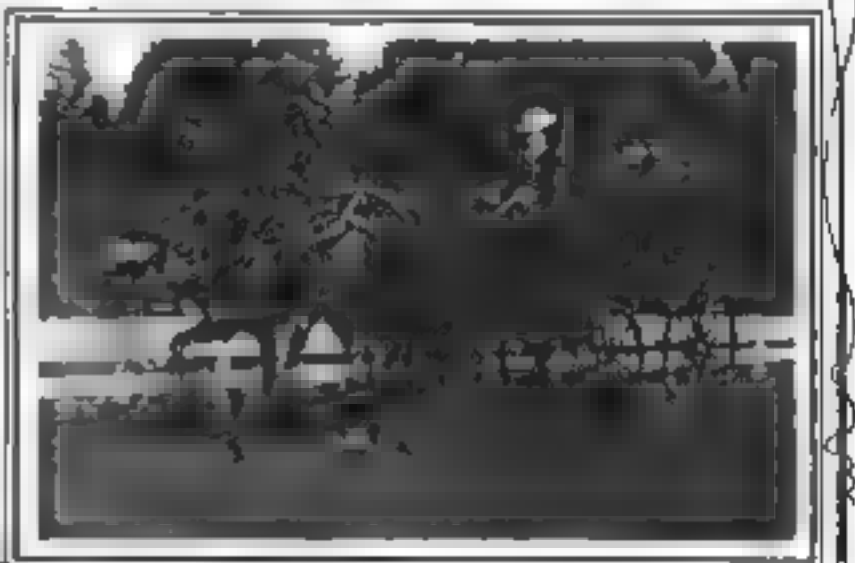
MISS FLORENCE H. STOKES AND HER TANDEM TEAM.



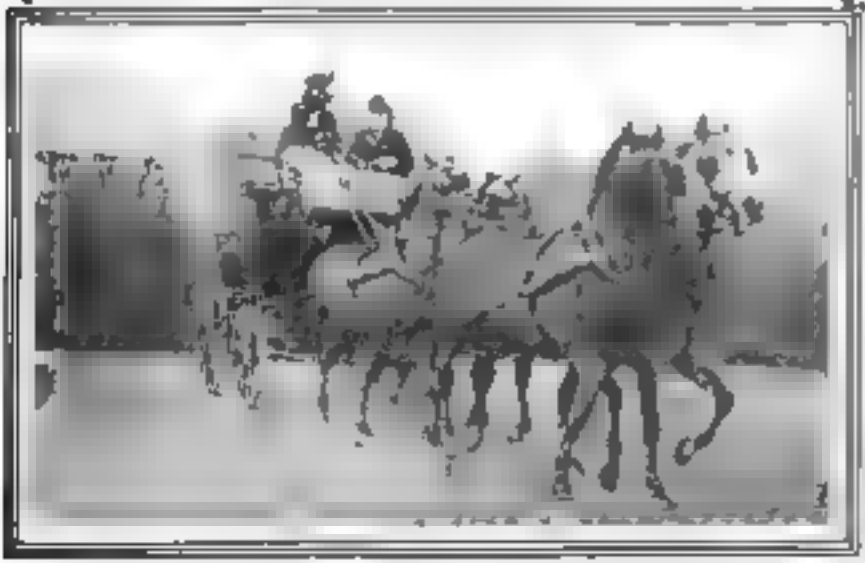
MRS. JOSEPH L. WHEELER AND HER HANDSOME "WHITE-FOOT" PAIR.



MRS. JOSEPH L. KERMOCHAN IN HER COACH.



MRS. DANIEL C. LANTRY DRIVING "SUGAR" AND "PAVE."



MISS MELLA, DAUGHTER OF OGDEN MELLA, AND HER SMART FOUR-IN-HAND.



MRS. GEORGE F. SOUTH DRIVING IN HER BEAUTIFUL SAUNTING-CAR WITH MRS. E. L. AGAR.

SOCIETY'S EXPERT HORSEWOMEN.

SOCIAL LEADERS IN NEW YORK WHO CAN HOLD THE REINS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THEIR FAVORITE TURNOUTS.

Photographs by E. M. Merrill.



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Young tobacco plants brought over from the
Vuelta Alajon district of Cuba and transplanted in
carefully chosen spots near Southern Atlantic and
Gulf waters. Those that thrived are uprooted and
multiplied until good-sized crops are raised. After
natural processes of curing, a perfectly delicious
genius is the result.



Young tobacco plants brought over from the
Vuelta Alajon district of Cuba and transplanted in
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Through sleeping sleeping car service between
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HAMMOCK STANDS.
Greatest Joke of the Season

**MENNEN'S TOILET
POWDER**
for After Shaving.

MORPHINE,

LONDON ENGLAND
THE LANCHESTER



THE CLUB

are the original bottled Cocktails.
Years of experience have made
them THE PERFECT COCKTAILS
that they are. No one can be tired
into buying some imitation. The
ORIGINAL of anything is good
enough. When others are offered
it is for the purpose of paper profit.
He must upon having the CLUB
COCKTAILS, and take no other.

A. H. HANSON, Gen. Agent, CHICAGO

NOVENA
A BOOK OF
AFTER DINNER
STORIES FREE

MYSELF CURED I will gladly return
to you
COCAINE MORPHINE OPIUM
OR LAUDANUM, if a person has
been cured of the same by
myself cured.

BLANK BOOKS All kinds kept in stock
and made to order by
215 N. 1st St. & W. 1st St.
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SHORT SEA TRIPS
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NEW YORK AND OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA BEACH
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Portland, Oregon—In Four Days from New York or Boston—By New York Central

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV. No. 2448

New York, August 7, 1902

Price 10 Cents



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND GOVERNOR MURPHY ARRIVING AT SEA GATE, N. Y.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMONG THE members of the American delegation who went over to London to attend the convention



1994年 第11卷 第1期
 1994年 第11卷 第1期

son, is a veteran of two wars. Having served with distinction in the 4th Air Cavalry when he came to the south of Hong Kong, he also did his later conflict with Communism, in which he distinguished and earned an Purple Heart. He is now a dignitary of the 4th Air Cavalry of the 1st Airborne Division. It is where he would have been in

GENERAL THE MARSHAL JACOBSON has a good story to tell of the capture of an invader which occurred during the visit of the present king of England to this country in 1902. Jacobson, a native of Norway who at that time was first lieutenant Morgan's regiment, was on duty in the fort when he noticed the prince and his suite in New York and immediately took to the capital of the State at Albany. The pair's life by the aquarium steamer, the *Daniel Green*. A foreign steamer had just arrived and a number of persons were crowded to the prime gun for a glimpse of the landing. He was so busy doing this that he did not get a chance to see the prince, having retired to the wheel house, but when the boat got up at Poughkeepsie where a large crowd had gathered, he jumped to them himself and told that he was the body guard and that the prince was now being conveyed by the transportation. The duty of conveying the prince was in charge of the party which had to go out on the paddle-box and exhibit himself to the prince. "Let the prince know we are in the boat," he said and as the boat started out he was disappointed the prince did not get out and stood again by the paddle-box. He was when the prince was seen moving with his men, cheering and waving the patriotic flags and the prince left the boat. But of all his first duty when this is done and the prince is seen.



M. DE WITTE.



1146

1122 2007 年 12 月 20 日 星期五
 1123 2007 年 12 月 21 日 星期六
 1124 2007 年 12 月 22 日 星期日
 1125 2007 年 12 月 23 日 星期一
 1126 2007 年 12 月 24 日 星期二
 1127 2007 年 12 月 25 日 星期三
 1128 2007 年 12 月 26 日 星期四
 1129 2007 年 12 月 27 日 星期五
 1130 2007 年 12 月 28 日 星期六
 1131 2007 年 12 月 29 日 星期日
 1132 2007 年 12 月 30 日 星期一
 1133 2007 年 12 月 31 日 星期二

[illegible]

THE PUNCH devotionists of Mr. Leonard Kimball, president of the American Standard of character of Paris on the night of July 31, at the annual banquet was one of those orgies which occur as between him and the just a little scholar and again a paragon of those present knew and and gave and whether there and he Marshall as he was gathered together. When Monsieur finished speaking of marriage proposed the grand room of the Legion of Honor on Mr. Kimball's wife and Kimball on each took. Mr. Kimball began remonstrated for this and started to his feet to afterward that his participation was being infringed upon, and affirmed that if Kimball's Holiness were only present to show that he would stop the whole business. Mr. Kimball as a guest in the grand banquet and the marriage firm of Marshall Kimball was taken to the subject.



PLATE 1125,
Front of the House, no. 3, corner of 4th Avenue and 8th
Street, New York City.

[illegible]


THE AMERICAN people will have an opportunity this fall to determine the degree of the damage and destruction that have been inflicted on the lives of the Negro and his family when it is told the exciting story of Robert Kennedy's first assassination who was killed in the last 100th anniversary of the conflict and the witness is the man who in the most difficult manner among the Negroes in the country who is as concerned.

[illegible]

82 4 47 4 41 40 4

A PATHETIC interest attaches to the gift of \$92,000 which John D. Rockefeller recently made to the City of New York as part of his pledge of \$300,000. The receipt of this check completed the \$200,000 endowment movement for which the late "millionaire" John D. Rockefeller valued so essentially in the last year of his busy life.

ONE OF the most remarkable political antagonisms ever known in this country within the ranks of a single political party was that recently concluded in the re-nomination by the Republicans of New York Governor La Follette as the choice of Murrison, the most singular foe now of the anti-trust agitators in the fact that the choice of Governor La Follette in answered himself was hotly and even bitterly opposed by almost the whole Republican press of the State and also a great of the leading politicians of New York State, ranked it



HON. ROBERT S. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.
Elected by the Republican vote.



BOOK REVIEW BY L. L. PILLER, JR.
 JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC. 1964
 100 N. ZEEB RD. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

[illegible]

ONE OF Lord Salisbury's pet anecdotes is the story of a fugitive of Portsmouth who, in 1844, was up the staircase in his pyjamas, the light on the window was out, but with the moon streamer as I call Lord Salisbury's hair.

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair, wearing a suit, white shirt, and a patterned tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera. The portrait is framed by a dark border.

■ 1997年 10月 17日 第171号

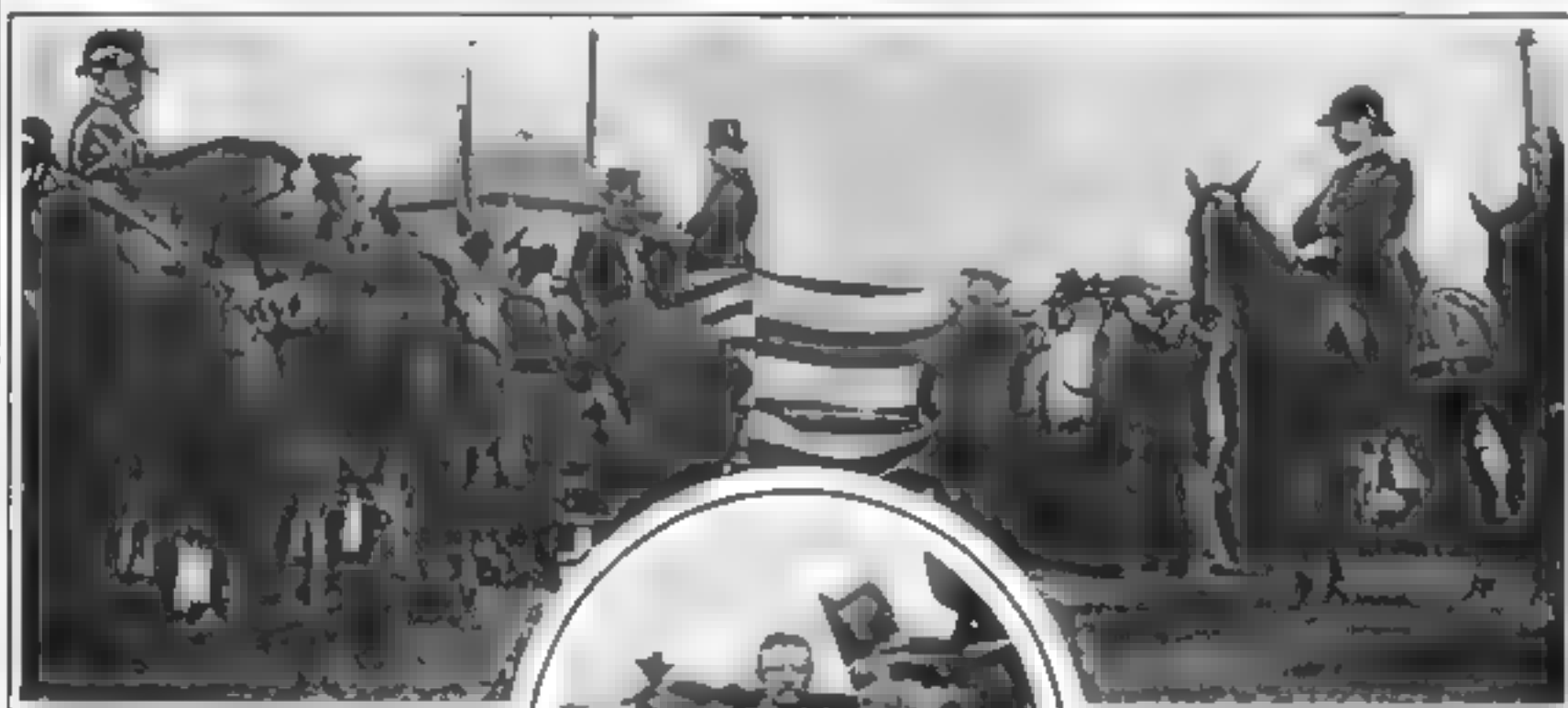
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THUNDER AT ADAMS PARK STATION TO SEE THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN.



THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR MICHIGAN FOR A MOMENT—THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR MICHIGAN.



REVIEWING THE STAND BEHIND THE PRESIDENT.

REVIEWING THE STAND BEHIND THE PRESIDENT.



THE RECEPTION AT THE FIELD DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

NEW JERSEY'S WELCOME TO ROOSEVELT

THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE GALLANT NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AT THEIR CAMP AT SEA GIRT

Photographs by our staff photographer G. E. Lacey.



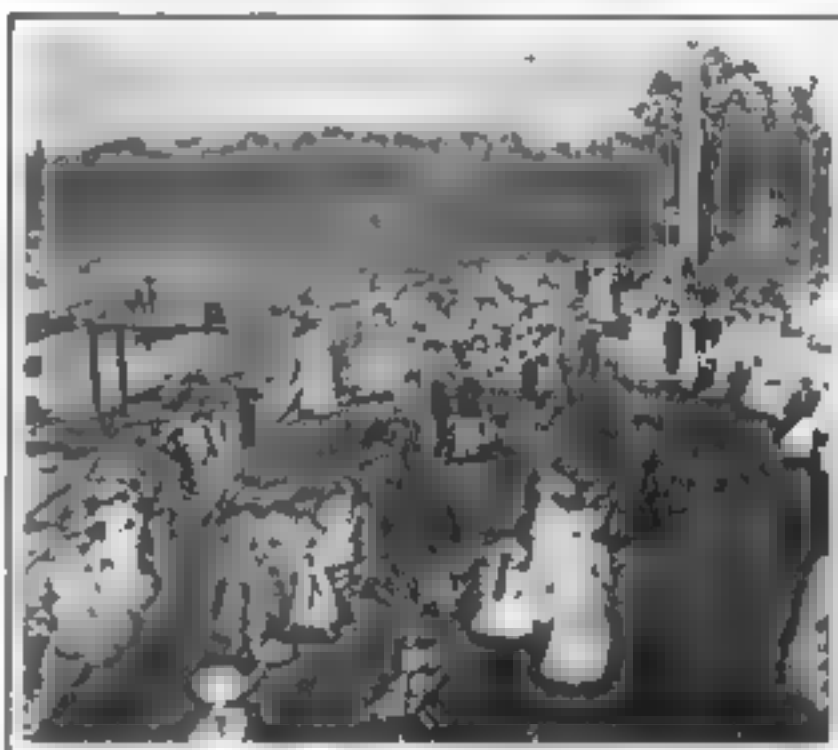
THE KAYERS AT THE START OF THE RACE.



START OF THE ICE BOAT RACE. NOTICE HOW THE BOATS ARE BEING PUSHED BY THE AIR.



THE AMERICAN MID-SUMMER IN FRONT OF THE LARCHMONT HOTEL.



AMERICAN MID-SUMMER IN FRONT OF THE LARCHMONT HOTEL.



FOUR INDIAN BOATS RACING FOR THE WINNING PRIZE.

EXCITING SUMMER DAY'S CONTESTS AT A FASHIONABLE RESORT
THE AQUATIC SPORTS ON "LADIES' DAY" AT LARCHMONT, A FAMOUS SUMMER SETTLEMENT OF WEALTHY
NEW YORKERS.—Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Loring.

All Immigration Records Broken

MORE FOREIGNERS ARRIVED FROM EUROPE LAST YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY

By T. Williams

NOTHING else in the world attracts so many immigrants as does the United States, and in no other land have such elaborate arrangements been made to receive and care for the foreigners who flock to its shores. During the year ended June 30, 1902, a total of 1,000,000 immigrants were admitted to the country, a record. This is the record figure for one year, and it exceeds that of the preceding year by 100,000. For the year ended June 30, 1901, as many as 893,000 immigrants landed at this port alone as more than the aggregate for the whole Union in the previous twelve months. Coming as they do in such vast numbers, the immigrants would face badly were it not that on their arrival they become for the time being wards of Uncle Sam. They are treated with a sort of paternal solicitude and no effort is spared on the part of the immigration officials to protect them and speed them safely to their destinations. With this paternal solicitude is mingled a prudence which seeks to prevent the admission of undesirable elements to the country.

When the hundreds of immigrants landed at the pier, they are taken to a quarantine down New York Bay. The vessel stops up to her pier in the city and there the passengers are transferred to barges and towed to Ellis Island, where they disembark. The well-filled barges often resemble similar craft packed with emigrants from the East Side, and the alien seem weary of crowding and voyaging and eager to land. Those of the poorer class are often grimy and strangely and shabbily dressed, although numbers of the women wear bright and picturesque costumes. These include Italians, Hungarians, and several other nationalities. They appear generally to be of a sturdy and healthy build, and are in good health. The few who are ill are taken to a hospital on the island, and the rest are taken to the city, where they are met by friends and relatives.

When the immigrants are taken to the city, they are met by friends and relatives. The few who are ill are taken to a hospital on the island, and the rest are taken to the city, where they are met by friends and relatives. The few who are ill are taken to a hospital on the island, and the rest are taken to the city, where they are met by friends and relatives. The few who are ill are taken to a hospital on the island, and the rest are taken to the city, where they are met by friends and relatives.

After reaching the entrance the immigrants are required to pass a railway leading to the landing bureau, the second floor. There they are obliged to pass in single file, and a narrow passage for each side, a narrow passage for each side, a narrow passage for each side.

At the under side, sometimes he mounds the ribs of a man or woman under the handkerchief that almost covers his eyes. Not even the infant in arms escapes his observation. When married youngsters are large enough to walk he has them put on their feet in order to observe whether they are lame or have any other physical defect. Now and then the doctor waves into a detention pen some nervous individual whose condition is doubtful for legal and more particular examination. Occasionally he takes under his hands an unscrupulous scoundrel, but the doctor the immigrant is directed to a group of which corresponds to the group of the immigrant. Each of these groups is recorded on a manifest prepared on the other side by the steamship officers, and which gives the names and particulars of each immigrant.

When the immigrant is directed to a group of the immigrant, he is taken to a group of the immigrant. Each of these groups is recorded on a manifest prepared on the other side by the steamship officers, and which gives the names and particulars of each immigrant. When the immigrant is directed to a group of the immigrant, he is taken to a group of the immigrant. Each of these groups is recorded on a manifest prepared on the other side by the steamship officers, and which gives the names and particulars of each immigrant.

charge. If there is doubt as to a serious case in the manifest such as a false name, the otherwise qualified immigrant is detained until the steamship company pay the legal fine of \$100. Persons having little or no money

and thus liable to become a public charge but otherwise fit, are sent to detention rooms and kept there until relatives or friends can be communicated with and either send money or tickets or arrive in person to claim and to an escort for them. Such immigrants, even if they have no friends, are also released if responsible benevolent individuals or societies agree, as is frequently the case, to take them in charge and find work and homes for them. At the same time, the immigrants are taken to a group of the immigrant, he is taken to a group of the immigrant. Each of these groups is recorded on a manifest prepared on the other side by the steamship officers, and which gives the names and particulars of each immigrant.

When the immigrant is taken to a group of the immigrant, he is taken to a group of the immigrant. Each of these groups is recorded on a manifest prepared on the other side by the steamship officers, and which gives the names and particulars of each immigrant. When the immigrant is taken to a group of the immigrant, he is taken to a group of the immigrant. Each of these groups is recorded on a manifest prepared on the other side by the steamship officers, and which gives the names and particulars of each immigrant.

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pecially those in the excluded list, make desperate attempts to escape to the main land. One included himself in the crowd and hid himself for a while in the afternoon before his flight was detected. Others who watched for him after dark at length overtook him just as he was about to launch a rude raft which he had constructed with the object of attaining the New Jersey shore. Four men did get away once in a watchman's boat and over the water. But a long time after the boat was seen at the shore, and the watchman was not able to catch it.

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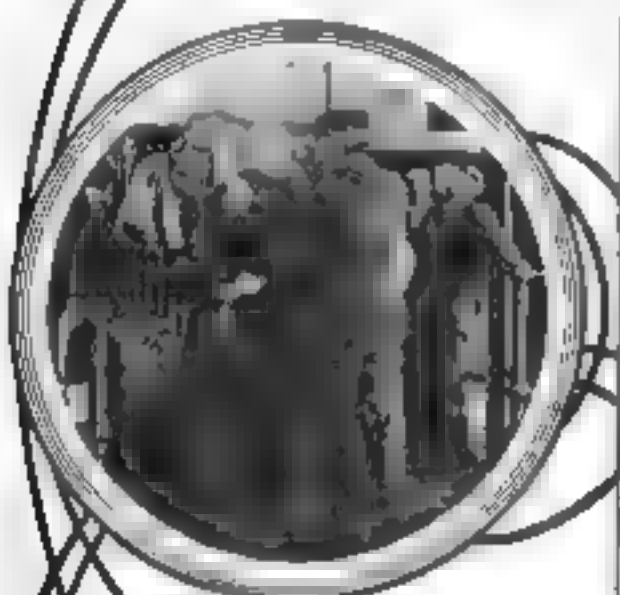
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MAIN BUILDING OF THE ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION



IMMIGRANTS GREETING THEIR FRIENDS FROM A CRUISED SHIP, AFTER A SHORT VOYAGE



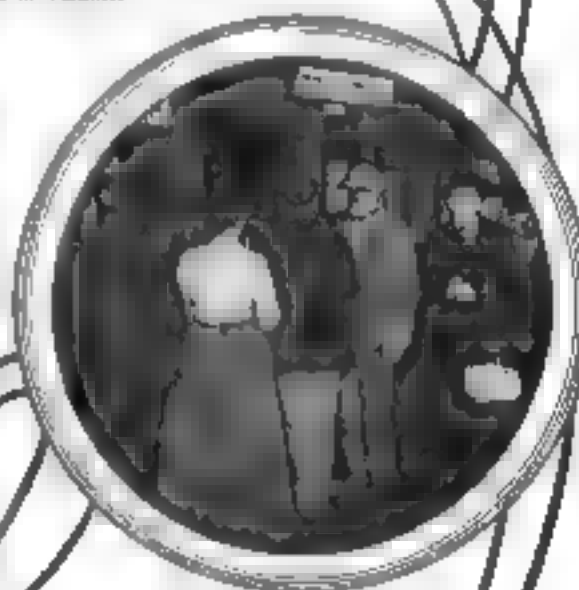
FAMILY OF ONE OF ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANTS



A GROUP OF IMMIGRANTS WHO ARE BEING HELD IN THE ELLIS ISLAND



A GROUP OF THINGS IN A WAITING ROOM, ABOUT TO BE INSPECTED



IMMIGRANTS WHO ARE BEING HELD IN THE ELLIS ISLAND



SELLING TICKETS FOR LONG JOURNEYS BY RAIL



SALES OF MOST OF THE FURNISHED LAMPS, AND ABOUT TO BE OFFERED

MULTITUDES OF IMMIGRANTS HURRYING TO AMERICA
ELLIS ISLAND, WHERE NEARLY HALF A MILLION ALIENS LANDED DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR

Photographs by our staff given to G. E. Lantry



ONE OF THE WORLD'S COSTLIEST GROUPS OF BUILDINGS.
TOWERING BUSINESS STRUCTURES IN NEW YORK'S INSURANCE DISTRICT, WORTH MORE THAN \$20,000,000.
Photograph by George P. Hall & Son - See page 128



WEEKS HERE AT NEW YORK MAKE TO BE HIGH FOR FASHION FIFTH AVENUE'S NEW YORK



WHERE AMATEURS NEW LOBBIES BLANK FROM BUNNY IN THE MASON'S FINANCIAL CENTER—BROAD STREET

GLIMPSSES OF LIFE IN THE
WHERE NEW YORKERS PILE UP FORTUNES AND WHO



THE GREAT BUILDING OF PARLIAMENTARY POWER



THE GREAT BUILDING OF PARLIAMENTARY POWER

GREATEST AMERICAN CITY.

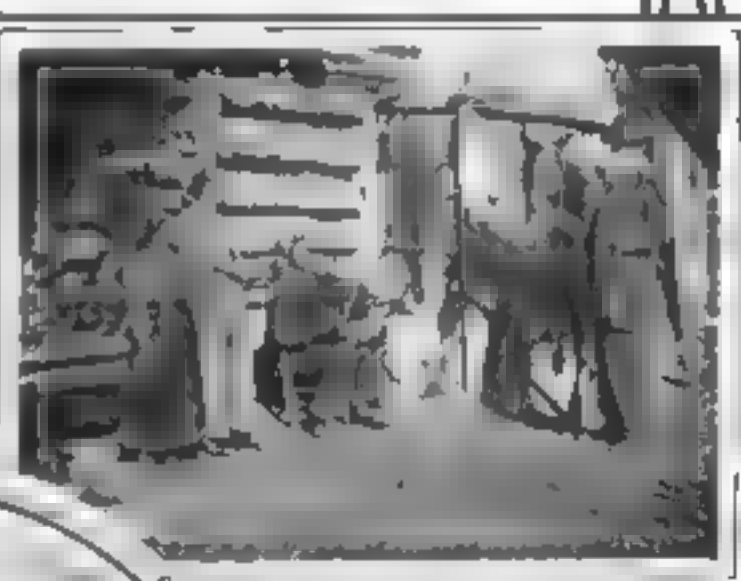
THEIR MONEY IS SPENT.—*From panoramic photographs by Falk.*



(PRIZE-WINNER) ANNUAL TURNOUT OF 24,000 MASSACHUSETTS AT THE FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON. William L. L. L. L.



PORT SPANISH, CALIF. A VIEW FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN. Mrs. C. H. H. H.

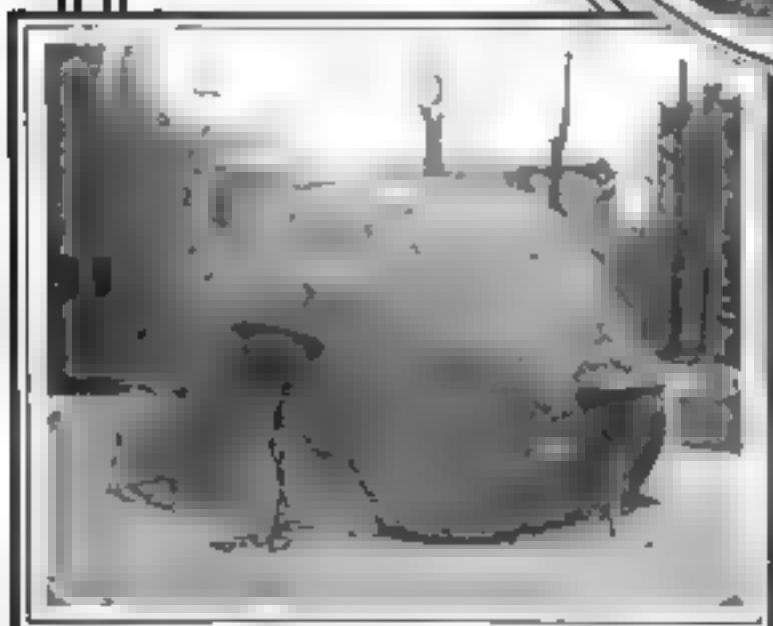


A GEORGIA-PACIFIC BUILDING, SEATTLE. Mrs. C. H. H. H.

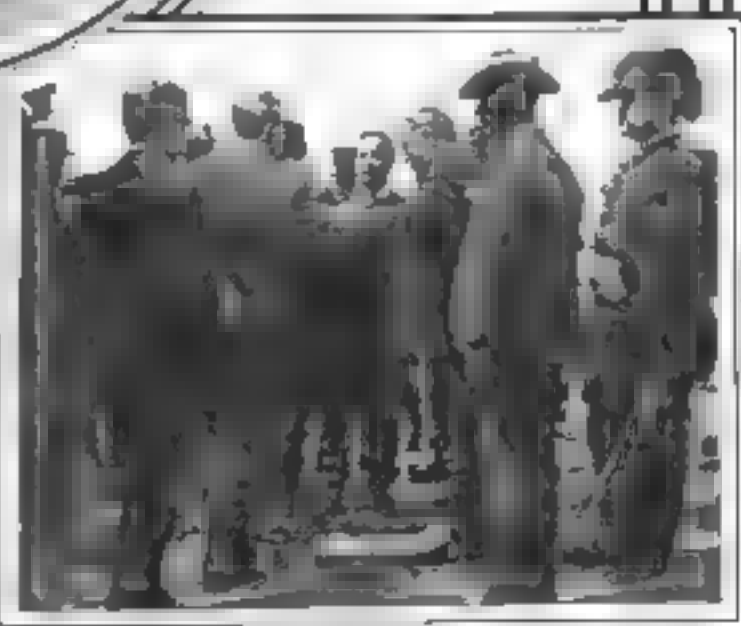


A GROUP OF PEOPLE ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN. Mrs. C. H. H. H.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN. Mrs. C. H. H. H.



BRIDGE TOWN, MADE FROM AN AIRSHIP, IN WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO. Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Rochester.



RECEIVING COMMISSIONERS, AND STAFF AT THE DEDICATION OF THE GREAT FIRST STATE RESERVATION, JULY 1898. E. C. & Co. Seattle, Washington, D. C.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS.
A LITTLE GALLERY OF PICTURES, VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE, BY ARTISTIC FOLK.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION AT THE BAZAAR

IMPERIAL CORONATION BAZAAR, LONDON'S GREATEST SOCIAL EVENT—BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF TITLE AND POSITION PROMINENT AS PATRONS AND STALL-HOLDERS

American Women Grace London's Fair

THEIR REMARKABLE part in which so many American women proved by organizing and making supervision of public fair open of new spirit was put to the test in London during the coronation period with results that surprised and delighted society in the British capital. The Coronation Bazaar, which was opened on July 25th and which lasted for several days, was the largest undertaking of its sort ever set on foot in England. It was held for the benefit of the hospital for sick children in Great Ormond Street, in which no other than the King and Queen are deeply interested. The fair was organized chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Chaute, wife of the American minister, and other prominent American women, and they were also active in its management. The bazaar was held in a structure covering 25,000 square feet in the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. More than 1,000 tickets at a guinea each were sold in advance and the affair was opened in semi-state by Queen Alexandra in the presence of a large assemblage of nobles.

After the formal opening of the bazaar the Queen inspected the stalls which numbered nearly forty. As the American court, Mrs. Chaute and Mrs. Whitehead Reid accompanied the Queen on the round of inspection. The most notable eight magnificent stalls presided over by American women, whose names and the articles they offered for sale were as follows: Duchess of Marlborough, embroidery and American books; Mrs. Bradley Martin, American preserved fruits; Mrs. Eaton, raffles; Mrs. Ronalds, the American bar; the Countess of Oxford and Mrs. Ralph A. van, parrots and farm fowl; Countess of Stafford, old silver; and Mrs. Arthur Paget, jewelry.

Mrs. Paget's stock in gems would have done credit to a large wholesale jeweler for it was valued at \$5,000,000. Some splendid jewels had been loaned simply for exhibition especially by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. For the

the Royal 20-carat diamond seen at the Buffalo exhibition and the Great Southern, now valued at \$50,000,000, was asked. Mrs. Chaute, Mrs. Reid and the women of the American colonies were in charge of the American dresses, still whose were displayed a set of art and fancy articles. The Duchess of Marlborough had in her stall 1,000 worth of china donated by Emperor William. Among the other stallholders were the Duchess of Devon, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Wexmouth, Princess Alice, Princess Margaret, and Princess Beatrice. The fashion section was presided over by Lady Strathmore, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady Macdonald. With such an array of royal leaders in its support the bazaar was handsomely patronized and the financial returns were very large.

Do Tobacco and Cheese Cause Cancer?

OF ALL the ailments that flesh is heir to there is none more fully dreaded than cancer, a painful and lingering disease for which no adequate remedy has yet been found. It will be remembered that in an address before a medical congress a year or so ago King Edward of England expressed the hope that a diligent effort would be made to discover some means of checking this dreadful malady. Recent investigations point to the conclusion that one of the causes of cancer is improper food and drink. That cancer of the lips and mouth are caused by excessive smoking is now a fact established by the case of General Grant and others and it has been intimated that cancer themselves have been found in certain vile-smelling foreign cheeses for which some fashionable people profess to have a great liking. So far as the malady is treatable to cancer like these the remedy to be applied is simple and easy, viz. to smoke moderately, if at all, and to let all stews and degraded articles of food alone, no matter if gourmets pretend to like them.

Gunny Did It

KNEW THE FORM THAT FURNISHED POWER.

A GRANNYMAN by studying the proper selection of food saved himself of stomach trouble and severe headaches. Later on she was able to save her little grand-daughter victim of her knowledge of food.

She says: "When baby was five months old she was weaned because of the severe illness of her mother. She was put on a prepared baby food but soon lost flesh and color because babies need and fretful. We changed her food several times but with no permanent benefit. At last her stomach rebelled entirely and threw up nearly every thing she took. She would be wet with a cold perspiration after feeding and would cry pitifully with pain. That is a dangerous condition in a small baby and in this extremity I remembered how beautiful Grape-Nuts had agreed with me and suggested we try the food for baby."

We began very carefully with it giving two small teaspoonfuls at a feeding softened with boiling water and fed in sterilized milk, warmed. The experiment was a perfect success.

She has been on the food five weeks and can now eat other food, for the change in this baby has been wonderful. She has gained over three pounds in weight, has rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and she has the appearance of a substantially nourished and thriving child.

The reason that Grape-Nuts will agree with adults and infants is that the starch of the cereals has been transformed into grape sugar in the process of manufacture, and when introduced into the stomach it is ready for immediate assimilation and does not tax the power of the organs of digestion. The result is always beneficial and the food has saved thousands of lives.

It saves, or might save, hot-weather dishes in each package of Grape-Nuts.



Pears'

All sorts of people use it
all sorts of stores sell the
most perfect complexion
soap. It is the best.



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110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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Brewed from carefully selected barley and hops — never permitted to
leave the brewery until properly aged.

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of this Money**

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The Twentieth Century Methods

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Business Systems



Price, \$2.00 Per Set
of Eight Pictures

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Mark Twain of caricature. His figures,
while always broadly comic and some-
times grotesquely exaggerated, are nev-
ertheless truly

Artistic Caricatures
of actual types selected with fine humor
and discrimination

The Pictures in this Collection

were done specially for it and have
never been published to any other form.
The elaborate color-work, reproduced in
fac simile by the famous Original pro-
cess, the same employed in the Chisby
pastels published by Scribner at shows
Zim in several of his happiest moods.

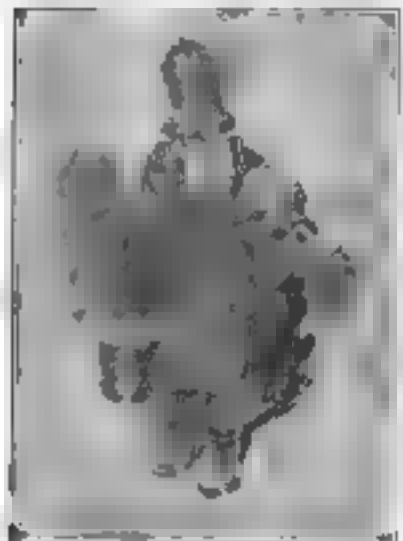
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consists of eight of Stanlaw's pictures, printed
in colors. The size of each picture is 10 x 14
inches.

For Decorative Purposes they Cannot be Surpassed

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an air of good-taste and cultivated taste
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



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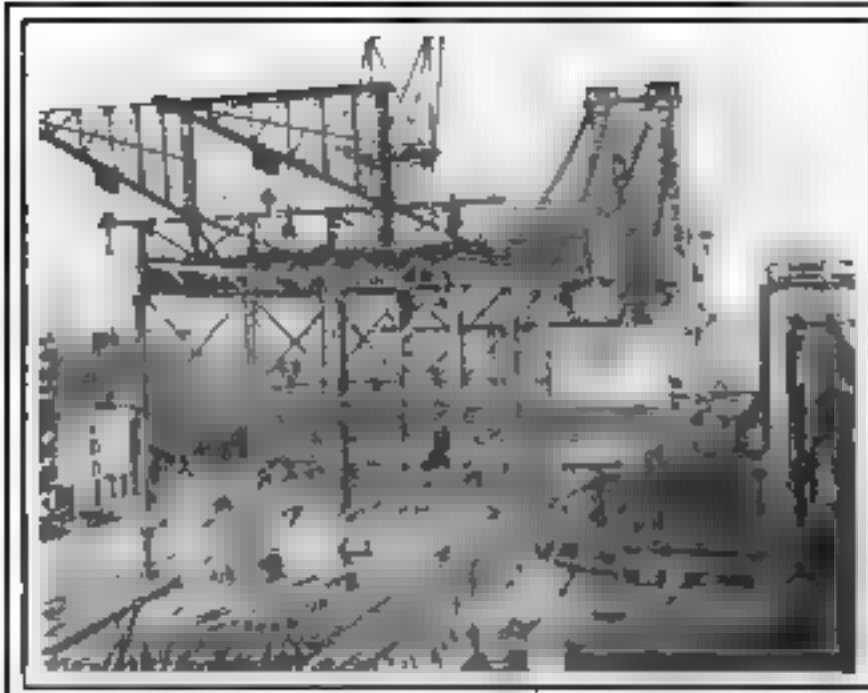
Vol. XCV. No. 2449

NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1914

Price 10 Cents

UNIQUE VIEW OF THE GREAT EAST RIVER BRIDGE FROM THE NEW YORK END. *Duggan*

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PUSHING FORWARD THE COMPLETED STEEL-BUILD TOWARD THE TERMINUS IN MANHATTAN.

COMPLETED SECTION OF THE BRIDGE-WORK ON THE LAND SIDE OF THE MANHATTAN TOWER.

A GRAND EXAMPLE OF MODERN BRIDGE BUILDING SKILL.

THE GREAT WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, OVER THE EAST RIVER, NOW RAPIDLY APPROACHING COMPLETION. Photographs by R. L. Day.

What the Building of a Big Bridge Means.

THE ISLAND of Manhattan is one of the world's great bridges. It is an immense and difficult undertaking of which many people have in an unobscured way. To be a successful bridge-builder on a large scale requires the highest engineering skill and the capacity to assemble and coordinate the various agencies of material and the faculty of efficiently directing the efforts of a regiment of men. It is proud of it. This New Yorker does not have to go far for the line of the new East River bridge, a fine and the latest example of the art of construction in this line.

The Williamsburgh Bridge, for such is its official name, has of late been advancing toward completion with remarkable rapidity. The first contract on the structure was let in October, 1898, and actual work was begun soon afterward. The expert opinion is that the bridge on which 100,000 men are employed will be finished and ready by October 1, 1901. It will cost about \$20,000,000, considerably more than the Brooklyn Bridge, but it will be larger and more complete than the latter. The bridge will be 7,200 feet in length between the terminals and it will be 1,000 feet wide. The main span will be 1,000 feet long, and the height above high water for 200 feet on each side of the center of the main span will be 115 feet. The center of the cables at the top of each tower will be 165 feet above high water, and the tops of each tower will probably reach up to 250 feet. The bridge is to be a double-decker with carriage ways, tracks and six or eight lanes on the first level and four tracks and four or six lanes on the second. The massive work of the approach in Manhattan will begin at Union and Broadway streets and the Brooklyn terminus will be at a place just beyond Throgs Neck and connected to the city by South Street, Flushing Avenue, and Broadway.

The four huge cables from which the main body of the bridge is to be suspended have already been spun and workmen are now engaged in wrapping them tightly with wire preparatory to fastening on to the rings from which the supporting rods will hang. It being the custom in their previous stage took only seven

months and it is claimed that the work was done three times as rapidly as any similar work has been performed. Each cable is 14 1/2 inches in diameter and contains 7,700 wires each 1/16 inch long making 17,000,000 wires in the four cables. There have a total weight of 25,000 tons, but the load they will have to sustain will not much exceed 10,000 tons so that there is a vast margin of safety. Some 40,000 tons of steel structural and cable will be used in constructing the bridge and the approaches at the two ends will absorb mountains of building stone. In the Manhattan side thirteen blocks of buildings have been condemned and had to make way for the approach. The people who were thus obliged to seek homes for a short time have been helped. The new bridge, but on a lower extent has taken place on the Brooklyn side. In fact nothing has been omitted in the way of making the new bridge a safe and convenient passage-way and it is believed that when it is completed the congestion in the passages, particularly between Manhattan and Long Island will be materially relieved.

A Great Oil Cusher on Fire.

ONE OF the most spectacular oil fires ever seen in the United States took place recently in the Jennings oil field in Louisiana. A 120-barrel tank was struck by lightning and both it and an adjoining tank of the same size were speedily consumed. The derrick at the Jennings No. 2 well soon ignited from the blazing tanks and at once the oil flowing from the well caught fire. The flames shot up seventy-five feet while gas explosions sometimes went even much higher and the dense smoke rose in great volumes about 1,000 feet making of the place a miniature Mount Vesuvius.

Firemen present were taken to have adjacent property. A man carrying a chemical engine and several experienced oil men hurried to the scene from Jennings. It was decided to use steam as the extinguishing agent and many barrels were sent to the spot. The steam was used in great quantities and the flames were extinguished.

The Coal Strike Trouble.

LOST EMPLOYED though it was, the day. (able) before the strike came to its end. The coal regions of Pennsylvania the other day when a mob of enraged workmen at Altoona attacked a deputy sheriff who was escorting a new union miner to the colliery, and precipitated a fight in which hundreds of shots were fired, scores of persons wounded and three men fatally shot. Within six hours after the two national guardmen were on the scene, and within twelve hours two regiments and part of a third, with a troop of cavalry under command of Brigadier-General J. P. H. Smith, had converged in Altoona. Peace has been restored by the presence of the troops. Coal operators say the coming of the soldiers marks the beginning of the end of the big strike. The union leaders assert that the situation is in no way changed, and that the workmen will win.

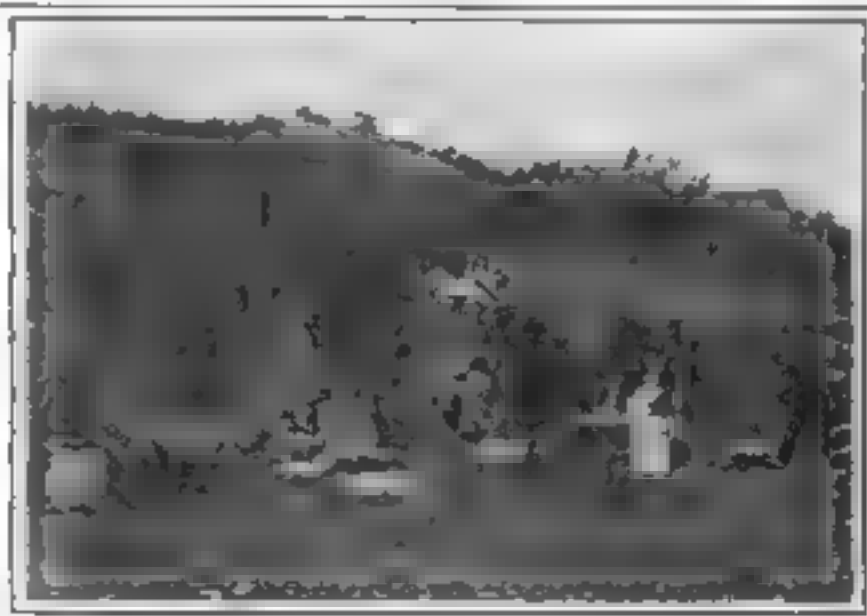
A health-giver and a health-preserver. Abbott's Old Original Anker-Pain-Expeller. At druggists.



HUGE CROWD GATHERED IN FRONT OF COAL COMPANY PROPERTY.



MEN-THROWING DEBRIS AT A SHEDDING MINE—ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE WORKMEN.



PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD VETERAN CAMP AT SCENES OF DISTURBANCE.

OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE IN THE COAL REGIONS

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT PENNSYLVANIA, FROM THE COURTESY OF THE STATE TROOPS TO PRESERVE ORDER.



THE GREATEST OIL-WELL FIRE ON RECORD

GUSHER NO. 2 IN THE JENNINGS (LA.) OIL-FIELD, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, SENDING UP FLAME AND SMOKE LIKE A VOLCANO.—Copyright, 1908, by Samuel Brothman

Why Hanna Hates General Wood

IS THERE AN AMERICAN DREYFUS CASE?



REDACTED-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.
Photograph, Copyright 1900, by Pencil

THE ASSEN
T C S by friends of Senator Hanna that he would bitterly oppose the appointment by the President of General Leonard Wood as manager of the construction work on the Panama canal, in the event of the government's getting control of that property has divided attention away from the cause of the Senator's hostility to the general who is as close to the President as a friend is believed to be an outgrowth of the treatment given him in the case

by Major Kate's. Redaction Senator Hanna's friends and formerly director general of posts in Cuba under the military government. If Major Redaction's statements are well founded, his case requires serious treatment suggestive of the Dreyfus affair. He has made charges against General Wood, who was strictly military in character of Cuba, which are as grave and specific as to warrant investigation by a committee of Congress or a military court of inquiry.

Major Redaction after discharging the duties of director general for a time with seeming acceptance was suddenly accused of incompetency in office. He was tried at Havana by a jury and found guilty on the charge of conspiracy to defraud and of mismanagement of the postal revenues of the island. He was fined fifty thousand dollars and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and a fine of more than \$25,000. Major Redaction claimed that he was innocent and that the trial was grossly partial and unfair. President Roosevelt, on the opinion of Senate friends, directed that a new trial be held on appeal but since about the business an independent republic. The Cuban Congress passed an act granting amnesty to all Americans im-

prisoned in Cuba, and under this statute Major Redaction was released. He does not seek amnesty with grace freedom, however, but demands that something be done to remove the stain from his name. He returned to his country just before the adjournment of the late session of Congress, seeking a vindication, and his petition for



MAJOR KATE'S. REDACTION SITTING IN CHAIR OF THE
CUBAN POSTS.

an investigation was presented by Senator Teller but was not acted upon probably for lack of time.

Major Redaction alleges that he proceedings resulting in his conviction were suspicious and illegal, influenced and controlled by the military government General Wood through various official orders and instructions to the

trial court the judges of which were the Governor's appointees and that the disposition was thus required by the same court directed the execution of the defendant. A most serious charge is that in the third trial General Wood authorized the military to admit no witnesses to the presentation of such defendants which in the same States thus repeating a Secretary of War's action in excluding such defendants.

Major Redaction also maintains that he was not allowed sufficient time to prepare his trial on the charges on which he was finally convicted, and that he was convicted on charges greater than those on which he had been indicted, the original indictment having been amended after it was sent to the trial court. He declares that even the State's principal witness and virtually the only witness against Redaction did not testify at the trial under oath. Redaction also says that a defendant was not required under the laws of Cuba to swear to be affirm his truthfulness as his statements and could not be punished for perjury if his testimony was false. Major Redaction says that during the trial certain contradictory testimony given by him in the previous proceedings was admitted. Major Redaction insists that he was convicted on insufficient evidence his convictions resting almost entirely on the testimony of a single witness, whose testimony was contradicted by that of many other witnesses.

In thus holding General Wood responsible for the verdict and the injustice of the trial Major Redaction has taken a bold step. General Wood's high standing has added weight to his plea and the case against him the President will tend to weigh against the major's plea. But the latter's plea is a man who prior to his trial the only one requested as one of the most fearful of public officials. He could write but while he was sentenced imprisonment he could have no access to newspapers and he speaks his presentation of the latter's testimony against which he urges vigorous and to a large measure he is a deadly blow. Arguments from such a source as this cannot lightly be ignored simply because of the judgment of a court which is claimed to have been impartial. The fact that United States Senator Hanna should not have been as he is has been Major Redaction's chief and most serious champion would weight to be imposed demand for an investigation.

The country will deplore another miscarriage of justice involving one of its prominent men. But if it was fitting to pay to General Wood the same consideration which was paid to the Dreyfus case, it would be fitting to pay to General Wood the same consideration which was paid to the Dreyfus case.



CENTENARY BANQUET OF THE LIVERPOOL AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AT WHICH THE
HON. WHITELAW REID (X) WAS GUEST OF HONOR.

*MAY KING EDWARD'S BIRTH ON ONE OF WHICH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE HAVE AND NOT COUNCILS OF WAR, WAS THE TOAST PROPOSED BY THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN HONORARY.
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Augustus Blackwell.



MANOEUVRES OF OUR SPLENDID NAVY

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON SALUTING A FRENCH MAN OF WAR AS THE GUNS ARE FIRED THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP ON THE RIGHT IMPRIS THE TR COLOR OF FRANCE, WHILE THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP RAISES THE STARS AND STRIPES

Scenes from London's World War I Navy Museum, from the history of the United States Navy. Reprinted.



THE SEAM OF THE Ghetto—THE STREET MARKETS, WHERE FOOD AND ALL THE



THE DIRTY COURTS, WHERE CHILDREN PLAY IN THEIR "FRONT YARD." G. B. Loring.



A TENDER MOMENT—COFFEE AND A LOAF OF BREAD.

THE MOST CROWDED
A GLIMPSE OF THE POVERTY STRICKEN JEWISH QUARTER OF THE EAST



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



A FAMILY GATHERING BY THE FAYERS.—G. E. LEVY



SPRING COURT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—ON FIVE DAYS OF THE WEEK THERE IS READING ON THE TERRACE.—G. E. LEVY

CORNER IN THE WORLD.
SIDE, NEW YORK. THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED SPOT ON EARTH.



The Mystery of the Trained Goose

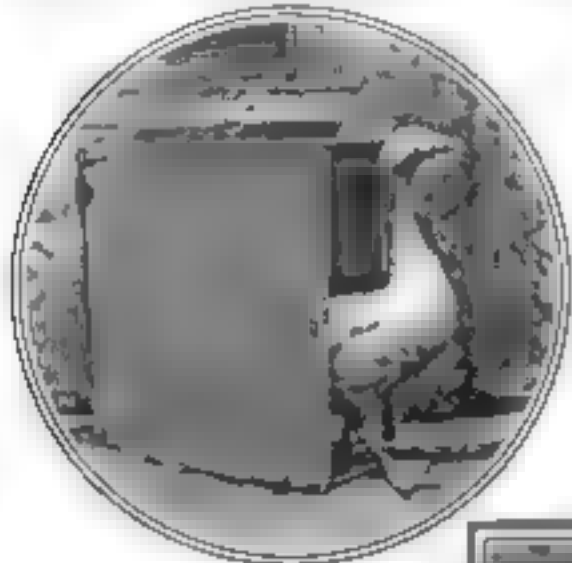
Explained . . . By Oliver Shedd



THE goose is a very intelligent animal, and it is not at all difficult to train it to do many things. In fact, it is one of the most intelligent of all the domestic fowls. It is very quick and alert, and it is very loyal to its master. It is also very clean and tidy, and it is very hardy and strong. It is a very useful animal, and it is a very interesting one to watch.

There is a great deal of mystery about the trained goose, and it is one of the most interesting of all the domestic fowls. It is very quick and alert, and it is very loyal to its master. It is also very clean and tidy, and it is very hardy and strong. It is a very useful animal, and it is a very interesting one to watch.

and it will walk straight up to the water and drink. It is very clean and tidy, and it is very hardy and strong. It is a very useful animal, and it is a very interesting one to watch.



ENTER WATER

All over the world the goose is a very intelligent animal, and it is not at all difficult to train it to do many things. In fact, it is one of the most intelligent of all the domestic fowls. It is very quick and alert, and it is very loyal to its master. It is also very clean and tidy, and it is very hardy and strong. It is a very useful animal, and it is a very interesting one to watch.



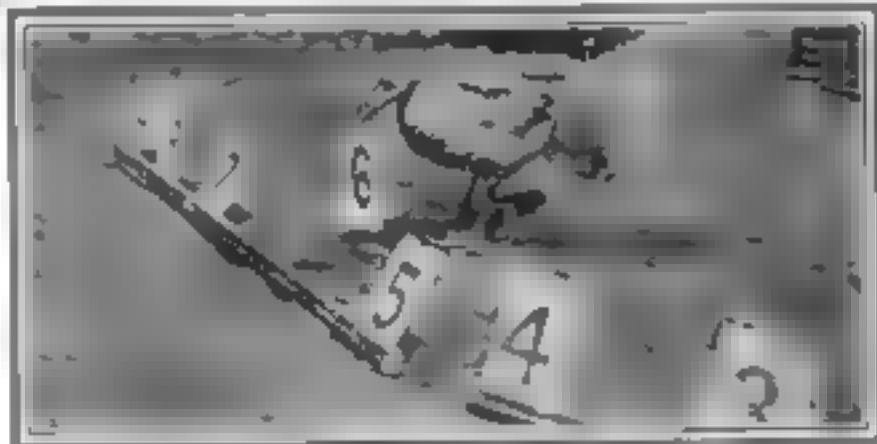
TELL THE AUDIENCE WHAT THEY ARE TO SEE

There is a great deal of mystery about the trained goose, and it is one of the most interesting of all the domestic fowls. It is very quick and alert, and it is very loyal to its master. It is also very clean and tidy, and it is very hardy and strong. It is a very useful animal, and it is a very interesting one to watch.



A TRICK OF PATRIOTISM

Perhaps the most interesting of all the tricks of the trained goose is the one known as "Patriotism." It is a very difficult trick to teach, and it is one of the most interesting of all the domestic fowls. It is very quick and alert, and it is very loyal to its master. It is also very clean and tidy, and it is very hardy and strong. It is a very useful animal, and it is a very interesting one to watch.



"NOW EVERY ONE OF YOU SHOULD KNOW ME"

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"THE FIRST OF THE YEAR"

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THE REWARD FOR GOOD WORK - A NIGHT OF SWEET DREAMS



"NOW TELL THE TRUTH"

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An American Diplomat's Mistake.

THE RULES of official etiquette are very exacting, especially in a court like that of Spain where punctiliousness in all such matters is regarded as a national virtue and much may be justly granted under such conditions to a diplomatic representative who is bound to maintain himself to local usage as far as possible in dress and conduct and thus to avoid all grounds for criticism. But notwithstanding all these outside claims it seems to me that the French ambassador at the recent ceremonies in Madrid, might have drawn the line in the right fight gotten up in honor of the occasion. Bull-fighting is a relic of medieval cruelty and barbarism, a brutal, bloody and revolting sport and its present survival in Spain is a burning disgrace to the country and a standing reproach to the law and backward state of its civilization. The court officials in Spain had no more sense of the fitness of things and no more knowledge of the prevailing sentiment among civilized people elsewhere in

regard to the disgusting pastime than to expect our representatives to take it in as a part of the regular programme. The quiet attention of that gentleman from the feature of the festivities would surely have been severely profitable. He might at least have refrained from taking his wife to be shocked and terrified at the bloody spectacle.

Learn How To Feed Yourself Scientifically

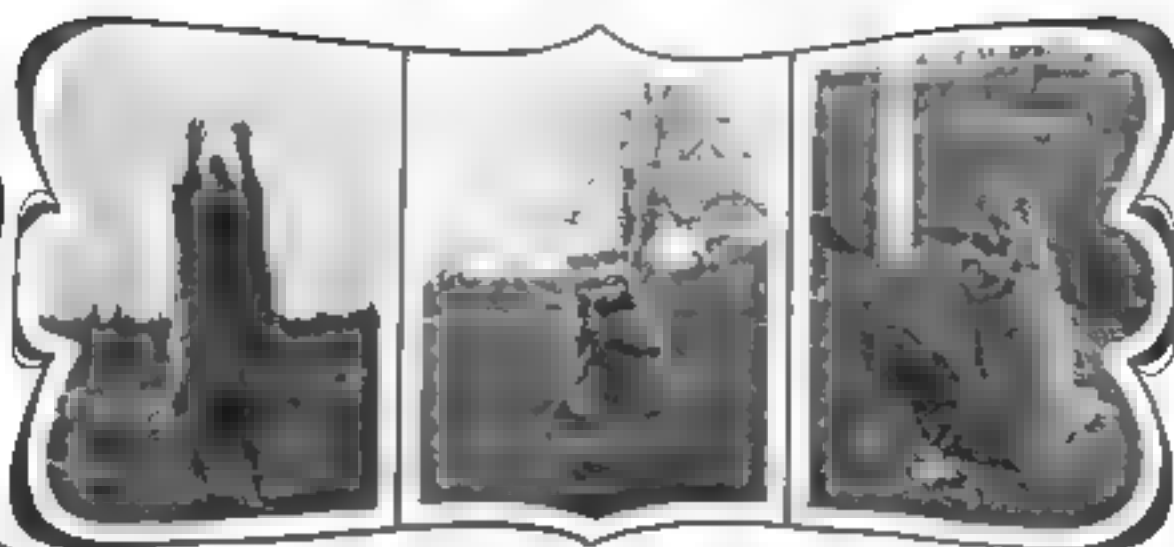
It is easy to see good food and get well and keep that way but a person must go about it. A lady says: "I had a dreadful time of it before I learned how to feed myself properly. I suffered with stomach trouble for about ten years and finally got so bad that terrible pain would set in followed by nauseating sickness in the stomach and bowels."

"Sometimes I would blast up and would have to lie

flat on my back. My stomach finally got so bad that it would turn up everything I ate and of course I lost weight and strength very rapidly. I became pale. Blood was out of order and looked like a skeleton finally."

"Now day by day I began to get the stomach and liver and I went right down to death's door. I got so bad that even warm water was thrown off the stomach which would hold absolutely nothing until I began taking Grape-Nuts as a small quantity."

"My father had been acquainted to Grape-Nuts and knew of the value of the food and began giving it to me. I immediately began to improve and the stomachs required no food and digested it. I gradually grew well again and now I can eat a hearty dinner of almost anything. I have gained thirty pounds in weight. My hair is now a beautiful white and my eyes are bright and clear where I used to be dull and with lacklustre eyes. I owe something to Grape-Nuts. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



THE LITTLE BOY WHO WAS A BIT OF A BIRD-LOVER. HE TOOK THEM A TRIP
FROM THE BARNYARD. N. Y. C.



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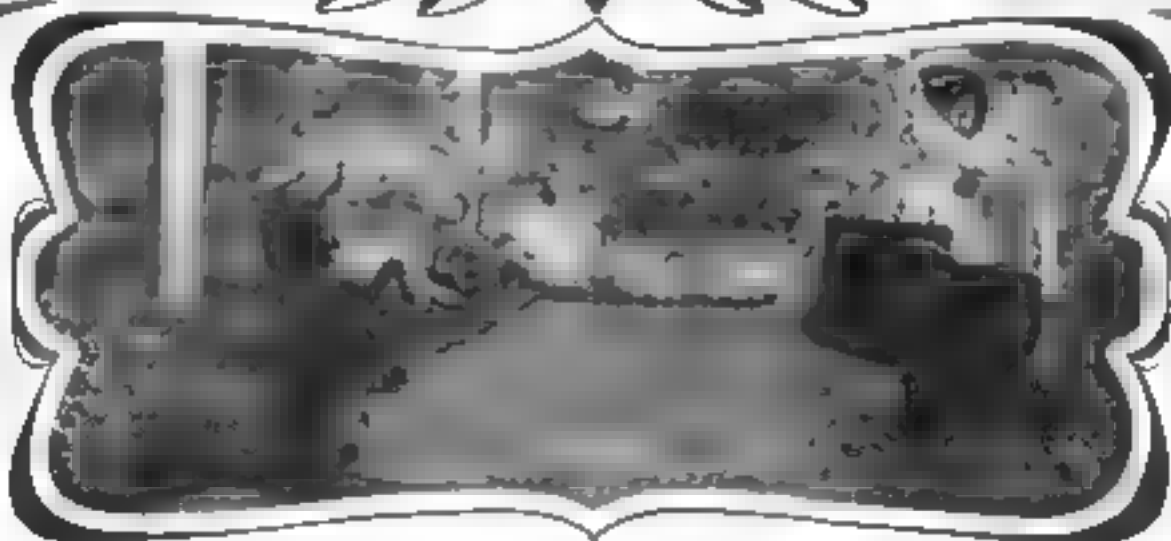
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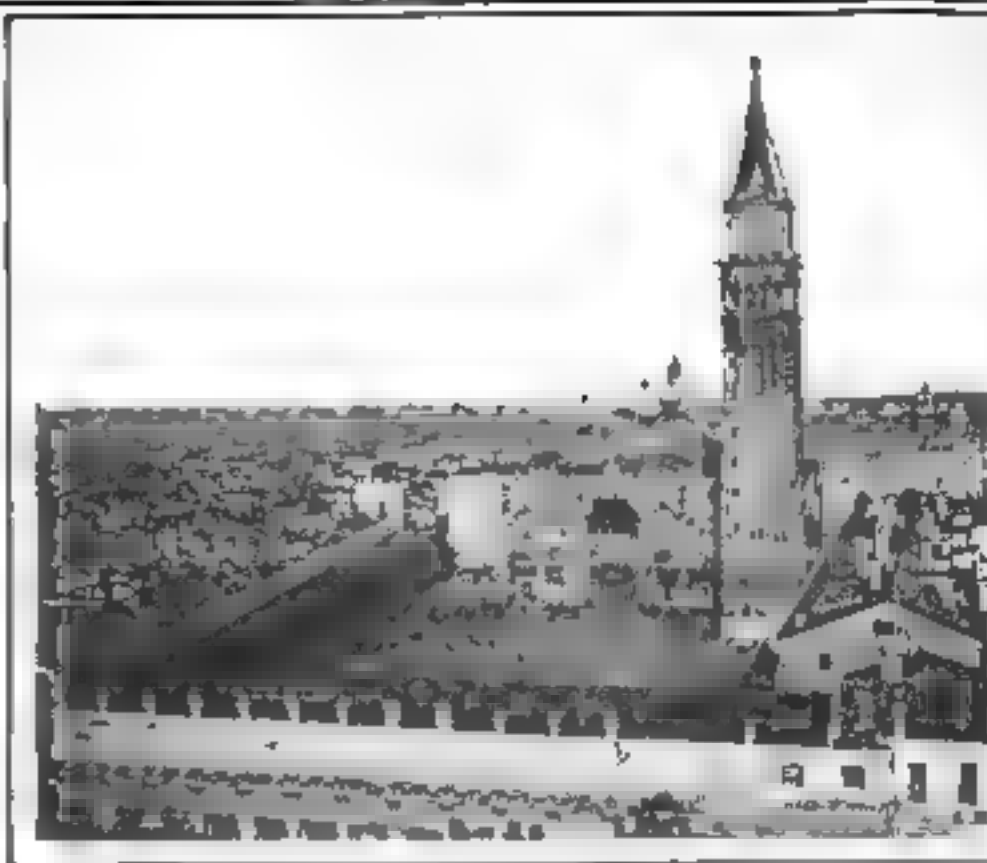
OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—WISCONSIN WINS.

UNIQUE AND STRIKING PICTURES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

[SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.]



THE PLAZA OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE, BEFORE THE FALL OF THE CAMPANILE.



ST. MARK'S AND ITS BELL-TOWER, AS SEEN FROM A BRIDGE.



St. Mark's Tower.

The Bridge Polce.

SCENE OF THE FALLING TOWER. Photograph by Charles Heilmann, Rome.

DESTRUCTION OF AN HISTORIC LANDMARK

THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S, WHICH, WITH LITTLE WARNING, FELL IN RUINS ON THE SPOT WHERE IT HAD STOOD FOR CENTURIES.

Emperor William and Peace.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has been charged on numerous occasions with an intention to the Empire with being an egoist and an isolated person, indifferent to all change or to extension of German interests at home and abroad without regard to the rights of others. It is no doing that and that is clear, however, that the Emperor has been recognized and distinguished in history was not that he is on the contrary a man of remarkable sagacity and far-sightedness and that his policy on the whole is of a peaceful and benevolent character. That the Emperor himself has been cognizant of the feeling entertained against him in some quarters is made clear by his recent speech in reply to the address presented to him by the permanent committee of Alsace-Lorraine, thinking him for the abolition of the "colonization" clause. Speaking of the period of his accession, the Emperor referred to the groundless though sincere mistrust which was entertained of him abroad, because it was assumed that he was striving after the laurels of victorious war. It was therefore his task to convince foreign countries that the new German Emperor desired to devote his energy and his power to the maintenance of peace. The foreign people now know along which road I have journeyed to this or to welfare. His princes stand loyally by his side with their counsel and their deed. Foreign countries so far from discerning in us a menace to peace are accustomed to count upon us as a bulwark of peace firm as a rock. All this is of course perfectly true. The German Emperor understands, with a vividness that is most remarkable the absolute and imperative need of his empire for peace.

It is indeed the feeling that peace must be secured at all costs that has made his disposition toward this country often so hospitable. But to keep the peace is because of the German Emperor means to prevent the growing up of conditions which would render it easy or possible for Russia to go to war with Germany. As long as Russia and England can be kept at loggerheads Russia can have neither leisure nor inclination to think about a cause for quarrel with Germany.

We Are Progressing.

PESSIMISTS of the American school and those few determinate among us who are always insisting that we are in a deplorable state as to almost every phase of our moral, industrial and political life will find it hard to stand up against the astonishing figures recently put forth by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics relating to our exports to Asia and America. In 1892 our exports to these countries were \$20,000,000. At the end of the last fiscal year they were \$1,000,000,000, nearly a tenfold increase in ten years. In 1892 we sent \$5,743,497 worth of exports to 1892 they had increased to \$25,000,000,000, surpassing the general rate for a considerable time. To Japan the increase has been from \$1,200,000,000 to \$1,200,000,000. This is a rapid pace but who shall say that it will not be more than proportionally increased in the next ten years with peace in the Philippines and the prospect of early completion of an isthmian canal. And it is to these influences is added generous promises by the government for up-building of our merchant marine; the rate of progress will be greater still.

Suspicion

LEADS TO THE HEAL LAFER.

THE question of coffee disease is Postum health he comes of the greatest importance when we are thrown on our own resources. Many a woman when suddenly left without means of support can make a comfortable living if health remains.

A lady from Montreal and in Boston Boston says: "I feel that over you a lot of for the good Postum coffee has done me. For years I was a great sufferer with nervousness without ever suspecting the cause. Ten years ago I was down with nervous prostration. My work was light but I could not do it. I could not even read or read."

My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I suffered intensely and it seemed only a matter of time till I must leave my home."

My mental distress was as great as my physical when one day a friend brought me a trial of Postum coffee and urged me to use it instead of coffee in a few days saying that Postum had cured her of over trouble and sick headaches. I replied that I thought I could not give up coffee. I had always used it as a stimulant, however, the Postum food coffee proved to be pleasing to the taste and I used it and was surprised to see that I was getting up and getting better."

My husband bought several packages and insisted on my using it altogether. Gradually but not the less surely I fully recovered. I never used coffee afterward, and when I was left a widow a year later was able to open a dressmaking shop and support myself and little girls." Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek Mich.

In Watermelon Time

When the sun is shining
 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time

The watermelon time
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Both the watermelon time
 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time
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 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time
 The watermelon time

By Mrs. J. J. J.



A PECULIARLY AMERICAN ENJOYMENT.

THE PLEASURES OF THE WATERMELON SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.—PHOTOGRAPHS BY RAY-ASHFIELD, N. Y.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES AND OUR COAST DEFENSES

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV, No. 2450

New York, August 21, 1902

Price 10 Cents



THE FLATIRON OF NEW YORK FROM THE FLATIRON BUILDING.
THE WHIRLING CENTRE OF TRAFFIC AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, FIFTH AVENUE, AND TWENTY THIRD
STREET, PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE ROOF OF THE IMPRESSIVE AND CONSPICUOUS
NEW "FLATIRON" SKY SCRAPER. By our staff photographer, G. J. Loring. See page 17.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A MARKED indication of the healthy and sensible change of view coming over social circles in England



CAPT. FRANK,
The American captain who has
opened a fashionable laundry
in London.

and America with respect to one's sources of income and methods of earning a livelihood is seen in the large number of women of high social standing in both these countries who have in the past few years embarked in business for themselves and have not apparently suffered thereby in a social sense. For example, one English noblewoman, whose fortunes have become impaired through no fault of her own, has endeavored to make good her loss by opening a first-class laundry shop in a fashionable quarter of London, and another practical wife and sensible lady of the same class has ventured into the confectureary business with the same object in view. And

now comes the announcement that the countess of Essex, formerly Adeline Grant of New York, is seeking to repair her family fortunes by joining with Mrs. Hilda Williams in starting a fashionable laundry, holding out the special inducement of having its customers brought over from Paris. Lady Essex, whose estate is there considered to be of the highest, is consulted by Parisian on new styles, and gets a handsome fee for such service adding materially to her means from that direction also.

THE POLLY of being too outspoken on important matters in the informal private letter has been demonstrated many times in the

cases of prominent public men in this country. The latest American of date to get into trouble in this way is General E. S. Hogg, our new consul-general at Havana. General Hogg was installed in office but a few weeks ago and yet he has already succeeded in disturbing the self-complacency of the entire visiting republic of Cuba. He is accused of saying in a letter to his wife which she showed to gossip persons, that "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's ear as to try to do anything with the Cubans." The general denies using the exact language but admits that he said that when Uncle Sam got through trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail he would report whether he could make an Anglo-Saxon out of a Cuban. This uncomplimentary remark, however, is also uncomplimentary to the Cubans, and it is not surprising that they are given a hearty and are demanding the general's recall. The latter may yet have to resign in order to prevent the relations between the United States and Cuba from becoming strained. But whatever the outcome of the controversy, General Hogg is likely to be more careful hereafter in writing letters.



COUNTESS OF ESSEX,
Whose unguarded tongue has
shocked the Cubans.

IT IS rare that any public official merits special notice by reason of simply doing his duty but Mr. Joseph W. Folk, circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis, is a notable exception to the rule.



HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK,
Father-in-law of Judge John H.
Rogers of St. Louis.

Mr. Folk's name never of little prominence was elevated in November, 1900, as a successor to an office whose duties corresponded to those of the district attorney of New York. Nothing more was expected of him than performing his duties in a perfectly way. But within eighteen months he has, by shrewd management and indefatigable labor, brought about the indictment of sixteen persons, eight charged with bribery, four with perjury, one with corruption in office, and three with subornation in office. One of these cases is a professional lobbyist seven were members

of the municipal assembly, three are business men of high financial and social standing, and two are city officials. One of the indicted men is Edward Butler, who for twenty years has dominated local Democratic politics. One prominent man has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for attempted bribery of the local Legislature, and another, who was abroad, has never dared to return home. Two of the indicted assemblymen fled the country. The indicted persons were all accused of being concerned in the alleged attempt of a street railroad

company to secure its proposed routes, valuable franchises from the municipal government. Mr. Folk's action aroused a storm of denunciation from his party associates and for a time he was in danger of personal violence. But he went about his duty fearlessly, yielding neither to threats nor to money influences, with the result that to-day St. Louis has a clean and able municipal government.

FEW MEN in the present United States Senate are further "up" to modern English literature than Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, and he has something more than a passing acquaintance with Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle and Ruskin. For Henry Van Dine, author of his philosophy of clothes, he has a special thing and Ruskin's "Stones of the Years" is one of his favorite works. The senator is rarely without a book in his pocket. In railway journey he always takes up a book as soon as he has finished looking over the newspaper. Thus it will appear that Mr. Quay is not as far from versed in the general public exclusively instructed in politics.

THE PLECK Kist of denoting Germany and the United States into closer and more cordial relations, suggested



Portrait of Prince Henry in the chapter has been continued by groups of European Williams.

While in Berlin where they went in company with Mr. Morgan, they were entertained at a grand ball and several receptions with the highest. The order of the Red Eagle was founded by the Margrave of Brandenburg in 1705, and after several transformations was adopted in 1792 by Frederick William II of Prussia in connection with the revolution. The present design of the decoration is quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing in its beak a black scepter. The arms of the cross are of white enamel with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange color and white.

STRANGELY ENOUGH Vermont alone the only State in the Union which has not at one time or

another been carried by the Democrats, supposes the political sentiment of the vast through a split in the Republican party. The division in the latter organization is not over national but over strictly State issues. Governor J. C. McLaughlin of Burlington, the regular Republican member in running on a platform which favors a popular vote on the question of whether the existing prohibitory law shall be continued or a local option law adopted. Mr. Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, who headed the Republican State Convention, has been nominated as an independent candidate on a liquor tax platform. He and his followers allege that voters have improperly used in the campaign which these McLaughlin delegates and that gross corruption is practiced in the systematic prosecution of liquor sellers and drinkers. Mr. Clement's candidature is an expression of the growing opposition among Vermonters to the prohibitory system with its attendant hypocrisy and injustice. The statute has admittedly been enforced in a lax and inefficient manner. The substitution for it of the liquor tax plan would add to the revenue of the State and to the respect of its people. Whether or not the desired change will result from the campaign now on, it is certain to be effected at no distant day. The present system does not suppress the liquor traffic in Vermont and it has led to a system of bribery as bad as that which has rendered Tammany Hall so infamous.

THE SONS of "Old Eli" have now reason to rejoice and be glad over the latest contribution to their beloved alma mater which has come in the shape of a gift of not less than a million dollars from Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of the class of '39, the sum to be used for the establishment of a dormitory system for Yale's famous scientific school. The directors of the school have already purchased almost an entire city block in New Haven, adjacent to the university, for the purpose of erecting the dormitory which Mr. Vanderbilt will build and for use

in locating more dormitories. Mr. Vanderbilt recently gave Yale \$25,000 for the mechanical fund. His brother, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, erected a dormitory for the university but cost over \$1,000,000. Frederick and Alfred, the sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, are also doing much for Yale.

THAT LIFE in the Philippines still has its perils is proved by the fact that it is now known that

the four American school teachers recently reported missing in the island of Luzon have been found. These young men left the capital of the island on July 14th for an outing up the hills and failed to return. Nothing was heard of them for weeks but on July 23rd the War Department received definite news that the missing men had been captured, rescued, and numbered by some of the Indians and given up portions of the sum of the ransom money of the teachers and greed of the native guides were Clyde A. Francis, of Boston, Dr. John H. Wells and Lewis A. Francis, of Providence R. I. and Frank Rogers of Philadelphia. These teachers were received by the native guides who had killed the leader of the missionaries and arrested eight of his followers. The arrested teachers were all college graduates and had been doing good work in enlightening and training the native Filipinos. Every body in this country will regret the untimely ending of the mission of these men and their faithful labors, and definitely the better class of the people of this island sincerely deplore it. It is hoped that this will be the last case of its kind in the Philippines.



CLYDE A. FRANCIS,
One of four American school
teachers missing in Luzon.

THE RENOVATION of Sir Hop Andrew White, American minister in Germany, which has been

sent to the residence and which will go into effect on November 7th. Mr. White's seventieth birthday, will permit to private life one of the ablest and most highly respected public men of this country. Mr. White does not give up his excellent reputation as a diplomat at Berlin and St. Petersburg which will without doubt prove intensely interesting, and in addition to complete writing a history of the Russian peace conference, of which he was an important member. Other valuable works will doubtless be composed by him if his life is spared, for his mental activity is notable. Mr. White, after his return from Europe, will, it is believed, reside at Ithaca, where he has a home on the campus of Cornell University of which institution he was formerly president. In view of his long years of honorable public service, his fine character and his well-earned intellectual gifts, Mr. White has an enduring title to the esteem of all his fellow-countrymen.

SKILLFUL REFINING is more and more valued as an auxiliary to the service of both physicians and surgeons and therefore of a certain kind it may be fairly regarded as equally indispensable. It is doubtless therefore not too much to say that King Edward of England owes his early and rapid recovery from the operation performed upon him to the ministrations of Mrs. Tarr, his chief nurse during his recent illness. Mrs. Tarr was a hospital nurse in South Africa during a part of the Boer war and while there naturally acquired a great deal of invaluable knowledge concerning the dressing of wounds. This in the first place it is said that King Edward has ever had occasion to avail himself of professional nursing. During his terrible illness in the autumn of 1897, the then Prince of Wales was nursed entirely by his devoted wife and by his sister, Princess Alice. He had had a great deal of actual experience during the course of the Franco-Prussian War.

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MRS. TARR,
Who nursed King Edward
during his illness.

JOHN W. MACKAY the Irish-American multi-millionaire, who died recently in London, had a fine tribute paid to him once by a friend "Mackay," said he, "is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor."



A LITTLE COUNTRY FAIR FROM THE OCEAN'S BATH.



VEHICLES FROM A SEVERED FARMER WROUCHED FROM THE BEACH.



A CROWD OF BEACH BATHING-MAKERS TAKING A SEA-BATH AND ENJOYING THE BEACH.

ANNUAL SALT-WATER DAY OF 8,000 NEW JERSEY FARMERS.

A HOST OF JOYOUS TOILERS FROM THE INLAND ACRES MAKING MERRY ON THE SEASIDE AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

Photographed by G. E. Ledy.



MEN TO FIND WORK - MEN ON THE STREETS OF THE REMOVAL OFFICE



BLACK BOARD BEHIND THE LINE AWAITING GOOD NEWS



MEN WHO HAVE FOUND EMPLOYMENT READY TO PLACED THE YETTER NEW WORK



THE NEW YORK AND THE NEW YORK



WAGON LOAD OF EAST-BORNE LEAVING NEW YORK FOR WORK IN THE WEST

UNIQUE INSTITUTION TO HELP THE POOR

THE INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE OF NEW YORK AND ITS WORK OF FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR NEEDY BWS

Photographs by our staff photographer G. B. Lerley.



Two Princely Visitors from the Orient



THE GREAT PEOPLE
OF CHINA.

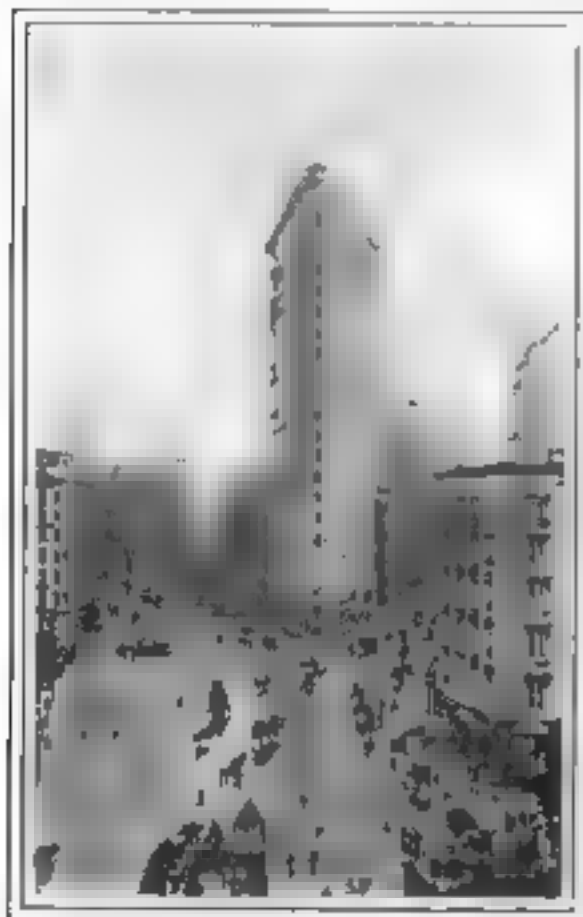
AS THE United States increases in power and influence, it is natural, a growing desire on the part of the government to observe its greatness "to the ends of the earth" to visit it, at short range and to seek to establish closer and more intimate relations with its people. The recent coming here of Prince Henry of Prussia may have been but the beginning of a series of visits by royal personages to this country. The recovery of King Edward makes it possible that the Prince of Wales will again consider seriously the idea of visiting our hospitality. But for the failure of Congress at its latest session to authorize the President to extend a formal invitation to King Kintshukien, of Siam, that monarch would now be contemplating a tour in the near future embracing the Philippine and the great American republic. State officials are preparing the big lines beginning the Pacific sailing upon he is officially invited to do so. But in fact, as he King the crown prince of Siam will of his own motion return to the United States in November.

While these improved racial conditions be manifested by Americans in the personality of the King who has abolished slavery and increased religious tolerance in his realm, yet the prince, both in his personal and his representative capacity, will deserve and will of course be

[illegible]

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United States in order
recess. A fair enlightenment which this country alone can
furnish. The emperor's visitor was Prince Yip, special
ambassador to the coronation of King Edward from China.
During is the government of the great nation the
mission to England was disappointing but he doubtless
was enough paid and remarkably things at the time
was regular to make his long journey and he should
be happy with while the prince was not a guest of
the government but he himself a high-born English
at Chateau they and for as well entertained in this city.
Though his stay was brief, the King then, the newly
appointed Chinese minister to the United States, who
was secretary to the special embassy, was a member of
the prince's party. Prince Chen and his person, Em-
peror of China, King's are great-grandson of the
Emperor's son Ying who died in 1923 and he
prince is the nephew of the Emperor Taishang who
died in 1910. The prince's wife Prince Ying is a
daughter of the Emperor's son Prince Ying before going to
England had been attached to the Emperor's person
as a kind of chamberlain. The prince, while here, cre-
ated an excellent impression.



THE PLAYHOUSE BUILDING AT BROADWAY FIFTH AVENUE, AND
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

The Huge and Novel Flatiron Building

ON THAT building centre of trade and traffic, the triangular plot formed by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue at "twenty-third street," New York does not but seem erected a remarkable building which has a seat of the most advanced and which is already one of the chief land marks and points of interest in the city. The structure is known as "the Flatiron," its shape being that of a colossal domestic implement of the house and without a handle. The building's pointed end is at South line of Twenty-third Street, and a few blocks of it in its gigantic proportions may be estimated from Madison Square where it is built, several hundred millions by thousands of persons.

The elevator was designed by D. M. Burham & Co., the Chicago architects and was installed on the High Avenue Building, owned by the George A. Fiske Construction Company of his city. It is twenty-one feet in height, carries 24,000 pounds, the passenger and has no area of

to make use of his knowledge of how to make the foundation unusually strong and stiff to the rigidity of the structure and thus to provide it with ample resistance against wind pressure.



APPROXIMATE VIEW OF FOREWALK AND STRUT FROM THE ROOF EDGE OF THE STRUT OVER-ROOF
STRUCTURE, 104 PLP, ABOVE THE STRUT

The process of erecting the Flatiron was rapid compared precedent the actual building time being only about twelve months. It will be adapted as an office building and its location is such as probably its unique and central situation for accommodations in its reach of high traffic.

Six Millions for the Y. M. C. A.

NA ORGANIZATION devoted specifically to the welfare of young men is doing a work comparable in its extent, thoroughness and efficiency with that performed by the Young Men's Christian Association. The service it renders is characterized by practicality, keen business judgment and wise recognition of the needs and demands of the hour in the education and training of young men. It aims at the development of a robust, all-around manhood, the building-up of a character founded on physical, mental, moral and spiritual healthfulness, on justice and soundness of mind and body. Its supreme

whereas this interest is may be looked in part by
 constructed financial support which the association
 is receiving in the shape of endowments, bequests, and

other gifts. The stores have throughout the United States alone are projecting a year's profits \$4,000,000 in new buildings in the near future and up to 100 new stores \$25,000 to \$50,000 each. At least 1000 railroad points buildings will be erected in 1916 at \$102,000. At this amount the railroad companies have contributed 83% 000. At least one new building a week will be opened during the next year. Newark N. J., will soon have 10 \$275,000 building completed. New Haven Conn. one will up nearly \$300,000. Newark N. J. \$210,000. Last year the Hindu Indians in the Madras built eighteen big buildings for Young Men's Christian Association headquarters, and a large work is being done among the colored people. North and South, in Cuba, Porto Rico, India, China, Japan, and throughout Russia.

A Great Piece of Railroad Work.

WITH the completion of work on the western division, the Chicago, Rock Island and Quincy Railway Company has completed the 10.5-mile section through the city of Quincy, Ill. The new line will be 10.5 miles in length and will be built in widening grades, taking out curves, building double track and set in new steel bridges.

Good health is real wealth. Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters is a veritable fortune to the weak.



CROWD OF LOYAL SUBJECTS IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE ELABORATE DECORATIONS ON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



FAMOUS LONDON BRIDGE WEARS BOLDLYE ADORNMENTS.



GRAND ARCH CONTINGENTLY CANADIAN LLOYD'S LOYALTY.



BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC ARCH AND THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

PREPARING FOR THE KING'S CORONATION

SCENES IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL ALONG THE ROUTE FROM THE PALACE TO THE ABBEY

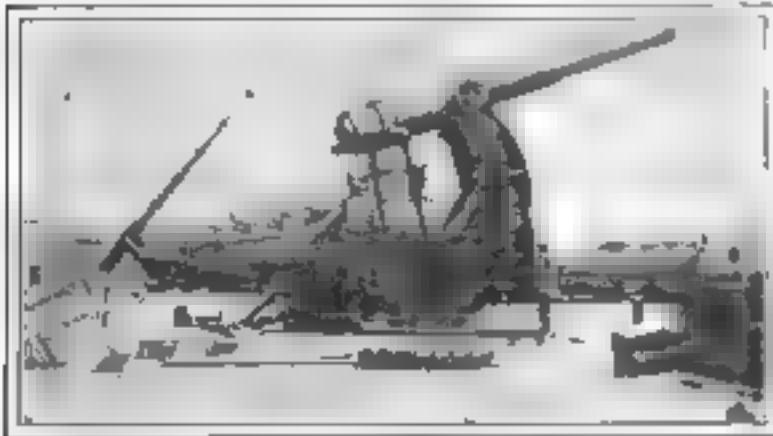
Spending \$50,000,000 for Our Coast Defenses

By Walden Fawcett

THE PREPARATIONS for the coming war game along the New England coast to be participated in by army artillerymen and the navy have aroused new discussion as to the adequacy of our coast defenses. It has been alleged that a real state of affairs prevails in these fortifications, the men in them being insufficient in number and poorly trained, and some of the guns being defective.

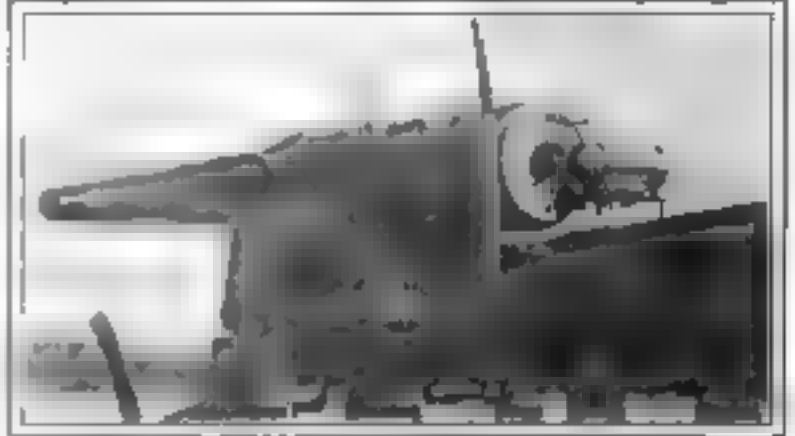
and granted appropriations commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, the spending of the century nevertheless finds the whole great system fully one-half completed. More than two dozen of the principal ports on our oceanic frontier have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to enable an effective defense to be made against the heaviest naval attack.

were characterized by their extremely heavy armament and great thickness of armor. With the rapid development of the quick-firer, however, and the tremendous increase in the resisting power of armor by reason of the discovery of the Harvey and Krupp processes, there has followed a material change in ship construction which has naturally necessitated a corresponding revision of



A 12-INCH RIFLE ON PNEUMATIC DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE IN POSITION TO BE FIRED AT A MOVING FLEET.

When, some few years hence, the nation is in a position to forcibly resist any displacement of the ship on its shoulder considerably more than two thousand tons mounted back on all fronts from the submarine and actual, along its coasts. The truthfulness of the situation is so apparent in case of peace for me.



TWO 12-INCH RIFLES ON GRAVITY RETURN PROOF CARRIAGE, ABOUT TO BE LOADED WITH 35 LB. PROJECTILES.

But General Randolph, head of the artillery corps, while not claiming that the defenses are at present capable of successfully resisting attacks by foreign fleets, maintains that they will give a good account of themselves. He admits that the coast artillery force is composed mostly of green men, who have enlisted during the past year, but he says that they are gaining in efficiency as rapidly as conditions will permit, Congress having made too small provision for practice with the guns. The fault found with the big cannon relates mainly to the disappearing carriages, which he said to be unreliable at critical moments. Congress is expected, as a result of the war game, to make more liberal appropriations for the coast defenses.

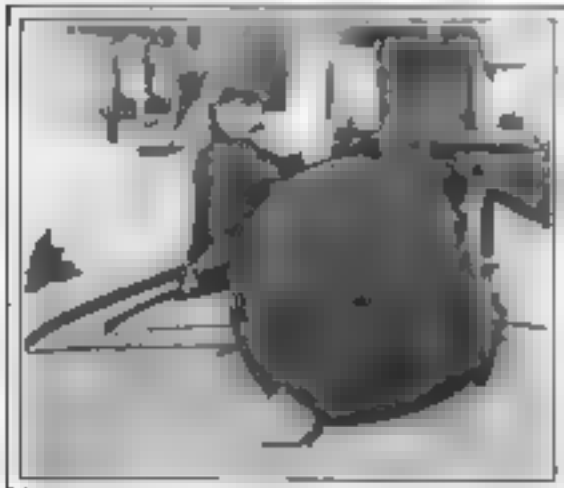
In fact the close of the first decade of the new century is likely to find the United States strengthened by the most perfect system of national defense ever devised by any nation. It was more than a dozen years ago that the popular project for guarding the greatest coastline in the possession of any country on the globe was first proposed. The war with Spain



DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE FOR 12-INCH RIFLE ON COAST DEFENSES.

opinion with regard to the character of coast defenses.

When the distinguished army officers who had been entrusted with the work of mapping out the new coast defenses for the United States first entered upon their task years ago they thought that it would be quite the thing to mount a considerable number of the heaviest guns at the most important harbors, in permanent works. As the contest for the reduction in caliber 4 heavy guns grew apace, and the successful disappearing carriage for the 12-inch gun was devised, however, they gradually came to the conclusion that there ought to be a way of serving to the desired end. With proper financial foresight the American officers arrived at this conclusion much more quickly than their European abroad, and as a result the scheme for armored defenses was abandoned as unnecessary at a time when practically all the European governments still stood committed to armored coastworks and batteries for their land defenses. The military authorities of the Old World have since, however, followed the judg-

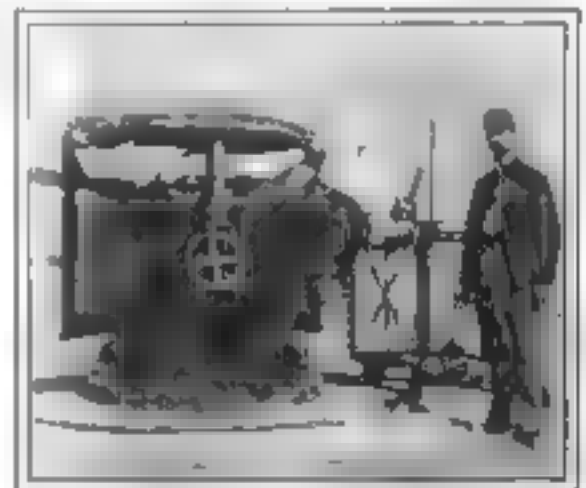


A 12-INCH RIFLE ON DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE, WITH BULLETS THROTTLED BY BOLLERS FROM AN ENEMY.

pending war will ultimately cost Uncle Sam more than \$50,000,000, even if the present programme is not enlarged and no provision is made for defending our own coastworks.

In order to give any invading host with a steady plentiful shower of masses of iron and steel it has been planned to mount heavily armored guns of the heaviest type, about eight hundred and fifty rapid-fire guns, and upward of a thousand mortars. Congress has already set aside the money to pay for about half of this formidable array, although of course it is not nearly all in position yet. This armament, with which our national water front is to be made invulnerable, includes a wide variety of weapons. The heaviest guns include calibers of 12, 10, 8 and 6-inch caliber, while the rapid-fire range all the way from 10-inch to 6-inch caliber. The collection of gun-carriages is almost as varied in its make-up. There are turret carriages, disappearing carriages, barbette carriages, gunboat carriages, rapid-fire pedestal mounts, rapid-fire carriages, and various other types. Each has been chosen for reasons of its special adaptability to its special location.

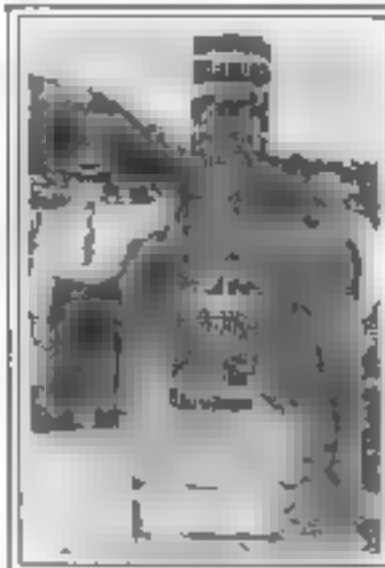
At the time the scheme of coast defense was first formulated the rapid-fire gun was in its infancy and ships



A 12-INCH RIFLE ON DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE, WITH BULLETS THROTTLED BY BOLLERS FROM AN ENEMY.

was a most excellent thing, in its way for the efficiency of the American defensive system. Thus it necessitated a compromise arrangement of the kind now in the main object but it gave the work an invaluable fund of experience and, more practical still, has provided a chain of entirely reversible temporary defenses which can now be held in reserve for an emergency and from which the armaments may later be transferred to permanent works. Finally the whole effect of the war has been to hasten the work on the coast defenses.

Although the inauguration of the modern system of coast defenses only dates as really from 1891 and it was fully half a dozen years later that Congress came to the importance of the project



A SINGLE CHARGE OF SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE 12-INCH GUN.



THE 12-INCH GUN, READY FOR ACTION.

ment of the revolutionists on the side of the Atlantic.

With the reduction in the number and caliber of the heavy guns and the reduction of the number of mortars the rapid-fire gun—that weapon of terrible and pure war destruction—came into its own in America. In 1890 the officers in charge sketched a definite programme as to the quick-firing armament to be installed at the various fortifications, and since that time every effort has been made to get it in place just as rapidly as possible. The American fighting men regarding an adequate equipment of these active little "dogs of war" as an essential of the first importance. Constant improvement is being made in the rapid-fire gun, and

Continued on opposite page.



UNCLE SAM'S MOUNTED CAVALRYMEN PARADING ROUTE AMONGST TROOPS OF THE CITY'S
MILITARY BAND.

[illegible]

REVISIONS OF STUDIOS' CREDITS IN PITCH-BLANK MEETING THE DAY IS A BEAUTIFUL CASE

FREE AND PROSPEROUS PORTO RICO'S FOURTH OF JULY

CITY OF PORTLAND DE JULY 20TH, 1968. CALCULATED FOR PORTLAND AIRPORTS AND MARITIME TOWNS ARKANSAS

\$50,000,000 for Our Coast Defenses

**ප්‍රකාශනයේ මූලික සංකල්පයන් පිළිබඳව*

22. Ինչո՞ւ է նման ազգայնական խռովմանը՝ Կոլոնիալ իշխանությանը՝ 23. Ինչո՞ւ է նման ազգայնական խռովմանը՝ Կոլոնիալ իշխանությանը՝

That there is still much work to be done before the situation is as definite as the market may be imagined when it is stated that a number of serious considerations still remain to be required before the proposed project for somewhat defective can be carried out on its merits. It is estimated that at least half a million dollars will have to be expended in doing the more proper in the hands of the government knowing the important nature of the proposed are one in Boston Harbor and another as the southern entrance to New York Harbor. Other facts of fact which the War Department is reluctant to control, including two on the Pacific coast will have to be required for comprehensive proceedings which are bound to be slow and tedious. I am not reported however that have delays will materially retard the completion of the whole great system within the time required.

As the most effective way of illustrating the great scope of the stated State-race defense it may perhaps be judicious to hurriedly glance over a list of the points at which permanent national defenses are under consideration. Beginning on the big Atlantic coast the fortifications comprise Fort Mifflin and Fort Mifflin and Fort Mifflin, Me. Portsmouth, N. H. Boston and New Bedford, Mass. Narragansett Bay, R. I. the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, New York City, Florida, Delphi, Baltimore, Washington, D. C. Hampton Roads Va. Wilmington N. C. Charleston and Fort Royal, S. Carolina, St. John's H. and Fort West Tampa Bay and Pensacola Fla. Mobile Ala. New Orleans, Galveston and Sabine Pass, Tex. San Diego and San Francisco Cal. or mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington. Puget Sound in Washington and Lake Champlain. Preliminary projects have also been outlined for a number of other places, including among others a plan for the defense of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay at the Henry. It is quite possible however that none of these schemes will meet a really far realization, owing to the unpopularity of laboriously taking active measures for the present defense of America.

and Peter Kree. A detailed plan for the defense of Raul Juch. Peter Kree at a visit of nearly two thousand dollars has already been laid out and the engineers are at work on the gas houses for the work at Hecolula.

I have been very much interested in the use of the bag and glad to hear of our master that with thoughtful persons pressing into such pressing steel papers and the work in the industrial engineering is increased by nearly one thousand of these bags; machine does not stop for any reason also produces such large master that a thousand pounds of material is provided.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the United States front defense are those in the various forms of equipment which have lately been introduced. Among these are the charge weapon, the 4-inch light mortar gun for the construction of which Congress appropriated \$14,400, but which when tested proved a complete failure. That the United States particularly regards commitment to the policy of making a thorough trial of high explosives in case defense is evidenced in the large appropriations made by Congress for the installation of the major batteries. Work has already commenced on the installation of a number of these terrifying weapons at Sardinia, Sicily and plans are being made to provide similar batteries at Fort Belvoir - Island New York. Fort Belvoir is 400 miles from the North Sea, great efforts are being made to equip all fortresses with a full complement of complete material and the other apparatus necessary for submarine warfare. Indeed it is stated by the officers in charge that there is not even today a student of an engineering but what is prepared to make a quick and effective defense for the United States.

Initially, the white splinters would have reacted with interest and sympathy for not its real estate decline in value, but only the backs and heads over a piece of cardboard in the United States, but in particular the most powerful weapon in the world. This is the 16-inch alloy rifle which has been manufactured as the Waterbury Arsenal and which is so large that a new loading device had to be constructed to accommodate it. The cost of the material was in the neighborhood of \$120,000, and the carriage on which it was to be mounted will cost nearly as much more. The big gun weighs over one hundred and twenty-six tons and will hurt a series of heavy armor plates less than any of the old-style guns. Its extreme range being estimated at approximately miles.

The Optum Curse in China

THE STATEMENT that a German firm has offered the Chinese government \$25,000,000 annually for the exclusive rights to sell opium throughout the empire is significant for the evidence it affords of the hold which the opium habit has upon the Chinese people. It is quite an extraordinary fact for the Germans to secure a monopoly of this enormous traffic in the future, and it was for the English to force it upon China in the first place, and in default even to be transacted creditable to a progressive Chinese nation. The use of this enormous dollar wealth of opium per year will go far toward offsetting all the good that all the monetary forces of other nations can do in China, and the fact that a traffic in the thing of such dimensions can be carried on successfully is not a hopeful augury for the future of the republic.

Man Houskeeper

TABLE 1. KEY DATA

THAT is the way an outlaw who is a man has a good easy time of it while his wife is away and she calls the law.

...and, therefore, make it necessary for me to leave England for a month to pursue his herbaceous as best he could. He resolved to give George Kute a farewell just as he had for years been subject to bilious attacks and indigestion.

During my absence he gained in weight and his health seemed perfect therefore I give you the the benefit of suffering with in particular and women in general. I propose for he will play four teaspoonfuls of cups. Not quenched with a little salt and covered with good cream, one slice of bread and butter one large cup of Postum cereal coffee (made according to directions) and all be from be wanted.

He worked during the four time hours a day and
there realized he possessed a stomach. This diet my
founder partially recommended for other men, students,
and all people of sedentary habits especially and let me
tell it in all time this meal can be prepared by an inex-
perienced waitress or young man or daughter, heret-
ically yourself house of labor. Try it will make
your life lighter your purse saving your only health
and all of you happier." Name given by the Montana
Co. Battle Creek Mich.



A HATRED WHEN IN A HOLLOWED HOLE



ABRUPT COLUMN, HOLLOWED WITH HOLE IN



PARADE VIEW OF THE HOLE SHOWING OF THE HOLE HOLE. ALSO



THE FALLEN MONARCH, A HONEY TREES IN THE TOWERING VALLEY USED FOR PARADE PURPOSES BY THOMAS F. BIRTH CAVALRY UNITED STATES ARMY. Copyright 1900 by Southern Pacific Co. B. C. Tinsley, photographer.



THE CRISPER GIANT, A HONEY COLUMN, SURROUNDED BY A TROOP OF

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GIANT
THE OLDEST LARGEST, AND MOST IMPOSING TREES ON EARTH TOWERING REDWOOD



IN HIGH MOUNTAINS.—A. P. Hill, photographer.



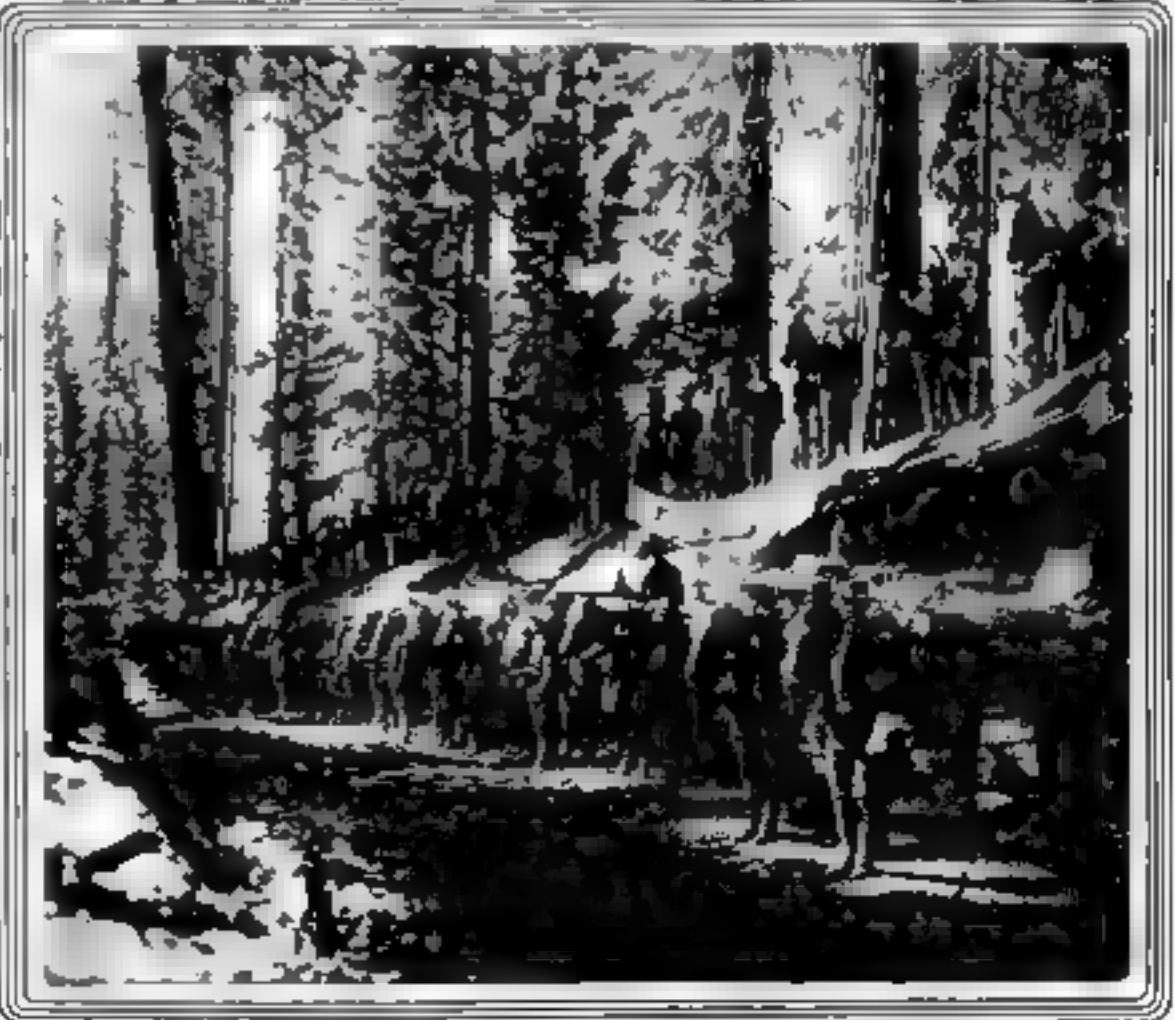
ONE TREE WHICH SURVIVED THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF 184,000 FEET OF
TIMBER. A. P. Hill, photographer.



GROWN IN AN SEVEN-MILE STATE PARK.—A. P. Hill, photographer.



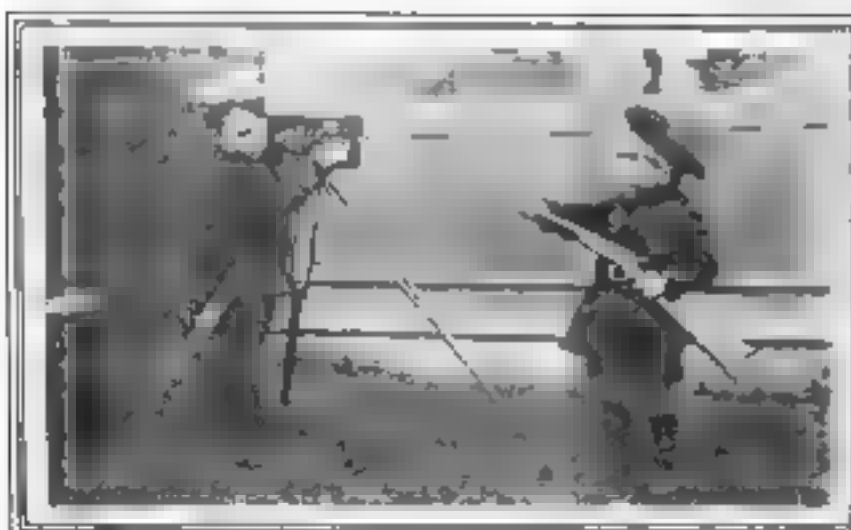
Copyright 1908, by Southern Pacific Co. H. C. Tidwell, photographer.



NEARLY TWENTY MEN AND WOMEN WERE FORGOTTEN—STAYING HERE FOR ONE YEAR.—Copyright 1908, by Southern
Pacific Co. H. C. Tidwell, photographer.

BEST NATURAL WONDERS.

CALIFORNIA, HUNDREDS OF FEET HIGH AND THOUSANDS OF YEARS OLD—See page 182.



MAKING THE WAY WITH FISHING TACKLE



THE BAKER AT THE FISHING TACKLE



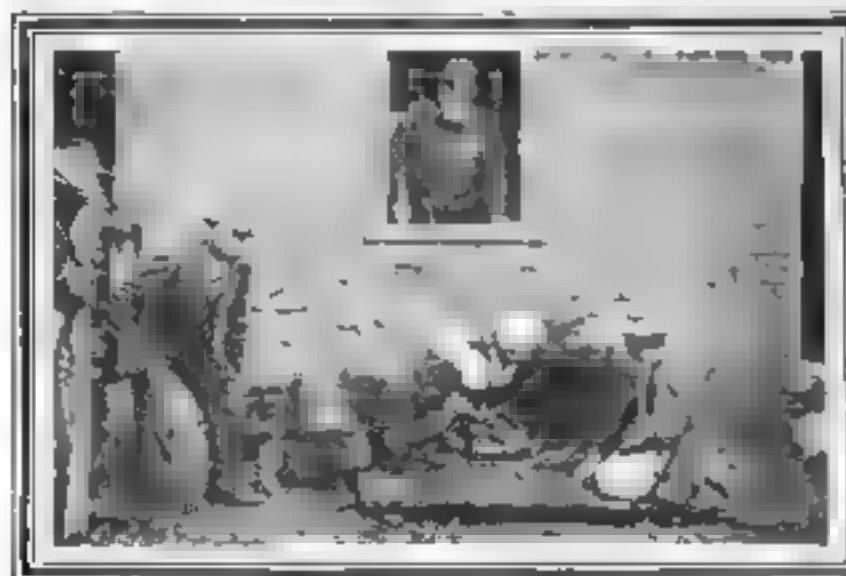
MAKING THE WAY WITH FISHING TACKLE



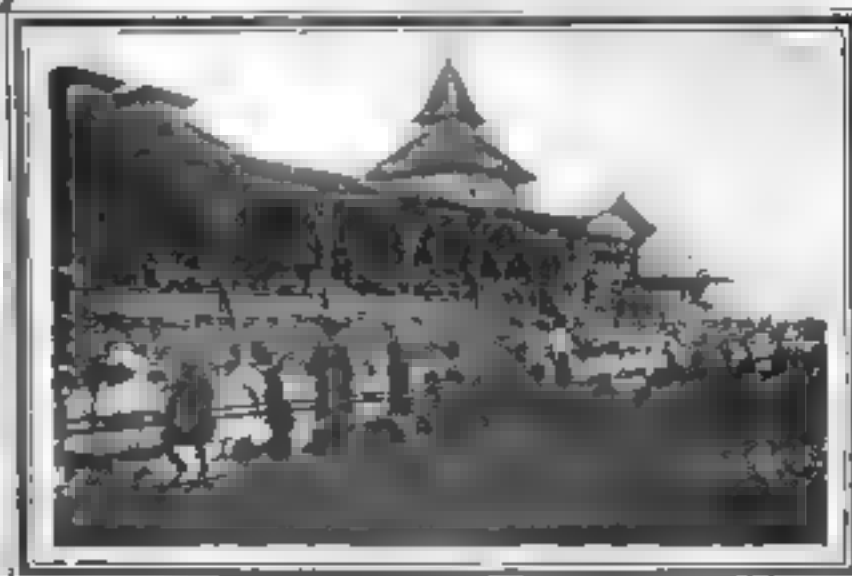
STUDY OF INTERESTING LIFE IN



MAKING THE WAY WITH FISHING TACKLE



THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FISHING TACKLE—Robert D. Gray, Portland, Me.

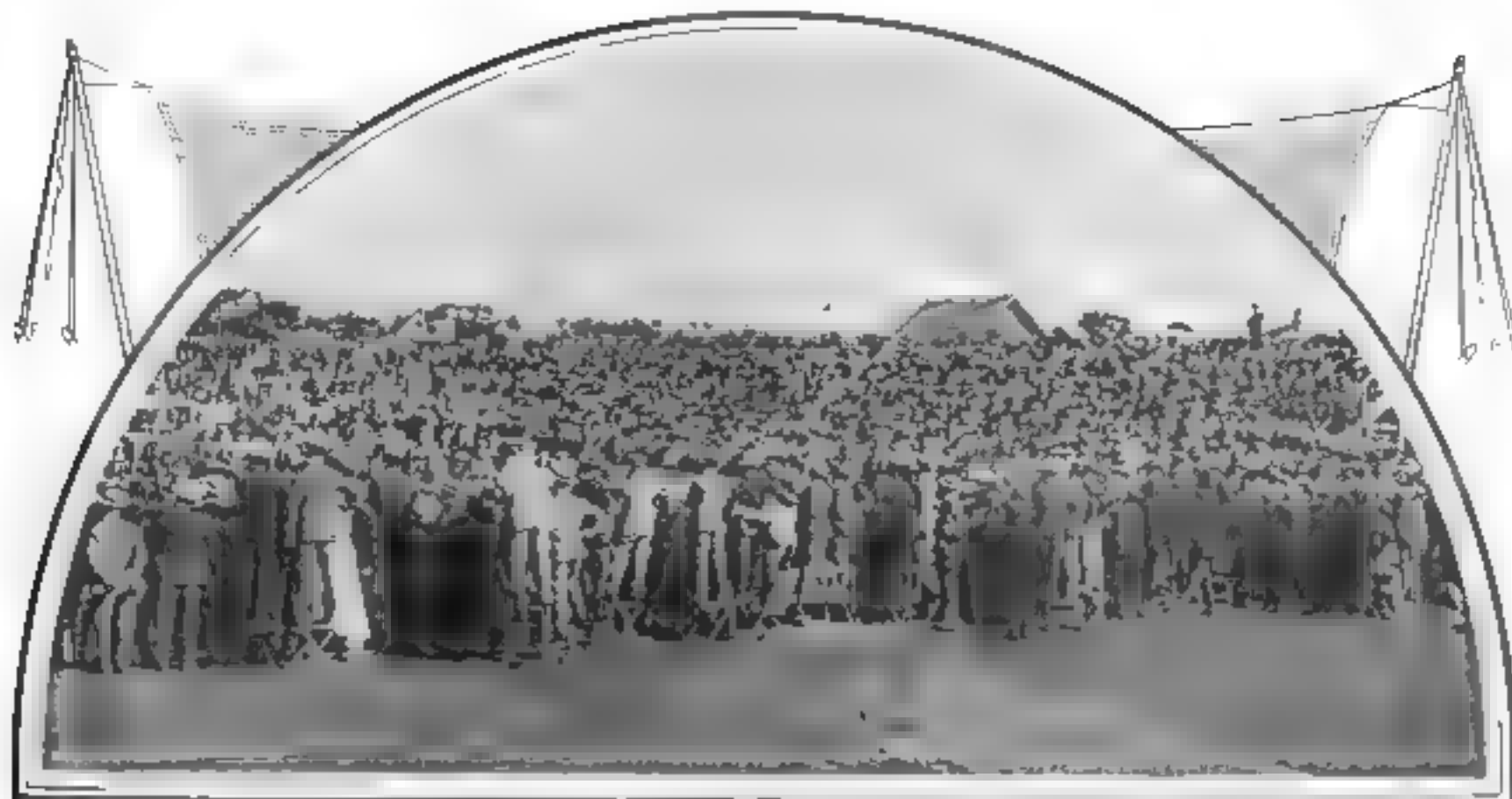


CROWD AT BAKERS BEACH ASKING THE DOLL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT. Arthur Dwight, New York City

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC PRIZE CONTEST—MISSISSIPPI WINS.

PLEASING GLIMPSES OF LIFE CAUGHT BY VARIOUS PICTURE MAKERS

(SEE OFFER OF FARMER SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THE ISSUE.)



MANY THOUSAND PERSONS WATCHING THE GAMES WITH UTTERING INTEREST



WITNESSES THE PLAY OF TWO OF THE GREAT CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD



THE PLAY OF TWO OF THE GREAT CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD



WHITEHEAD PUTTING UP A FINESTROKE GAME AGAINST R. P. BENDIS - WHITEHEAD AT THE LEFT.

THE HOTLY CONTESTED INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CONTEST
 FEATURES OF THE GREAT CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY BY THE MOST NOTED EXPERTS ON THE COURTS OF THE CRESCENT
 ATHLETIC CLUB, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by H. P. Kellie, with Camera Lens



In the World of Sports

SMASHING OF WORLD'S BICYCLE RECORDS EXPLAINED ROUGH-RIDING
JOCKEYS' CRUISE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

THE SPRINT AND HIGH GRADE.—The manner in which world's records have been smashed on the bicyc is sparks throughout the country has apparently mystified everybody just as the reason is plain enough to those who make a close study of bicycle racing. Singularly enough, however, nobody up to date has attempted to explain the reason in a sensible way. The unbelievers will claim all records should go so fast and the makers would up with pride and intimate that they are making a better wheel than ever before. The crack managers smirk and say that their cranks have been improved.

The real reason is that the men are carrying more faithfully and are set, but the American riders have followed in the footsteps of the Frenchmen and have adopted higher gear. Most of the imported and export car records this year have been made by own men. Frank J. Kramer, the professional champion, and M. E. Hurley the amateur champion. At I determined the other day, when down at Washburn Ranch, to show those riders. Each admitted that he was riding a much higher gear than Hurley is now riding a 104 gear never heard of before in unpowered work. When "army" Michael rode that gear last year ago when following a passing machine people thought was wonderful. The imported riders at that time were riding gears from 72 to 82. Now Kramer is riding a 104 gear while Hurley goes ten points higher, probably the highest gear ever ridden by an amateur in unpowered work in any country. Both champions are wonderfully strong-limbed fellows and few of their rivals dare to use such high gearings. Last year Kramer used a 91 and Hurley a 92. It is not an uncommon sight at present to see one of the record riders using a 120 gear and before the season is over I would not be surprised to see one of the Elkes, Wallis, Champion, Michael and Freeman also using it.

Having traveled a weary, With the remarkable interest in the Blue neighborhood and the record-breaking streaks of the various tracks in the West it is only natural for the owners and jockeys to think it necessary for them to become more drastic in their efforts to give satisfaction to the owners the race officials and the general public. The track has been out here has been more than enough riding on the tracks this year than ever and the officials of the Jockey Club have been considering for some time the advisability of making stringent rules to prevent such races in the future. While the meeting at Brighton Beach on the early days at Sandringham showed improved sports and greater order than usual the race were completely different & reckless jockeying by some of the youthful brigade of the pickets. That so few accidents happened is remarkable. The judges have been instructed to keep a sharp eye out for reckless cases of rough riding, and to discipline the owner and jockey by disqualifying the horse whenever the offense occurs in various such severe measures. A case in point was the disqualification of Burns on Ethelw during the closing week at Brighton. Ethelw was the favorite and by far the best horse in the race at the weight. Ethelw won by fully three lengths, but was placed last for culpably fouling himself. Tom Kenney and Sumerall in the run up the stretch. The action turned up a lot of money for the public but

[illegible]

It is one of the traditions of the yachtmen gathered at the close of the New York Yacht Club year ended at Manhattan last week the most agreeable in point of racing and socially of any that have been given by that popular organization. These regatta are represented by the yacht and their owners ship at yet other annual sporting and social events held in the country. It is a greater display in its way than any long day have in England or in any other country. The games offered during the regatta for the various important part to sail are able and active and it is doubtful if any yacht club extends more money for this purpose than the New York Yacht Club. Some may say be forward of the wealth represented in this club when it is known that the yacht owners include such names as William Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, George J. Gould, Edw. Gould Howard and Frank J. Gould. James F. Smith and John Jacob Astor the latter being the donor of the boat cup every year. The schooner prize being valued at \$1000 and that for sloops at \$500. The money for these cups all New York this year was contributed by most of the wealthy residents of that fashionable resort on August 6th. During the cruise which this year began at New London, the owners of yacht live on board with their guests and often entertain at dinner given on board.



JOHN R MC CONNELL, 408 FIFTEEN, 170 GIBSON ST. GARY, INDIANAPOLIS WHO RECENTLY WASH
IN AUTOMOBILE RUN FROM HIM TOWNS TO THE 408 IN GIBSON ST. ACTUAL SHOOTING FIVE. M-1087

for friends who visit them at Newport and at other points. Many courtesies were exchanged in this way at Marblehead where the club has a whole lot of the guests of the Piquette Yacht Club which is the permanent and wealthy yachting organization of New England.

How was it when you met him? The rather un-
significant at first of some of the first stages of the Ameri-
can campaign (1) Titus to approach the campaign as
an amateur has met with the just relative such conduct
downs long before Titus sailed for England to try
for the Diamond Scabb the feeling of hostility against him
was manifested on the Hudson River at New York. There
was a great standing over him the expenses to defeat
the actual cost of the trip, and when Titus, but known

apparently declined to meet Scholten, the Canadian, just prior to going to Europe, the criticism is no stingier than Times at the last minute decided to drop the Canadian, although his friends know that he was not to shape to do his worst work. He was defeated by Nichols, but had his revenge by easily beating the Canadian in their preliminary heat for the Diamond Sculls in England. Those who know Tom well at the school of professionalism and say that the champion will be cleared of the charges if the officials think it necessary to take official cognizance of the sixth summer. J. S. Kelly, the winner of the Diamond Sculls, is a member of last, but a pinwhe which shows plainly through his arms across J. H. Gilbons, the stroke of the Third Trinity winner of the Grand Challenge Cup, in an interesting athletic. Both Vilas and Nichols are at present determined to leave another try for the coming classic boat race. Still, there is a better interest in rowing in America at present than for several years and a new phenomenon may appear before the present season is over who will demonstrate his superiority over the others and will be the logical American selection for next season.

Improvement in Automobiles The remarkable advance during the last year in automobile country illustrates the possibilities of the modern vehicle. The up-to-date machine to-day is really a remarkable piece of mechanism and it is astonishing how few accidents happen compared with the number of a few months ago. A prominent merchant of one of the most important cities said the other day: "Last year I took a walk in an automobile with almost fear and if the journey was to be a long one I always looked up the national union before starting. Now I have not had a touch of any automobile fear in my mind since the introduction of the modern vehicle for business and sport seems to have been brought pretty close to perfection. The American carriage builder has done his part too. The machine to-day can get over almost any kind of an obstacle in the road with practically no vibration to the occupants of the vehicle. The location of the springs and the proper adjustment of the weight has accomplished wonders. An obstacle now that would throw a carred vehicle into the air will cause a fragile accident and loss of life can be prevented by an automobile with wisely placed springs."

YOUTH IN THE PRIME IN ARCHERY.—Youngsters have come to the front this year in remarkable numbers. Nearly every branch of outdoor sports has several young jockeys have forced a front, while in professional baseball has turned out so many successful crickets the youngest members of the is livelier interest in the old English horse riders have made names for themselves track and in road racing. W. J. Adolphus, who won the recent sprint new record was the cause surprise of recent back wonder is only about twenty years of age. Larned caused the critics to shout for Louis S. James, the present golf champion, is only about twenty years of age.

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 പട്ടണത്തിൽ 25 നിലം വരുന്ന

Over the 10 years,

[illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1911.



The Pioneers of Arizona

and the Romance of the White Horse Mine *By*

By E. C. Rensch



THE HISTORY of that portion of Northern Arizona which was organized as Yavapai County in the first session of the Arizona Legislature in 1905, occupies an important place in the romantic story of the conquest and difficult and dangerous process of winning the great Southwest. The courage and endurance of those men of iron who first flung the story "to Arizona" were not barren, and, deserving every strategical of our work is also for the fortunate ones of later days is a tale which could, if fully told, would rival in exciting interest the annals of King Arthur's medieval knights, or the adventures of the immortal "Three Musketeers" of France. The elder

The fathers of Yavapai whose daughters plowmen who lived out standing-rooms in an unknown and inhospitable wilderness, depicting his ground shod by such with savage heat and still more so, as now, were given issue so unfine him to contemplation, and is probably never occurred to them that the daughters' episodes of their daily lives would one day be the substance of uniform generations.

But for a first historical glimpse of the region now embraced within the boundaries of Yavapai County, we must glance back far beyond the advent of the American pioneers. More than 374 years have passed since the first European set foot on the soil of what is now Yavapai County. From 1517 to 1541 four separate expeditions of Spaniards traversed these familiar mountains and plains. Fortunately these ruthless invaders made no permanent settlements for they found no profitable populations which they could enslave, and they did not propose to do any work themselves. They wondered greatly however on finding numerous remaining ruins and other evidences that the land had been occupied at some distant date by a numerous and industrious people. We wonder at the native ruins today only for white settlers still of the past to tell us the history of this vanished race.

They were undoubtedly a peaceful people and of a type that was subsistent rather than warlike. Remnants of their culture are to be seen in every fertile valley and by every water course. Their constructed wall systems of striding canals and built stupas and water wheels, but have our knowledge of them waned. The former driving his plow across the broad valleys of Yavapai, drew up polished implements of stone and highly glazed and decorated pottery but sought the work of the modern Indian he produced that is all he has to show of his own handiwork while he went that distance to come out his ceramic ware—glyphs and characters—after seeking out clay in the glaucous walls of mountain canyons. The departed race has left no message that we can read. Their voices are heard in the silence of the desert.

However, we cannot doubt that this entire southwestern region was once densely populated and if we only judge from the number of ruined habitations that can be seen on almost every square mile of Arizona, the population of this region in that unknown past was far in excess of its present numbers.

Present itself as believed to be built on the site of a prehistoric city and many relics of its former inhabitants have been unearthed. In Chino valley, twenty miles to the north, many interesting stone ruins are still extant and several human skeletons have been exhumed from well as a number of large old earthen jars, a charred canoe beam. The doors and windows of dwellings are of the same size as the openings of buildings, but in nearly every case they have been up by horizontal planks. Some have been thus walling up at the doors and windows by that these people were afraid for the land which was visited by the tremendous volcanic outbursts deluged the entire region with rivers of fire. That stuff with he heat the natives called it into their houses and died of suffocation.

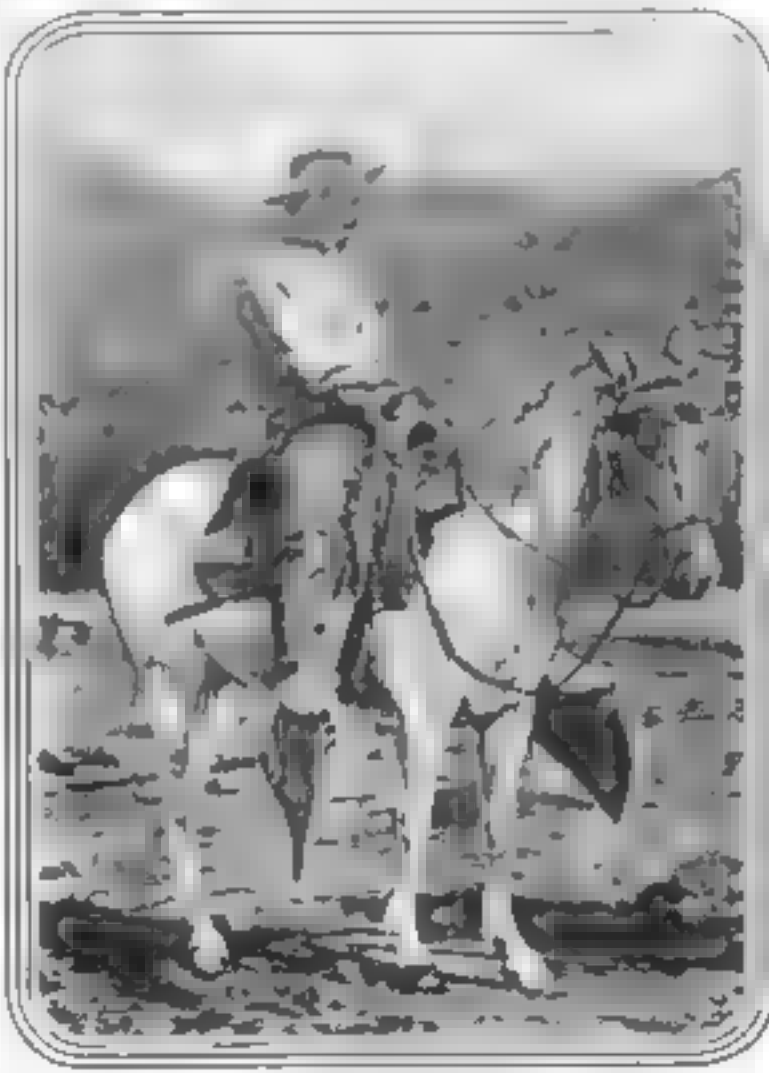
Many theories have been advanced by ethnologists and historians as to the identity and origin of these ancient dwellers in the land; and numerous have been the conjectures as to the mysterious agency that so completely blotted out this numerous and powerful race. But in spite of all, their history remains so carefully hidden as the riddle of the Sphinx. Speculation on the matter though fascinating is utterly fruitless.

How interesting the thought that at that distant day—a century before he grim Pilgrim Father landed on their bleak New north Rock—the broad level stretches of China valley resounded to the clank of mail-clad cavaliers, advancing armed in hand and spearpoint on shoulder, mounted on their armored steeds, while black-robed Jesuits, journeying through the valley of the Yanki, crossed themselves as they glanced fearfully up the shadowy cañons on either side.

Happily for the nineteenth-century pioneers and for us of the twentieth century the Moody Spinnaker and the city street did not linger to exploit the hidden treasure.

of this smiling mountain land. The department was not wont to prospect for tin—ore that could only be obtained by toil. He counted its riches copper and tin, and to his fastidious prospect for pearls, who always found the gold and then he merely took it from them. I have it now that with our American prospectors, wherever we found the gold and silver treasures of earth and mountains were all unworked.

4. One old-timer puts it: There was no "desert garden" in those days to keep a man from getting all wild and going to seed! Here, for instance, is a little episode in the every-day life of the first Creek society that was too closely a part of the routine to exist more than a momentary ripple of excitement. In the winter of 1903-4 there were started on horseback from the Granite Creek settlement on the plateau at Lusk Creek. The men were Dr. J. F. Sharp, S. A. Miller and Tom Weaver. As game was plenty on the mesa just this side of Lusk Creek basin and there was no deer to the bottom where they were to camp, they dismounted and drawing their double-barreled muscoveder killing each of them a bundle of fresh fat bee animals during the night. While they employed a party of 3 persons stacked up (stamped?) their horses and subsequently another portion of the herd spotted her on them at a distance of less than fifty yards.



to start a job and work for it

Of course there was nothing to do but wait for the rear set lining a few rods distant, and there they stood off the shaking too successfully for an hour or more, dropping mean while two or three men out of their saddles.

that this state of affairs was not to be endured further and as he sun dropped out of sight and the air began to get chilly Sam Miller proposed to the others that they should make a break for the creek bottom where there was an old bar calum of his in which they could be much more comfortable. Miller had already received a bullet wound just above the knee and though he was feeling pretty sick he did not let up in his arrangements for fear of adding to his discomfort. They made a successful rush for the cabin but found it burned up from the inside, and there they were, a good team for the Indians who were not more than fifty or sixty yards behind them, yelling like fiends and keeping the air filled with whistling arrows and an occasional musket shot for variety. The cabin was a shag-bark tree partially split in the trunk and as Miller had found it he took it in paper. Telling his companions to hold their ground a moment he ran up the steep hill-side got on the roof and climbed down the side stair chimney. In a few swift paces he had obtained the first shot and admitted his two companions. Here they were comparatively safe though the Indians still kept up the attack. Sam Miller and Dr. Mack knotted our chunks between the legs and gave the attacking party better than they sent. Finally the boys working at Miller's place camp three miles up the creek hearing the shooting and suspecting the cause came down in a body and the Apaches with yells of rage, retreated. Before this happened, how-

ever Sam Miller had the pleasure of dropping a big right hook from off the first block since which had been stolen from old man Monroe when they were first jumped. The cops had not come out too quickly for Sam Miller weak- ened in the line of blood circulated in his no bad thing when it had had to be put and up in it. Just in the end of the day. His mind had not up to the work.

Though the word was the harbinger of civilization, a stranger to this it found it was supposed that all of her citizens would down a gun or knife from a tin can of powder. Most of them were armed and all through the distribution in parcels of one or two packages for each man feeding his fire between them. Doubtless some parties of emigrants were constantly driving to keep up the population. Lewis Creek was one of the first placer camps discovered and the quantities of coarse gold obtained there created quite a stampede in that direction. A creek called its name through an introduction of Sam Miller with a lynch on his back not far from the present site of the White Horse mine. Mr. Miller says he almost striking along the creek met one who forthwith asked if was for gold. The lynch fell in his hands and they set out. Mr. Miller thought close and ran forward to turn a corner. In his run he caught

locked up there the temperature kept rising up by the wind and it was impossible to keep it off. He finally solved the problem by leaving the his prisoner while the food were yet scattered in the wind and passing there back through the land.

[illegible][illegible]

For a distance of five miles they kept to the Imperial road, then struck into the mountains. Mike placed an hour car to winding mountain trail and across a narrow valley he led to a point out of sight of the 2000 foot range. One side of a high gradually sloped to the west a distance of about two miles the mountains in three sides rising about six hundred feet above the sea level. Along the different horizontal ledges upon white slopes red would be pig like men tapping up and down into the slope of the mountains. A natural spring of water appeared from the rock and nearer water on immediate juniper trees. White had pitched his tent. Here was a picture here exhibited. Now says White "I will show you my new find. Hope I have nailed your prize. Will I now. Bill for there is where I find my old white horse and there is where he goes now. I have come from. I set him in a trap it contains more gold than any natural find in the Territory and all I have to do is pick it up. This was found in a mine. It is all set for a great part of the surface was a veritable network of veins showing free gold. An old stream bed been covered, and in the crude manner White was producing gold to such an extent that it fairly staggered his visitor. This night White's visitor was hurrying east to consult with his associates. Since then a corporation has been formed. Mining machinery is at work developing the property and soon the old juniper grove is a whole row of substantial houses occupied by the miners. Everything is changed excepting the name the corporation taking the title "World Horse." New companies are being formed on adjacent properties now in the White Horse City may rival its prosperous neighbor Prescott.



Hints to Money-makers



WITNESSES. The appearance of evidence in the case of the *Edwin* is expected to be of great importance. The *Edwin* is a small vessel, and the evidence in her case is expected to be of great importance.

EVIL IN THE MIND. The mind is a very important part of the human body. It is the seat of the soul, and the source of all our thoughts and feelings. It is the mind that makes us what we are, and it is the mind that makes us responsible for our actions.

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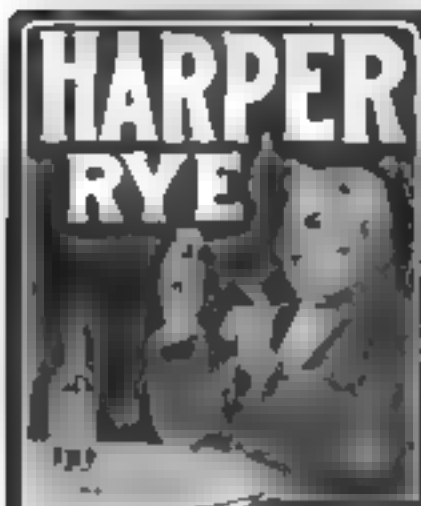
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best for the bowels.



KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

O. R. V. Birmingham, Ala. Four dollars
received. You are on my preferred list for com-
pensation.

M. O. O. O. O. I would not be a happy
man if I had not a good thing to do.

R. C. C. C. C. I will endeavor to do a good
thing.

A. P. P. P. P. The record of the yearling
yearling is such that I will endeavor to do a good
thing.

Y. C. C. C. C. I will endeavor to do a good
thing.

Y. C. C. C. C. I will endeavor to do a good
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Schlitz

THE BEER THAT
MADE AMYTHUR
FAMOUS

Beer is barley-malt and hops—
a food and a tonic. Just a touch
of alcohol in it.

Not a beverage known to man is
more healthful, if the beer is right.

'Tis the national beverage, from
childhood up, with the sturdiest
peoples of the earth.

To the weak, it's essential, to
the strong it is good.

BUT—the beer must be pure.

Impurity means germs, and germs multiply rapidly
in any saccharine product like beer.

And the beer must be old.

Age means perfect fermentation. Without it, beer
ferments on the stomach causing biliousness.

Schlitz beer is brewed in
absolute cleanliness.

It is cooked in a plate glass
room, is filtered all

Then it is filtered then
aged for months in refriger-
ating rooms. A term is set and
each sealed every bottle is
sterilized.

Not a germ can exist in it.

These costly precautions
have made Schlitz the sound
and purest whatever beer
is known.

You can get it just as well as
common beer if you ask for it.

ask for the Brewery Bottling.

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They are said to be the best made anywhere.

To show the progress in photography our improvements in
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It costs nothing to enter the competition and the photo-
graphs are arranged in classes, so that everyone can compete
in his own specialty. Special awards for Kodaks, Preses, Poos
and other hand cameras fitted with our Lenses and Shutters,
and for professional photographers. Open until January 1,
1903, to photographers in all countries.

Special booklet of classes, awards and conditions, post-free.

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Economy Soap is one
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Primary Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison

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The Hermit.



FAVORITE TOYS.
"Baby them."

Established 1823.

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A VAST
TERRITORY

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DANIELA, N.Y.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
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PEORIA, ILL.
EVANSVILLE, IND.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
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LOUISVILLE, KY.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
ATLANTA, GA.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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other lines.

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Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

These Cigars are manufactured under
the most favorable climatic conditions and
under the mild breeze of Havana to-
bacco. If we had to pay the imported
cigars at our brands would cost double the
price. Send for booklet and particulars.
CORTAZ CIGAR CO., KEY WEST.

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MOST LUXURIOUS
TRAIN IN THE WORLD

ELECTRIC LIGHTED THROUGHOUT

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UNION PACIFIC AND
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3 TRAINS DAILY.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Grand Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Solely from the
DRUGGISTS and CHEMISTS



At this season of the year, and if you desire the hair
shone, the face washed with a pure soap, to
remove the dust and cinders that collect, and to keep the
scalp in a healthy condition.

For cleansing the face and scalp, nothing equals Williams'
Shaving Soap.

A small piece of the soap produces a great mass of thick,
creamy suds which are so soft and pure that they are dan-
gerous to the hair and skin.

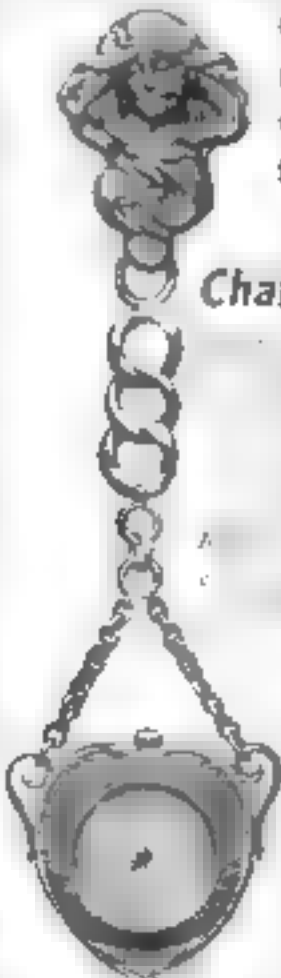
Williams' Shaving Soap is refreshing and healing,
and delightfully cooling and refreshing. Shampoo with this
soap and your hair will be healthy and shining.

Williams' Shaving Soap is available for all toilet purposes.

Package of 6 tablets by mail for 25c. If your dealer does not supply you,

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Belt Watches



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the styles
we make
for
**Ladies'
Chatelaines**

THE MAIN POINT is this: If
you pay more than \$2.50 for
a good Goodyear Welt Shoe,
YOU PAY TOO MUCH! Ask
your retailer for shoes bearing
this trademark!



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COFFEE**
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BY SELLING
33c
per pound
The Great American Tea Co.
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DO YOUR FEET SWEAT?

LONDON ENGLAND
THE LANCHESTER
\$5 to \$12 per pair

Chicago's Theatre Train—12.10 MIDNIGHT—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

THE NAVY'S FAVORITE TOAST "SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES," ILLUSTRATED

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 10 Park Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2451

New York, August 28, 1902

Price 10 Cents



A NEW MIDSUMMER SPORT IN MID-OCEAN.

THE LATEST INNOVATION ON PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS. — Photographed for Leslie's Weekly on the "Doris" by H. G. Posting.

(The tank is made of canvas and hung by the fore and hatch, in front of the bridge. It is fifteen feet long, twelve feet wide, and five feet deep, and is a source of great amusement and pleasure on shipboard. No danger from sharks.)

American Trade With Canada

HOW IT MAY BE INCREASED

By Hon. John Charlton, Member of the Canadian Parliament and the Joint High Commission



THE importance of the trade between the United States and Canada is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries.

While attention is directed to China and the Philippines, and to various other foreign lands, the commanding importance of a market near at hand seems to have been, in a large measure, overlooked. It will be found, upon examining the statistics of American trade, that Great Britain is the largest customer of the United States producer. But the trade with Canada is not divided in like proportion. The trade with Canada is not divided in like proportion. The trade with Canada is not divided in like proportion.

The trade between the United States and Canada is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries.

Canada a degree of liberality in commercial affairs somewhat approaching the character of the Canadian policy toward the United States. Canada will be driven to the adoption of a policy expressly designed as it is believed was the case with the policy of the United States toward Canada, to decrease the volume of imports from that country, and if the United States desires to retain the trade with Canada, it must adopt a policy of reciprocity.

The admission of Canadian natural products into the United States free of duty would not produce any appreciable effect upon prices here, because the importation from Canada for consumption would be an exceedingly small fraction of the domestic production of the United States. The Canadian farmer and manufacturer do not live upon the American market, not for the purpose of depressing American prices, but for the purpose of enabling the Canadian producer to add the duty to the price he receives.

The Utilization of Public Buildings.

WHILE the public mind is directed to the importance of the trade between the United States and Canada, it is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries.

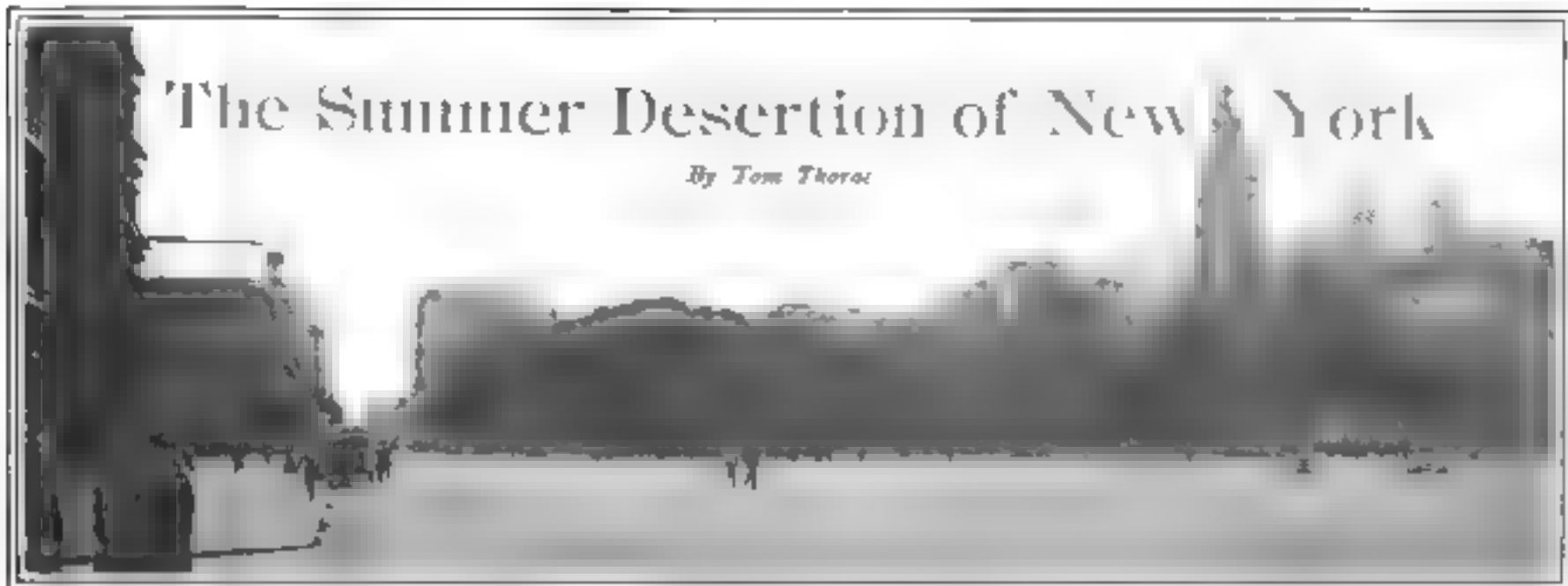
The trade between the United States and Canada is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public mind in both countries.

Out of Sorts.

PLEASANT WAY TO DRIVE AWAY THE PAIN. A soup that will bring back health and easy sleep to the sick as well as please the palate of the healthy is a pretty good food to know about. A lady in Minneapolis says, "I am such an enthusiast upon the subject of Grape-Nuts."

The Summer Desertion of New York

By Tom Thorpe



doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0142020.g002

NEW YORK was not a good enough place for him in all his years. "I was living there when I was with a sister in his company," he is thinking of an apartment house looking out into a vacant street. He was grumpy because he felt restless and uncomfortable. The trouble was that he was lonely. His friends, with whom he was able to spend his time, he felt lost when alone at the moment of the moment of dwelling in the world of a foreigner. He had determined to remain in New York for the rest of his life. It was a world of men and women who were part of his life. He was a man who was not in the world of a foreigner because he was opposed to being a more famous man than others. He preferred to be a more famous man than others. He preferred to be a more famous man than others.

It has long been an instance of calamity in New York, for widespread grief, for New Yorkers to reside in their city homes between the months of June and September. That part of the population which can afford the change including many who make their homes in the city and then away. The change was better made a year ago than this year. The town became a barren place with Avenue which was glad to see the return of the city. In a general way may be looking for a more or less cheerful, but the blackest season is being spent. There was much along it but payments are not there for pleasure. Their presence is due in necessity. The State is no longer a glittering parade ground of those who are prospering. You are told that many of the persons whom you meet there are even thinking about engagements for next season. The little brilliancy which remains at night seems like a mockery. The very air is dry and dusty. Which makes of residences are silent. The doors and windows are covered close with rough boards. The postmen comes along and when he has a woman plan of a small plan of a lake, opens a door in the basement, receives some letters and papers and closes the door again. There is no other evidence of life. Much at the New York of June, July and August.

But only a few miles away where the stage splatters against the rocks he is screaming—the road the circus was playing. There now singing and butchered steel shouting cheer now hoarsely and butchers, flags and butchers—horribly life and freedom all in whether getting to locations age parent as one what has happened to New York.

Alone and a stranger I wandered into a fashionable summer resort early one July morning. It was much earlier there. It seemed, then, at the same hour in town, for although the sun had risen in the sky for many hours the shaded walks, the gravel roadways, were empty. The harbor was filled with a mass of water craft, yachts with their sails furled languidly away from the waves, and row boats picking their rapids more rapidly than the others. • Naturally I would see some one moving about on foot out of the vastness. Along the shore were a few boys, small boys not over twelve, playing upon the rocks. On the deck of a small catamaran I observed three persons, two young men and a girl. The men were busy with the ropes and sails, the girl was reclining deliberately where the full beams of the hot sun beat upon her face. Her head

was born and to meet her father for the first time. I thought that here was a case of the "strong" doing his best to help the "weak" understand things. For the rest of the day the young man's behavior was very different from that of the human being appreciative of the wisdom of a poet and in another. Perhaps this accounts for the general popularity of the complexion tanned by the rays of a new sun.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The caption also read: "LAWLESSNESS IN THE
MIDST OF ORDER AND PROGRESS IN THE
MIDST OF LAWLESSNESS." The caption also read: "The
caption also read: 'LAWLESSNESS IN THE MIDST OF
ORDER AND PROGRESS IN THE MIDST OF LAWLESSNESS.'"

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Maier had touched the shore and filled the darkness with a thousand lights. I needed to look through endless windows (worked with yellow lanterns) the harbor was a vast plain illuminated. The strict monotony of the air was the only thing he seemed elevated the spirit. In the great silence. "Maier who started about nothing or to do -" - nothing quietly. For more than half an hour then spoken - all not but pronounced. Behind him I could hear a faint glow in a room that had the same light of the light and a more

^a"(Oh, I should have known you were a Jew.)"



AT ADVOCATE QUARTER IS NOTED—ABSOLUTELY NO ONE IN SIGHT, AND DOORS LOCKED UP.—SEVENTY-SETH STREET, LOOKING EAST.

not reply only a
 long silence. A
 distant tremor in
 the pulsed in-
 breathing a long
 burst of music
 the next time
 Howard exclaimed
 the voice behind
 me and then it
 faded "I love to
 have flowers in my
 garden every day but I
 carry them in
 it is so I don't
 know." The
 sentence was never
 finished as I
 was lost in the
 melody into the
 softness of the
 night. The voice,
 not loud, weak
 humanely softly.
 The other one,
 when a knee was
 present over
 the shoulder by the
 influence of the
 Continued on page 20

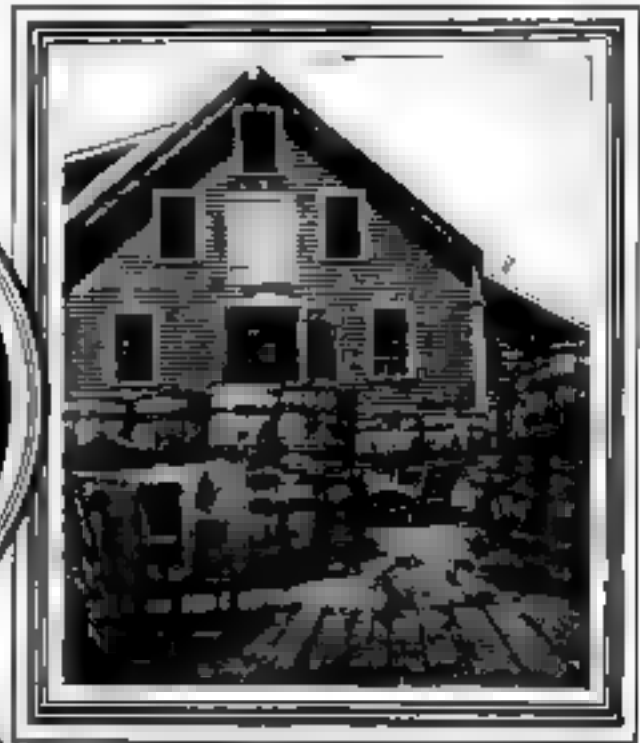
செய்தியைப் பற்றித் தகவல் தருக



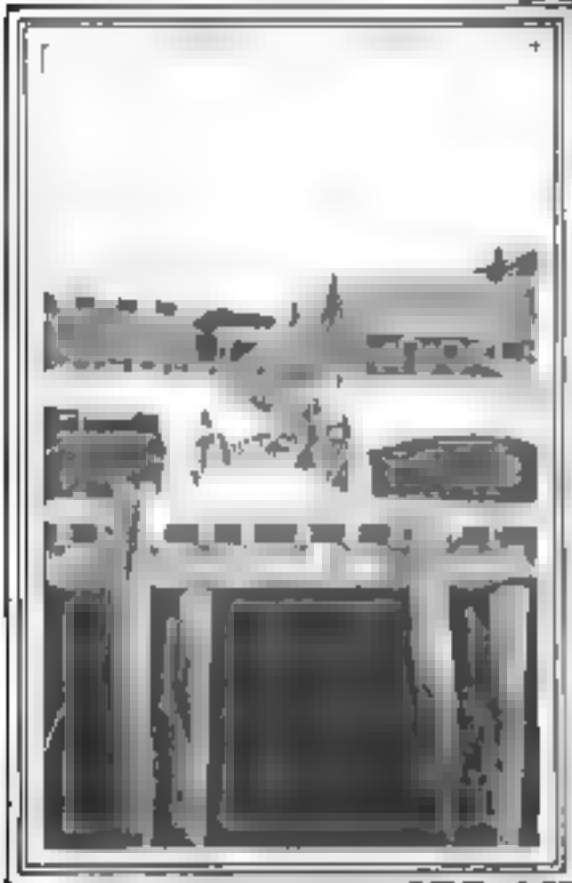
1—FIRST BATCH FORGIVEN THESE WEEK BROUGHT DOWN ON ICE NOT SALTED, AS USUAL.



2—NEXT, THE FISH ARE THROTTLED THROUGH.



3—THEN THEY ARE PACKED IN BARRELS OF MEAT.



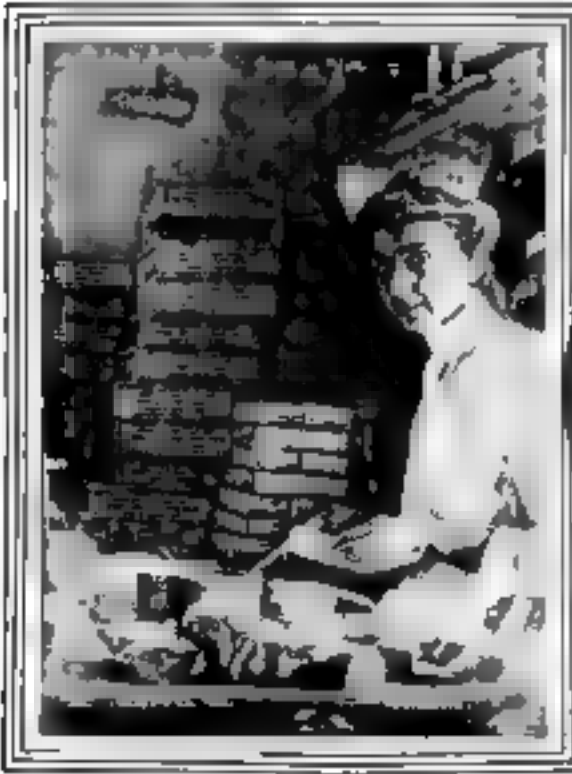
4—THEN THEY ARE PLACED ON THE DRYING-FRAMES.



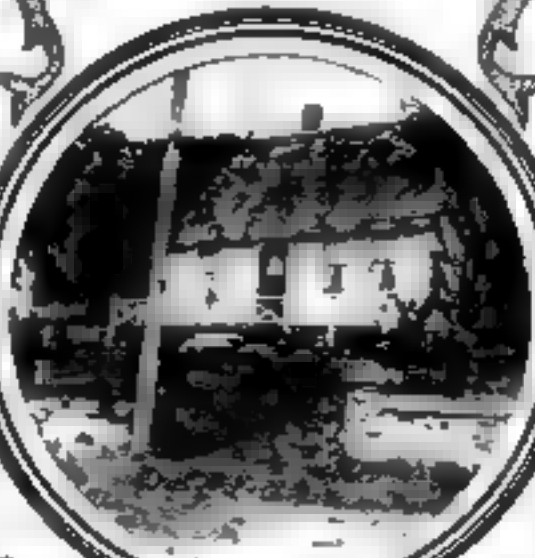
5—NEXT, THEY ARE TAKEN INTO THE DRYING-ROOM TO BE DRIED AND CURED TO MAKE AND COLORED.



6—THEN THEY ARE DRIED AND BOUND BY MECHANICAL OPERATORS.



7—AND, FINALLY THEY ARE CUT INTO "CARDS" (AS THE SMALL SQUARES ARE CALLED), PACKED AND SHIPPED.



A TYPICAL FISHERMAN'S OUTLOOK.



THE LIGHT-HOUSE ON KAPTEEN POOL CAPS AND, WHERE IS THE "BONE LIGHT" TO FISHERMEN RETURNING FROM THE "BAY."

EVOLUTION OF THE CODFISH-CAKE.

THE INTERESTING STORY PICTORIALY TOLD BY THE CAMERA, IN A SKILLFUL WOMAN'S HANDS, AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.

See page 20.

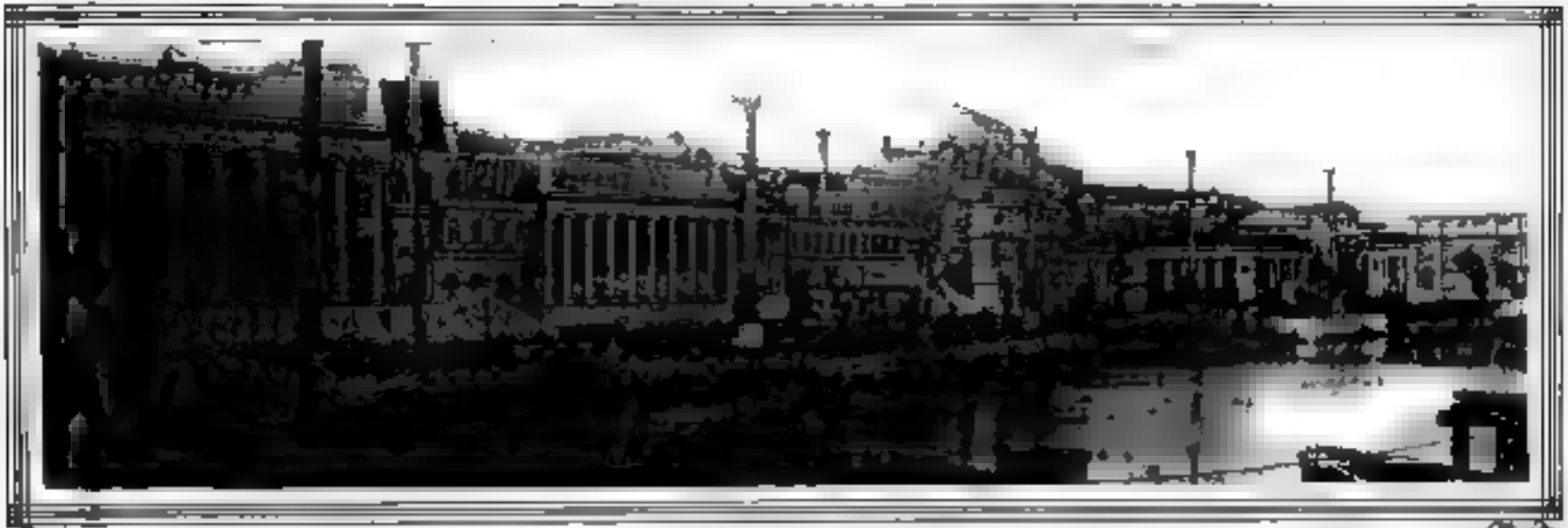


"SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES" FAVORITE TOAST OF OUR NAVY

JUNIOR OFFICERS SAT TODAY NIGHT MESS, ON ONE OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S SHIPS, DRAINING THE TOAST:

"TO OUR SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. MAY OUR SWEETHEARTS BECOME OUR WIVES, AND OUR WIVES EVER BE OUR SWEETHEARTS."

Picture supplied by Mrs. Leland's Weekly by T. Hunt Walker.



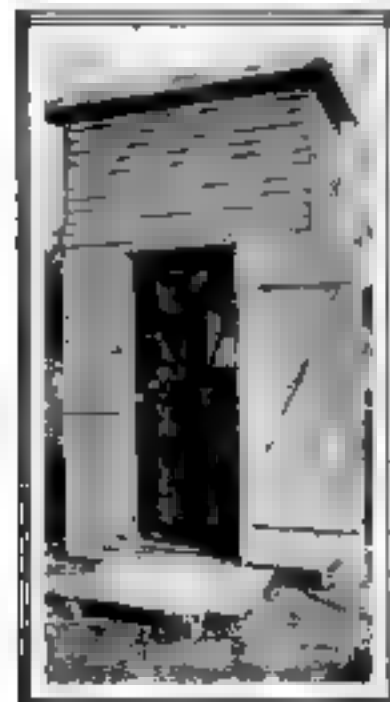
A VIEWING OF ANCIENT BARR FOR THE BARKING SPECTACLE AT MANHATTAN BEACH



PUTTING THE FLASHING TOGETHER TO THE BRILLIANT EFFECT



PELLOW BOWNS WITH PAPER PARACHUTES WHICH SURFIDE CEILING OF CEILING AND FLOAT A LONG DISTANCE



A DANGEROUS ISOLATED ROCKS-CARDAS HOUSE, WITH OPERATOR IN DOORWAY



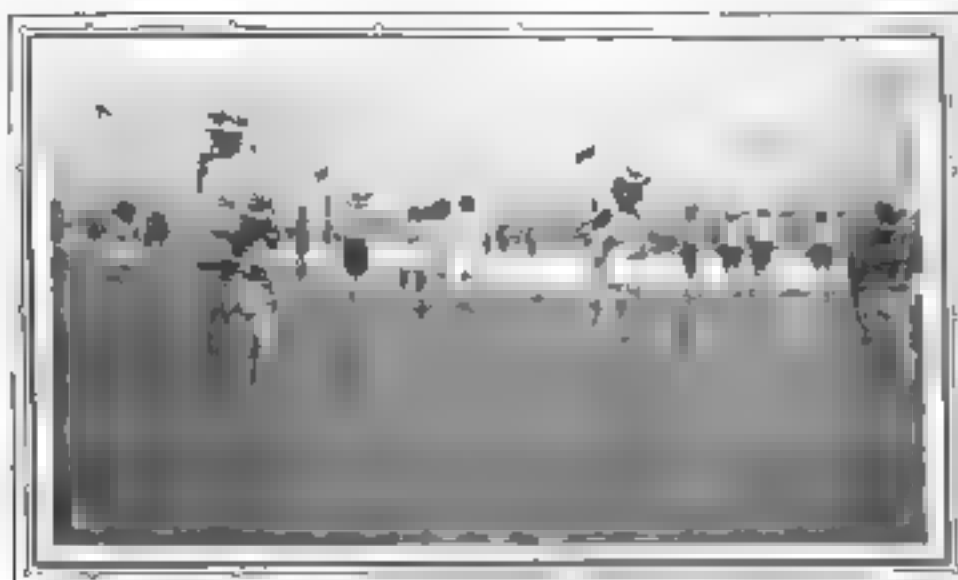
CONFIDENTIAL VIEW OF THE FIREWORKS CELLAR



MAKING BIG BOMBS THAT SEND FORTH SHOWERS OF BRILLIANT STARS

MAKING FIREWORKS AMID MANY HAZARDS.

A LITTLE VILLAGE NEAR MANHATTAN BEACH, WHERE THE PYROTECHNIST PRODUCES WONDERFUL PIECES



THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR ENJOY THEMSELVES AT THE PLAY GROUND.



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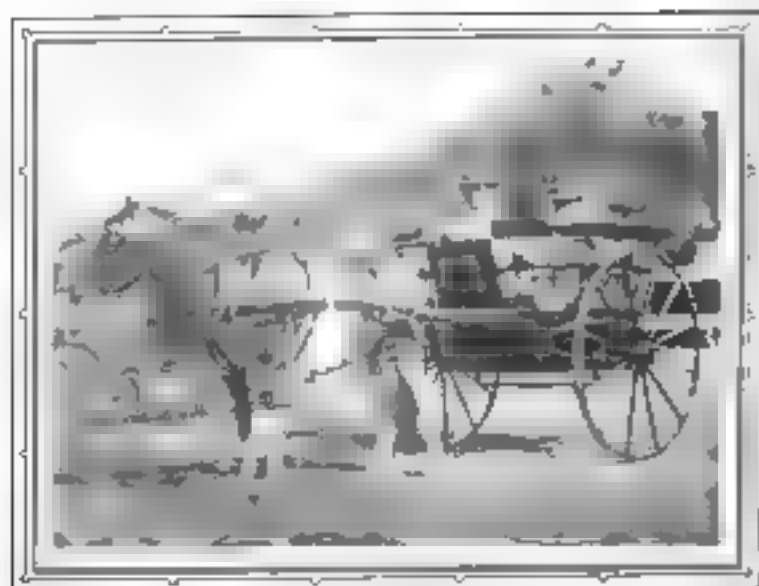


THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR ENJOY THEMSELVES AT THE PLAY GROUND.

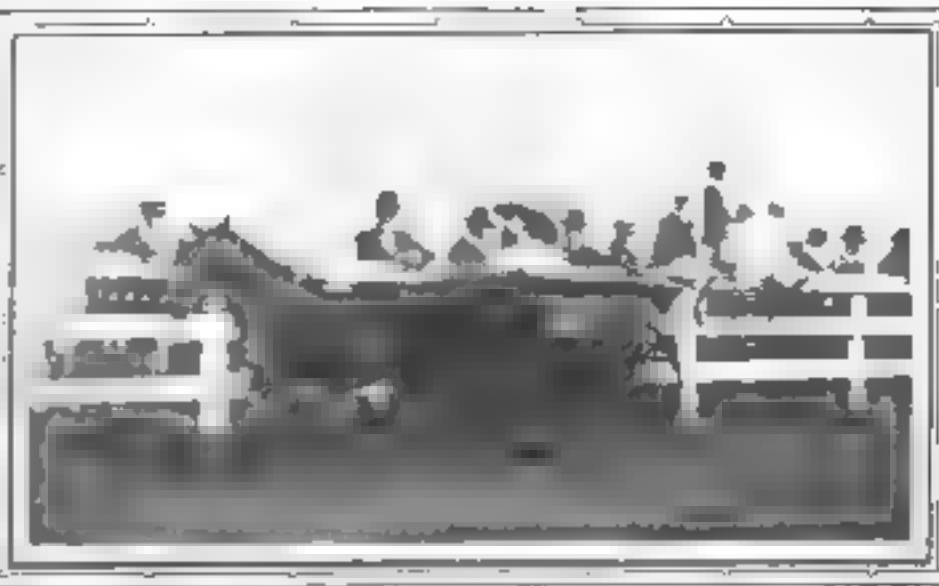
SUMMER PLEASURES OF THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR

HOW THE YOUNG PEOPLE UNABLE TO LEAVE NEW YORK CITY ENJOY THEMSELVES DURING THE BROILING MONTHS.

Photographs by J. B. Porter



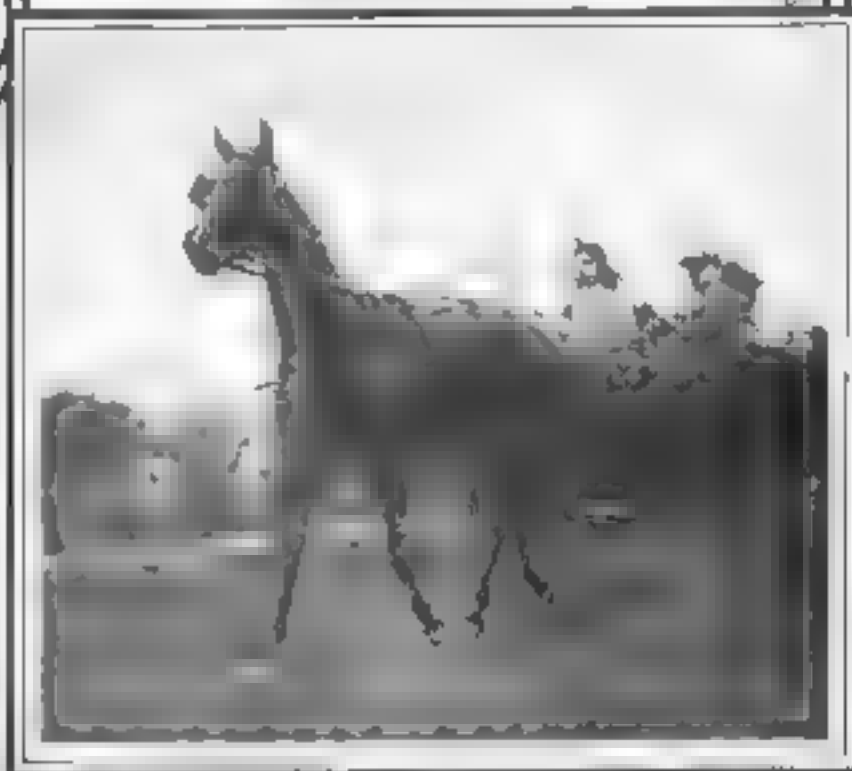
TWO BOYS & MEN IN A HORSE-DRAWN CARriage
NEAR THE RAILROAD TRACKS.



SEVERAL BOYS PLAYING IN THE OPEN FIELD
NEAR THE RAILROAD TRACKS.



A BOY RIDING A HORSE IN THE OPEN FIELD
NEAR THE RAILROAD TRACKS.



A HORSE IN THE OPEN FIELD
NEAR THE RAILROAD TRACKS.



A BOY RIDING A HORSE IN THE OPEN FIELD
NEAR THE RAILROAD TRACKS.

ENJOYMENTS OF NEW YORK'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF WEALTH
CHILDREN OF THE FINANCIAL KINGS DELIGHTING IN THEIR HANDSOME PONIES AND CARTS.—Photographs by R. M. BROWN



PLEASANT PANORAMIC VIEW OF BAKERSFIELD, LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.—E. C. Moore, Kansas.



JULY WARRICK & THIRTY-THREE OTHERS, AT
PORT WIL, CALIFORNIA, TAKEN AT A GLANCE
MAY 1894. E. C. Moore, Kansas.



GROUP OF CHILDREN OF THE FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Capt. A. W. H. & family, at the headquarters of Manila.



GRAND MANORIALITY OF THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY AT
BATAVIA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
T. J. Moore, Kansas.



A GROUP AND EARLY LITTLE GAMES AT THE AL PERRO CLUB.
T. J. Moore, Kansas.



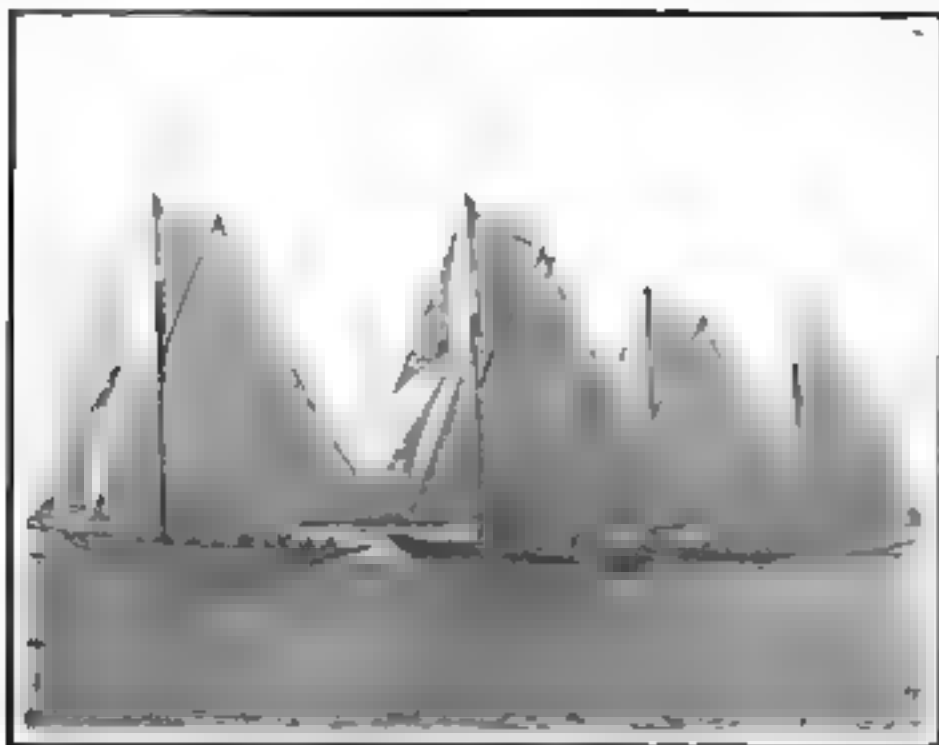
(PRIZE-WINNER) CAMP STREET BY COMPANY A, TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY, AT
SCENE OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. E. C. Moore, Kansas.



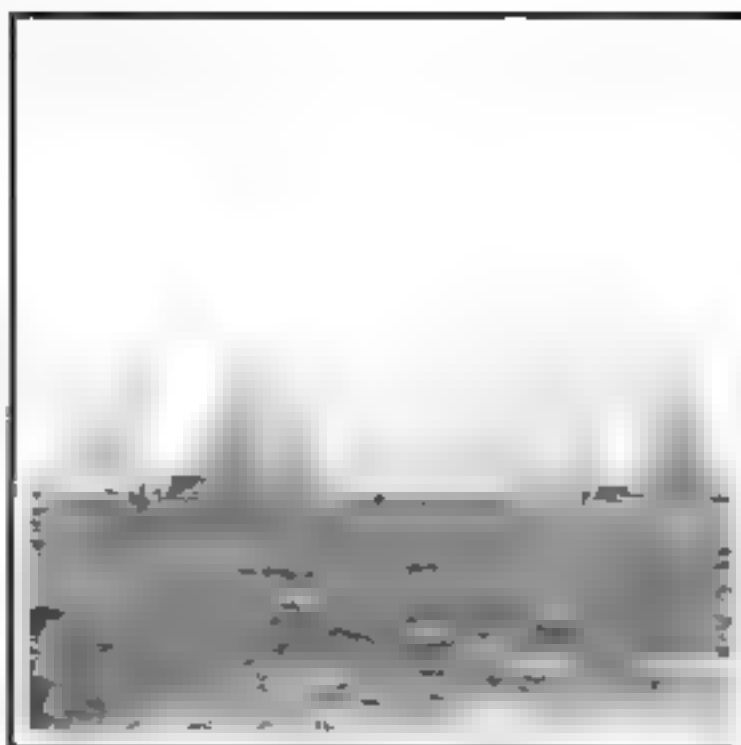
POUNCE SQUARE AT BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD DEPOT, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. SCENE OF RECENT
REV.—E. C. Moore, Kansas.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS
PLEASANT PICTURES SENT BY SKILLED OPERATORS OF THE CAMERA AT HOME AND BEYOND THE SEA.

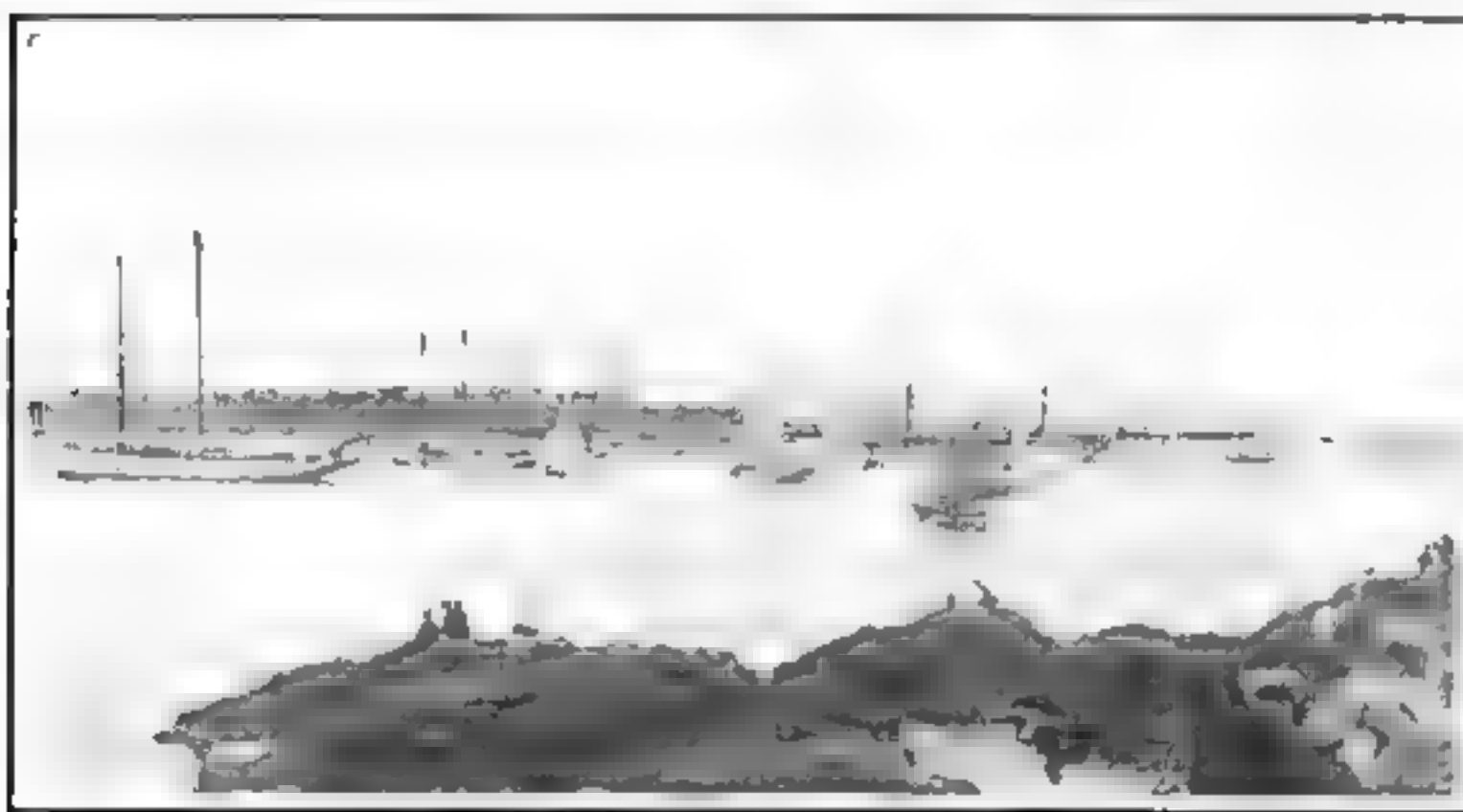
1894 OFFER OF PRIZES BY THE PENNSYLVANIA PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



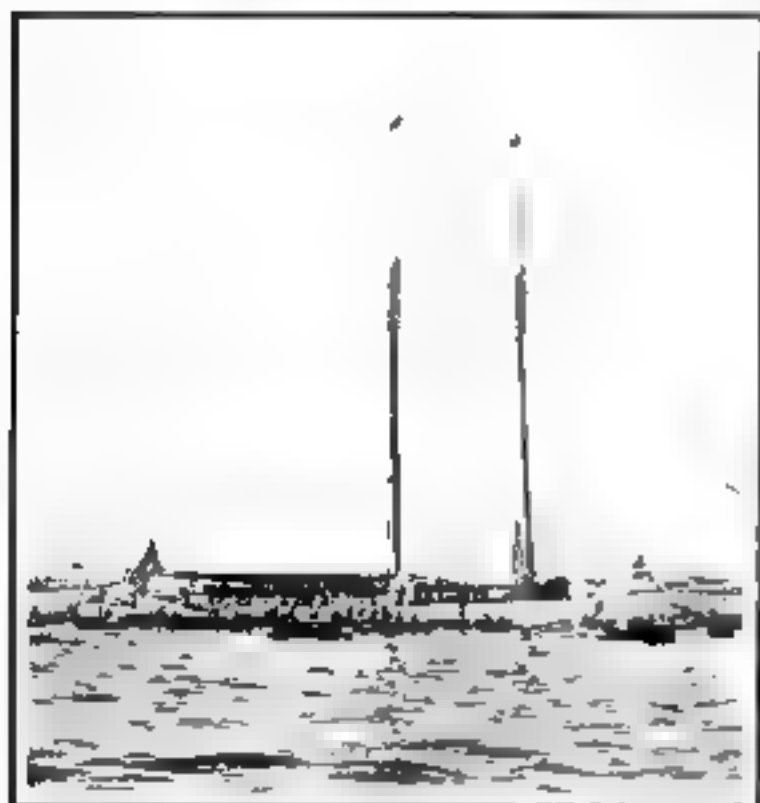
THE FIRST DAY'S RUN—THE YACHTS, UNDER FULL SAIL, STARTING FROM NEW LONDON FOR NEWPORT.



J. ROBERTS BAXTER'S "TANAGER" AND AUGUST BELMONT'S "MINNOLA" IN A CLOSE AND STRENUOUS RACE—THE TANKER, WUM.



A SCENE OF REGATTAS HELD AT THE ANCHORAGE AT HARTFORD.



CAPTAINS OF THE 100 YACHTS ASSEMBLED ON THE FLAGSHIP "CERES", CAPTAIN MOORE LEWIS' CUBA, IN NEW LONDON HARBOR.

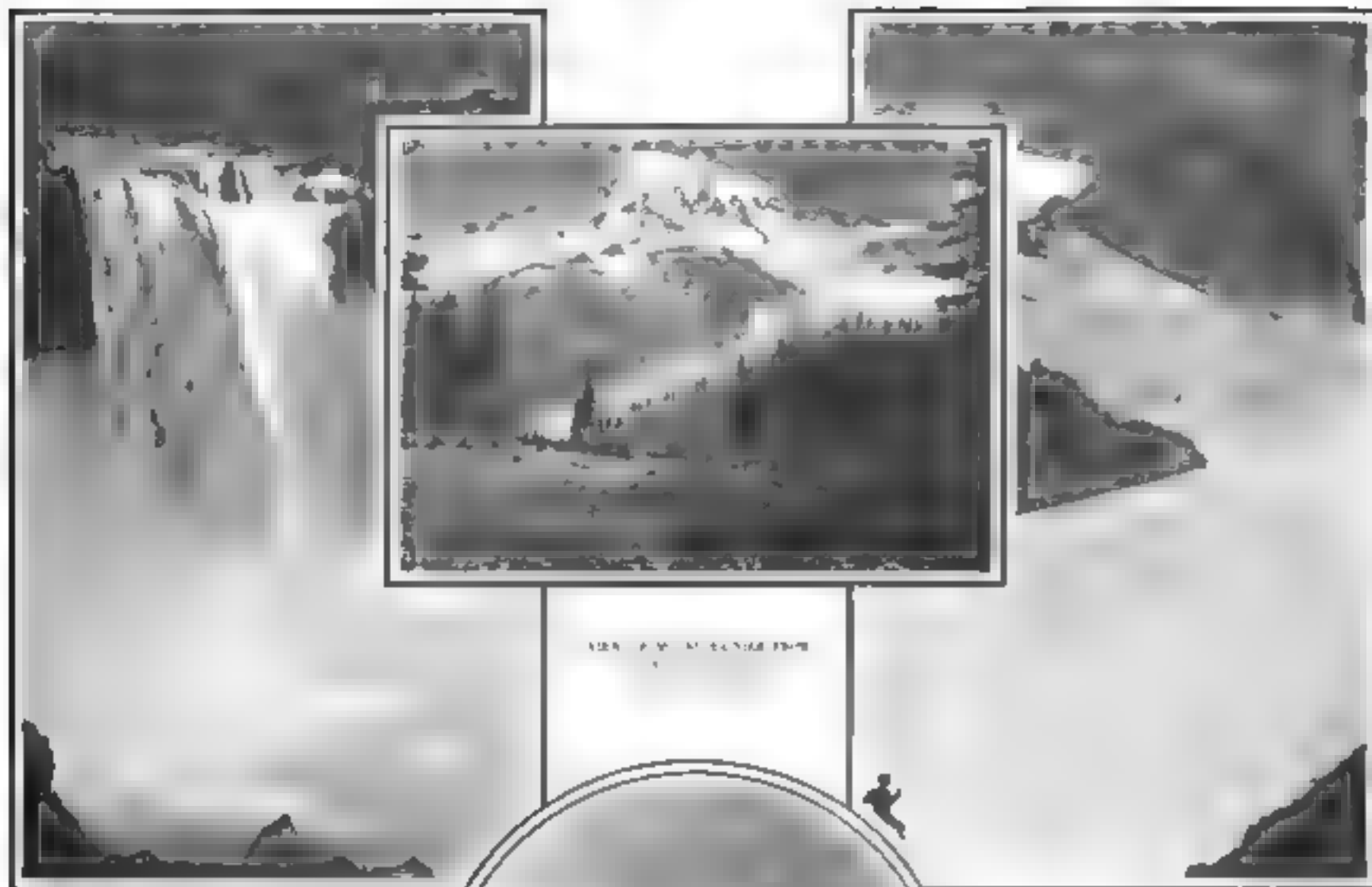


THE YACHTS LEAVING NEWPORT FOR VINEYARD HAVEN IN A STIFF BREEZE.

A MIDSUMMER DIVERSION OF OUR MILLIONAIRES.

THE NOTABLE ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FROM NEW LONDON, CONN., TO PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

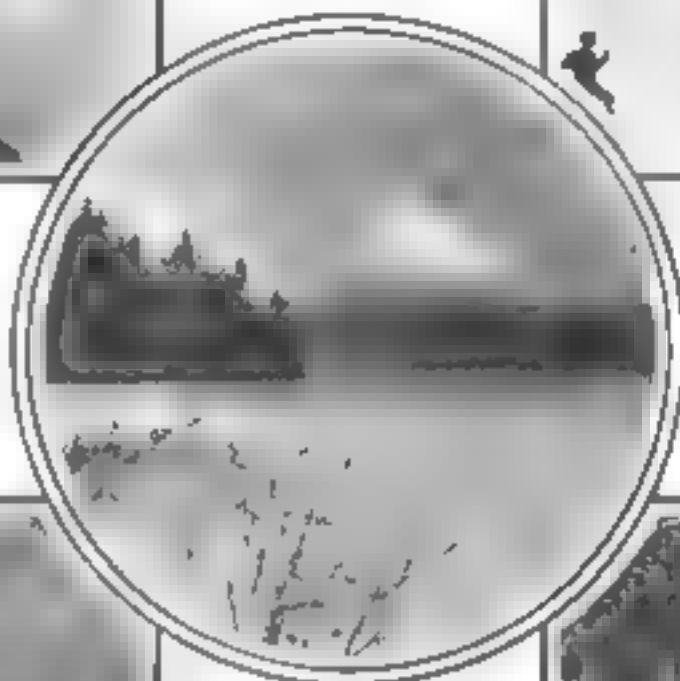
Photographs by Burton—See page 207.



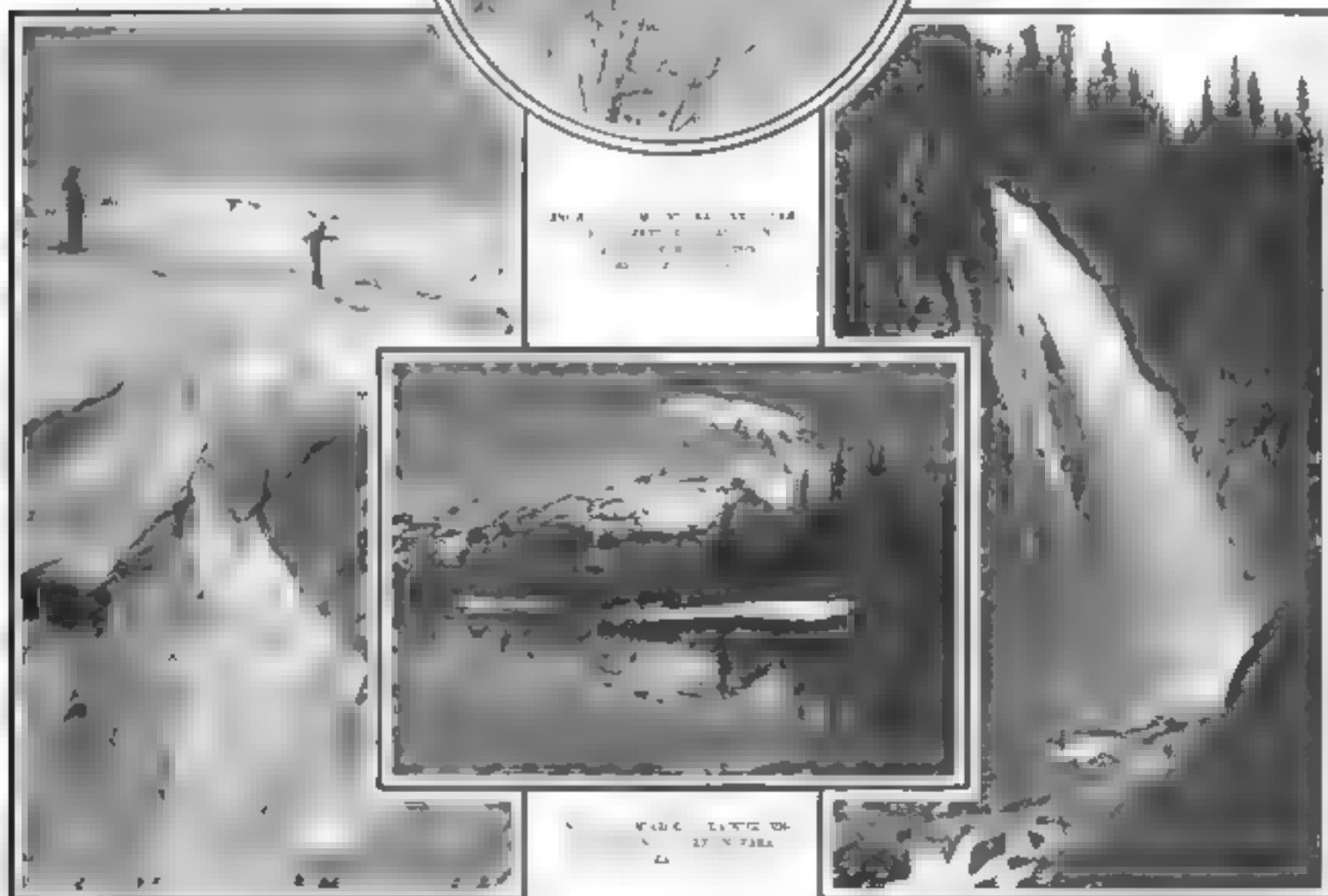
VIEW FROM MOUNTAIN TOP

THE GREAT AND DEPENDENT COLUMBIA GLACIER

THE GREAT COLUMBIA GLACIER



VIEW FROM MOUNTAIN TOP



THE GREAT AND DEPENDENT COLUMBIA GLACIER. —Bryce

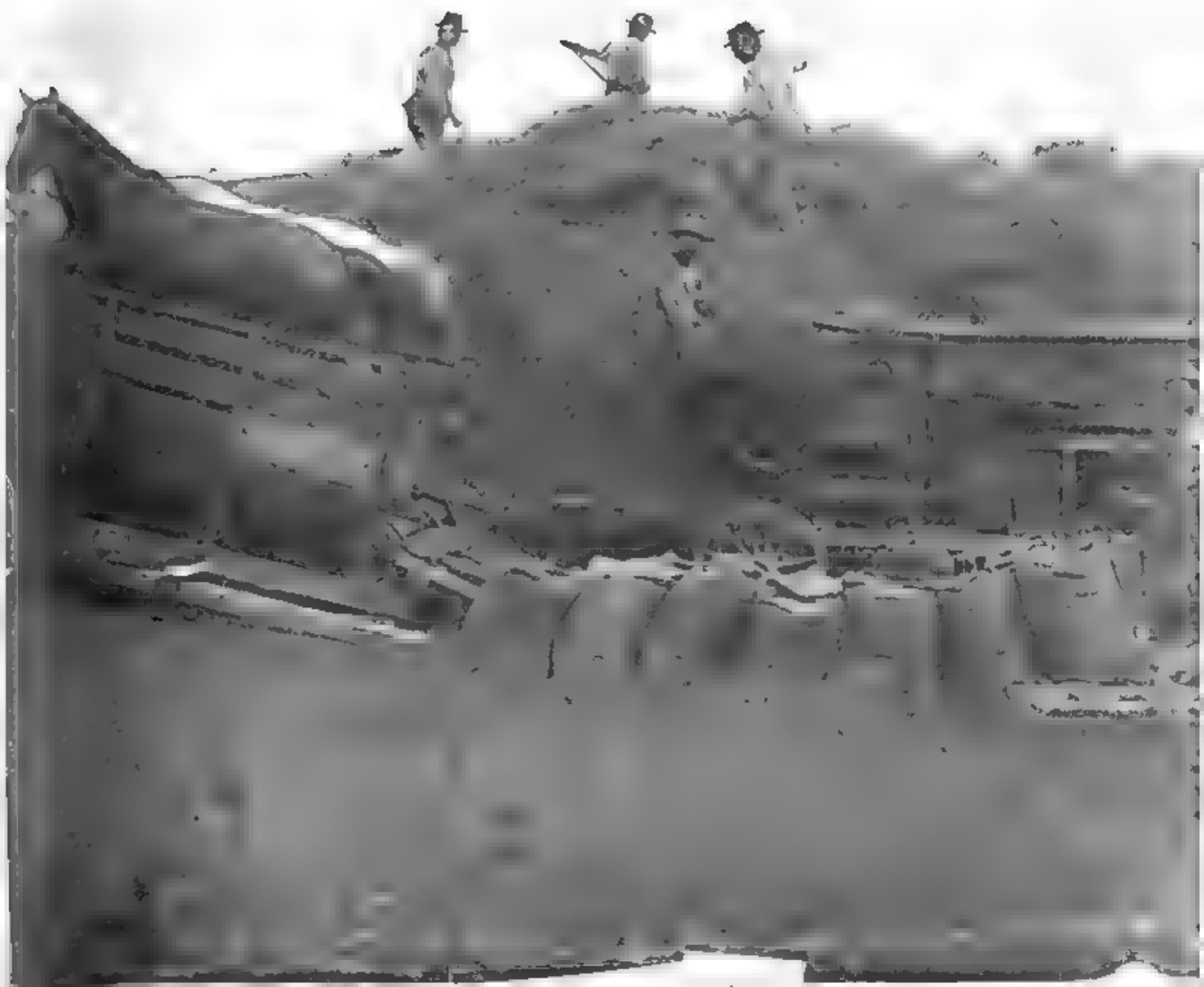
BEAUFORT MARSHES, PARADISE, ON THE PARADISE RIVER. —Bryce

WONDERS OF NATURAL SCENERY ON THE PACIFIC COAST
 THE LOFTIEST PEAK IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, A REMARKABLE GLACIER, A BEAUTIFUL LAKE, AND
 IMPOSING WATERFALLS.

PRICE 10 CENTS

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

HARVEST NUMBER



LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

OWNED BY THE LESLIE COMPANY, 1700 BROADWAY

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Thursday, September 4, 1904

How Strikes Affect Politics.

THEir effect on the political situation in the United States, and in particular on the political situation in the United States, is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways. It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways.

In the case of the Pullman strike, the effect on the political situation was very marked. The strike was a very important one, and it had a very marked effect on the political situation.

The strike on the Great system of railroads, in 1894, which lasted many weeks, and which was under the direction of Martin J. Smith, was a very important one. It had a very marked effect on the political situation.

The experience of 1892 is now enough to be remembered by every voter. The Democratic strike of that year affecting the Carnegie steel works secured a victory for the Democrats in the election.

When the coal-miners first and the employees of the Pullman company afterward began their strike in the early half of 1894, in Cleveland's second term, the political situation suddenly darkened for the Democrats, who controlled Congress as well as the Presidency.

The strike of the Pullman company in the strike of 1892 was a very important one. It had a very marked effect on the political situation.

Railroads a Great Factor in Prosperity.

THERE is not in the United States a more competent, able, and eloquent discusser on railroad matters than Mr. George B. Dunbar, general passenger agent of the New York Central, whose utterances on any phase of the subject are always, as they should be, listened to by the public with interest and respect.

Mr. Dunbar spoke of the extensive railway mileage and the great importance of the railroads in the United States. He said that the railroads are the backbone of the country.

changes will and growth a great advantage to the country. The railroads are the backbone of the country. They are the backbone of the country.

Mr. Dunbar then said that the railroads are the backbone of the country. They are the backbone of the country.

The importance of the railroads in the United States is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways.

Possibilities of Agriculture

THE possibilities of agriculture in the United States are a subject which has been discussed in many different ways. It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways.

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Nothing is more common than the remark that the government should do more for the farmer. The government should do more for the farmer.

He said that the government should do more for the farmer. The government should do more for the farmer.

Mr. Dunbar then said that the government should do more for the farmer. The government should do more for the farmer.

Knapothin shows that this expense is not so great as many suppose, and that in the end, market gardening by this method may be made economically profitable.

It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways. It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways.

Mr. Dunbar then said that the government should do more for the farmer. The government should do more for the farmer.

The Plain Truth.

THE McGONIGLON that the farmers of the country combine in a sort of trust or national co-operative exchange, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to buy, sell, and deal in grain, provision, live stock, and produce, is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways.

It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways. It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways.

It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways. It is a subject which has been discussed in many different ways.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ONE OF the many curious contingents of the British army in South Africa during the recent Boer war



LEUTENANT BRUCE CAMPBELL, A young officer, South Africa, who took part in the Boer war.

was that of a young man who, although only a private, was a member of the "Boer" contingent. He was in the field with the British and remained in the line the longest of the war, and was the only one of his rank who was killed. He was a member of the "Boer" contingent, and was the only one of his rank who was killed.

in January, 1902, and on his arrival at the Boer camp he was at once taken to the Boer camp. He was a member of the "Boer" contingent, and was the only one of his rank who was killed. He was a member of the "Boer" contingent, and was the only one of his rank who was killed.

THE D. MAN of official etiquette is a man like that of England, and it is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England.



SIR LIANG-CHEN-TUNG, newly appointed Chinese minister in the United States.

ALTHOUGH THE result of the present Chinese mission at Washington, the vigorous and outspoken, has much to be said for it. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England.

Washington, and he has arrived in special mission to Europe and elsewhere. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England.

THE BOAST of the British that life in his country is conducted so rationally that public and business men retain their vigor and working capacity until they are very

old may be true, but in other ways. The long and active lives of Englishmen, Montagu, and many leading Englishmen besides them, are attributed to severity of mind and a capacity for patiently relaxing the strain of labor. But in the respect Englishmen are by no means singular. Even in modern, hurrying America there are instances of men whose working power has endured into very old age. It is not at all true that the Boer war, however, was a bad example of this type of men. Mr. Montagu, father of the noted banker, Spenser Trask, much as he is an old man, is still a very active man. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England.

THE EXHIBITION of the Canadian and American



FREDERICK FAIRBANK, a young couple were brought up together in Newport and New York.

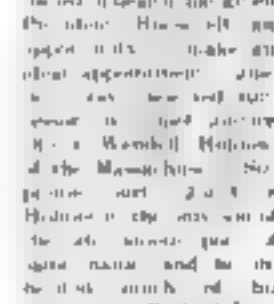
Frederick Fairbank. The young couple were brought up together in Newport and New York. The Fairbanks have a home on Fifth Avenue, another at London, and one in Newport. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England.



CARDINAL LEDOCOWSKI, a young couple were brought up together in Newport and New York.

and distinguished service as a correspondent of Leslie's Weekly and of various American papers in China, South Africa and the Philippines, his letters from these fields of activity being always spicy, instructive and entertaining. Just after his call on President Roosevelt Mr. Marquess started on an extended trip through the West Indies and will be back in a few days.

THE RESIGNATION of Justice Horace Gray, of the



JUSTICE HORACE GRAY, of the Supreme Court, has resigned.



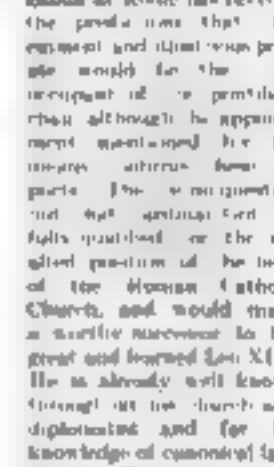
JUSTICE HORACE GRAY, of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

Justice Horace Gray, of the Supreme Court, has resigned. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England.

NO ONE among the editors of religious weeklies in this country at the present time is better known and more popular to the fraternity than Major Marshall B. Wright, who has been chief editorial writer on The Christian for nearly thirty years. Major Wright was his military title as a reward for gallant conduct in the war in which he was a member of the staff of General Thomas and was much hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee. As a writer the major is noted for his interesting, vigorous style, his broad views, and ready wit.

THE ASSENT and honorable game of chess is one of the favorite diversions of Governor Thill, and while he is by no means a great expert in the game, he plays well enough to make it highly interesting for an opponent.

THE APPOINTMENT of Cardinal Ledochowski to succeed the



CARDINAL LEDOCOWSKI, a young couple were brought up together in Newport and New York.



CARDINAL LEDOCOWSKI, a young couple were brought up together in Newport and New York.

late Cardinal Ledochowski as primate of the Propaganda at Rome has received the approval that the pope and his advisers have given to the appointment. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England. He is a man who is a man like that of England.

How To Get Garden Seeds Free

By Walden Foxcroft

THE CITIZEN of the United States, even though he reside in a locality too isolated to share the benefits of rural free delivery, has each and every opportunity to secure direct return for the money which he contributes in taxes to the support of the national government. His only chance to secure grains from the State, securing tangible and of appreciable value, comes at the time of the annual governmental seed distribution and because every person who owns or rents a plot of ground or even a window ledge sufficient to grow a flower or vegetable garden may share in the bestowal of seeds there will naturally be exceptional interest in the fact that the United States government will this autumn inaugurate the largest seed distribution yet undertaken. Not only will there be a more lavish distribution of native and foreign seed, but an improved system of distribution will be introduced whereby the country will be divided into six districts and seeds and plants particularly adapted to each district will be distributed to the residents of that section much earlier in the season than ever before.

Still other improvements are planned for this year's seed distribution which in heretofore will be conducted under the direction of the committee of congress. For instance, whereas there will be no direct distribution of miscellaneous vegetable seeds there will in addition be given out a limited number of packages of fruit seeds. This is, certainly, rather a new turn of it in history and of previous years, and growers will be no strangers, but some of these provisions will find their way into every nursery in the country.

The miscellaneous seeds will be put up five packages in a package for each Senator, Representative and delegate in congress with four twelve thousand of these packages for distribution among his constituents. Each Congressman will also have for distribution five hundred packages containing just one special package being made up of five packages. Each bundle of the seeds just back

as novelties will be accompanied by a circular describing the varieties and giving full instructions as to their culture and use. Finally, each one of the national lawmakers will have at his disposal five hundred packages of flower seeds and these packets are the very best made up in such fashion that these finger-men who represent city constituents may, if they wish, secure seeds especially adapted for use in window boxes and small courtyards.

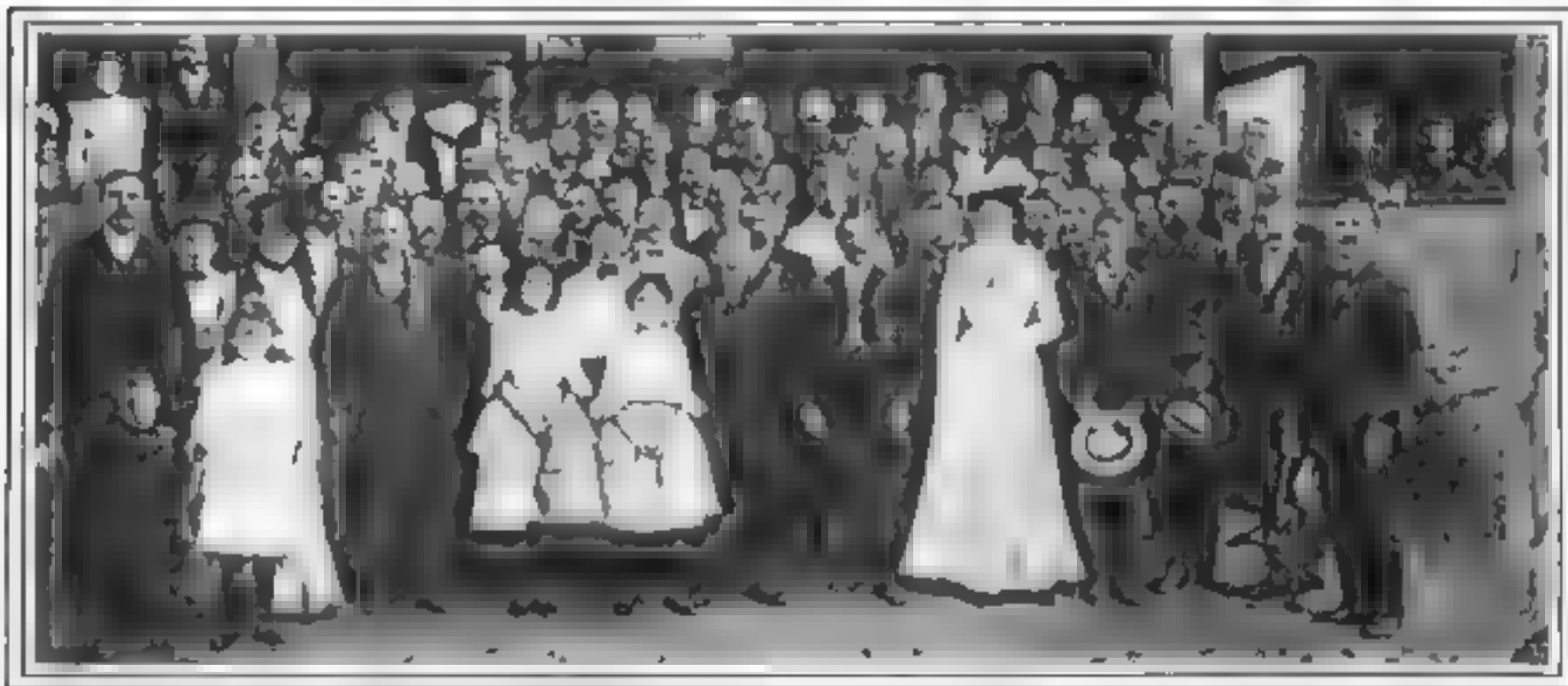
The figures given do not in all cases indicate accurately the lack of seeds at the disposition of a Congressman. Many of the members from the districts who have left to go to the war for vegetable seeds effect exchanges with Congressmen from the farming districts who have generally no call for flower seeds, and thus it comes about that many a legislator from the townships is enabled to get a substantial share from twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of packages of garden seeds, whereas the city Congressman who is an energetic horticulturist may manage to accumulate a stock of several thousand packages of flower seeds and thus make happy a proportionately larger number of his constituents. Each Senator and Representative will also have in his credit thirty bundles of lawn grass seed and a small collection of strawberry plants and grape vines. Each has with one hundred trees.

The great annual seed distribution is one of the best known governmental activities and is a procedure of great magnitude. For conducting this one of enterprise congress annually appropriates the sum of \$2,000,000 and the total distribution this year will amount to about four million packages which it is estimated will reach more than one thousand tons. Besides the distribution by congressmen great quantities of seeds are sent out by the Department of Agriculture to farmers in various parts of the country who agree to report up to the degree of success which attends their use.

In this connection it may be noted that such

satisfactory results are likely to follow this year's seed distribution than attend any of its predecessors. This is due largely to the fact that Frederick Watson, who is now at the head of the Agricultural Department, is a practical farmer and having given his personal attention to the seed distribution which he is now in charge of as a project, he is at least able to give advice for the seeds that will grow. In recent years the interest for the government's gifts was so in seedless without regard to the character or quality of the goods, and the result was that many experiments put up a few dozen inferior packages containing only seed without the slightest regard as to whether they would be adapted to the localities to which they were to be sent. Happily this oversight of affairs will not be made for beginning this year, for government will now be dealing with contractors and will make purchases through its officials direct from the private seed markets of the country. All purchases will be made under the supervision of the government plant and seed inspectors and all seeds will be subjected to a thorough test before they are accepted or paid for.

It has been a long time since a tremendous growth in the number of requests for the government's seed packages. Last year the Congressmen who have been best served by the demand for it is indeed that which the big business in the State's seed supply no person will have to be turned away. Likewise, here has been found a remedy for the conditions of former years when miscellaneous complaints have been received from the free seeds in the soil or in the air. Not only is the work done that the seeds are not only better this autumn but the seeds with a packet of the golden seedlings each of which will fill and grow as quickly as a pumpkin, a variety equal to that of seeds or right of the girls who formerly performed this work. Finally, it has been decided that work shall be carried on day and night in order that the task may be still further expedited.



THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS OF AMERICA

GROUP OF THE DISTRICTS OF CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE TAKEN AT THEIR TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, WHICH RECENTLY IN SOCIETY.—THOMAS MARTIN, PRESIDENT
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION, OF THE RIGHT. (Special Photograph by)

The Plow-boy of the West.

A "BOY" for western, level fields
Mrs. Smith's "son's" son,
hunger a child of soil in brown.
The plow-boy's come to run.

CRISPER, children of earth behind,
Long miles of soil before
Whirling, to find the sun's clear light
All looks that shepherd's son.

PAN, in mountain's forest head
Laying his eye on brown
Every "mud" of his shining share
Means more than the plow-boy's own.

BEYOND the growing days to come,
Beyond the nightingale's song,
Pan harvests of a world's delight
With his sharp feet.

BEAR, and red and happiness,
Faintly appear on ground,
Cuddles meet and, measure deep
By long, long hands around.

ALL these and more are the young from gifts
That roll to on the shining share
A ribbon brown where the plow-boy tods
On the mud of earth's heart.

—HAROLD MONROE HARRIS

Skill of British Naval Gunners.

IN THE issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY of July 31st mention was made of the wonderfully accurate practice with the thirteen-inch guns in the turret of the United States battleship Kentucky. It was stated that four shots were fired in five minutes at a target one mile away and that the

marks were hit three times and grazed at the fourth discharge. This was declared to be a world's record for the caliber and distance. These statements have called forth an interesting letter from Mr. W. R. Shute of Halifax, N. S., who is apparently familiar with matters of this sort. Mr. Shute writes that the Kentucky's guns may have made a world's record for thirteen-inchers but he relates some other very notable feats of naval gunners. Mr. Shute says:

"On board the British battle-ship Empress of India, five years ago, four rounds were fired from her 13.5-inch sixteen-eight-ton guns in six minutes with a projectile weighing 1,250 pounds at 1,600 to 2,200 yards while the ship was steaming at eight knots. Three hits on the target were scored. With hydraulic breech mechanisms the same caliber guns on the Royal Sovereign fired seven rounds in twelve minutes making six hits on the target at a distance of 2,200 yards, while the ship was steaming at eight to ten knots. The twelve-inch fifty-ton guns on the British ship Illustrious with an interval between two rounds of forty-nine seconds fired six rounds in six minutes and forty-seven seconds and the pair of twelve-inch guns in one turret on the same ship fired eight rounds in two minutes and ten seconds. This you will see was an equally quick record.

These facts are certainly highly creditable to the British navy showing that its war-ships are well equipped and that its gunners are expert. The publication of them should incite our own naval gunners to attain to even higher proficiency and skill.

A Prince Insured for \$900,000.

THAT IS at least one royal personage in Europe who has bought an anchor on windward, as to speak, to the idea of a possible assassination. It is Prince Henry of Prussia, who has a policy of \$900,000, which sum is payable only in the event of his being taken off by a dynamite or some other creature of that sort.

For Torpid Liver

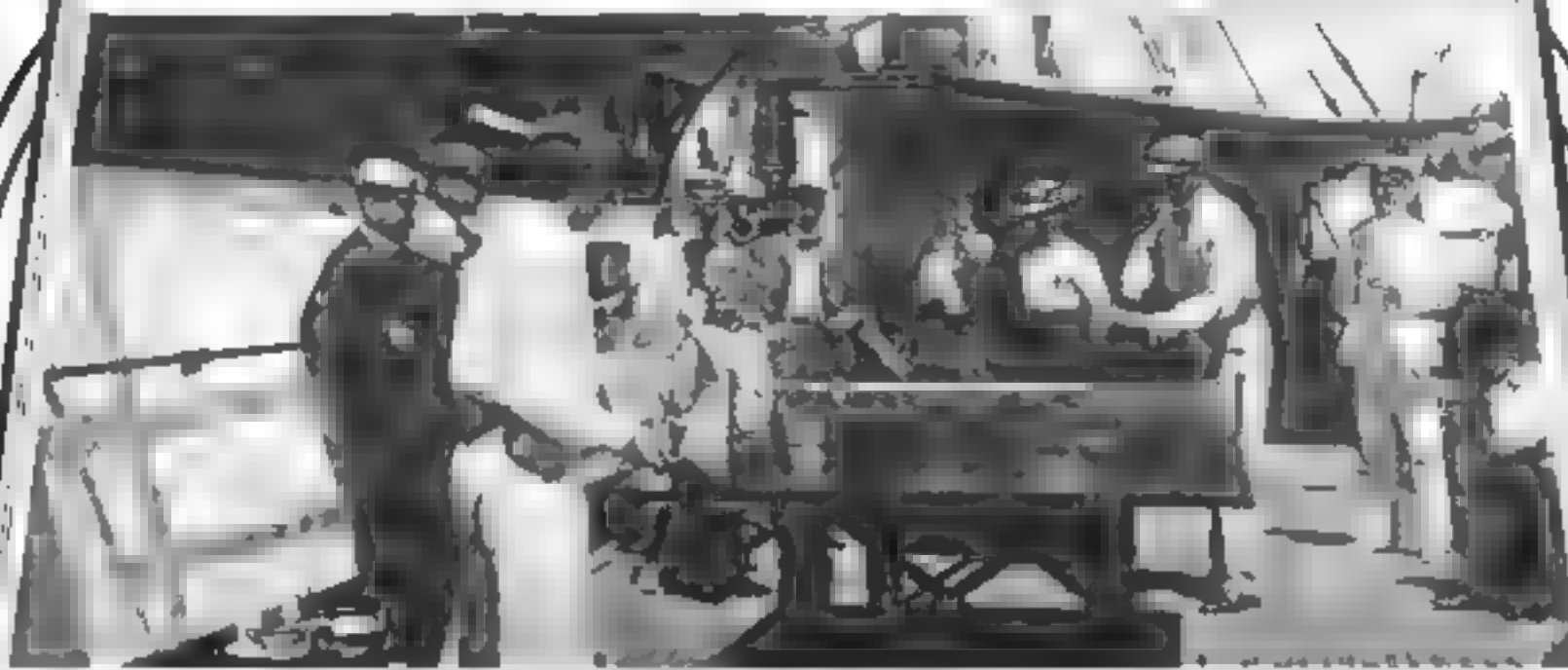
Howson's Acid Phosphate.

Take it when your complexion is sallow and you are troubled with constipation, malacia and sick headache. It stimulates healthy life activity and improves the general health.

Baby's Diary.

A compact and handsome publication wherein to record the important events in baby's life has just been issued by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson St., New York. It is not given away but is sent on receipt of 10 cents.

TELEPHONE SERVICE is the twentieth-century means of communication. Rates for residence service in Manhattan from \$45 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Bay Street, 141 West 28th Street, 215 West 25th Street.



NAME OF PERSONS IN MIDDLE-CLASS SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN EUROPE AND IN ASIA



THE NEW A. FRANKLIN MATHS BETWEEN THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES

EXHIBITING SPORTS OF MID OCEAN

HOW THE NEW A. FRANKLIN MATHS BETWEEN THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES



FAMOUS TAKU FORTS, DISMANTLED BY THE ALLIED FORCES

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN TO RE-ERECT THEM, THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, EXCEPT TOWNS AT PORT AT THE PHOTOGRAPH BY LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY H. G. PULLING

the almost incredible efforts in railway extension that the imperial government of the Czar is putting forth.

RAILROAD MAY IN THE CABINET OF THE Czar

It is a fact not generally known that the two men who are nearest to the Czar of Russia, and who, perhaps, have a greater influence than any of the others in shaping the commercial policy of the present government of that great empire, are M. de Witte, the Imperial Minister of Finance, who, sixteen years ago, was a station-agent at a small town on one of the railways of Russian Poland, and the other is Prince Michel Nikoff, who, when little more than a boy left St. Petersburg to seek his fortune, learned mechanical engineering in the city of Philadelphia, and who is to-day the Imperial Minister of Railways of the Russian empire, and a member of the Cabinet of the Czar.

CHINA JOINS THE ARMY OF FINANCE

More than twenty years ago one of the Imperial Ministers of China, in a report to the Emperor and Empress, urged upon them the construction of a system of railways from their principal ports to the interior of the empire. In his report he used this significant sentence: "Japan, which is a mere speck upon the map, is building railways, and her people are being benefited thereby. Should not your Celestial Empire, which encompasses one-twelfth of the land area, and one-quarter of the population of the globe, do as well as this handful of people among the nations of the earth?"

To-day this suggestion is being carried out, and railways are being constructed in a dozen different directions in China.

RAILROADS REFINED IN CANADA

One hundred years ago the Governor of the great State of New York advised his friends not to invest their money or waste their time in building railroads, expressing the opinion that while it was possible that improved methods of communication and perfected machinery might in the remote future enable the people to move upon a railroad at the rate of five or six miles per hour, he did not believe that they could ever be made of material advance over what they are now, in regard to transportation and freight by railroad, from one part of the country to another, and would result in endless collisions and loss. The Governor died in the belief that the canal was the only means of conveyance for a great commerce.

Notwithstanding his prediction, the railroads have grown in such vast proportions that to-day there are in the United States more than 200,000 miles of steam railroads.

The building of the Erie Canal, extending from Buffalo to Albany a distance of 363 miles, was commenced July 4, 1817. It was completed in 1825 at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1826 the State of New York appropriated \$4,000,000 for enlarging and improving this canal, and a few figures from the State report on canals may be of interest in this connection.

Reliable statistics of its traffic are not obtainable for the earlier years of its operation, but in accordance with the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York we find that the tonnage of all the property carried on all the canals in both directions in 1837 was 1,712,000 tons, valued at \$61,800,000.

The tonnage and the value increased until 1872, when it amounted to 5,073,370 tons, valued at \$220,913,221.00. From 1872 the tonnage and the value of the property carried decreased, until in 1897 there was only 3,612,804 tons carried, with a value of \$99,063,338.00.

This, in face of the fact that the receipts of grain and flour at Buffalo had increased from 1,184,935 bushels in 1837 to 2,423,403,306 bushels in 1897.

INCENSE OF ANGEL BRASS

The greatest number of new boats registered as operating on the canals in a single year was in 1862, when there were 427 new boats. In the year 1897 there were only 16 new boats registered. You will wonder what has caused the abandonment of steam boats on the canals of New York, and the steady decline in the commerce passing through the Erie Canal.

There are three general causes for these results. The first is the great reduction in the rates of freight by the railroads in the United States, and notably in the State of New York. The second cause is the marvelous development of the motive power and rolling stock of the American railways. Less than a quarter of a century ago upon the average American railroad, the capacity of a freight car was twenty thousand pounds; the capacity of a freight engine was from twenty to thirty of such cars to the train.

To-day on the New York Central, whose six tracks run alongside the Erie Canal for the entire distance from Buffalo to Albany, the capacity of the grain cars is from sixty to sixty-six thousand pounds, and a locomotive of the latest type will haul from seventy-five to ninety such cars loaded to their full capacity. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a single engine to haul through the Mohawk valley beside the Erie Canal, fifty to sixty thousand bushels of grain in a single train. The same engine will haul from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-five empty cars. When you consider that in the busy season there are from twenty-five to one hundred such trains a day passing over the New York Central alone, you will get some conception of the situation.

EXPRESS TRAINS KEEP THE FAST TIME

The third cause of the failure of the canals is the general demand of the American public for quick time. A shipper

At that time Rochester's only means of transportation was the Erie Canal, and the difference between the insignificant village of Rochester in 1822 and the magnificent city of Rochester of to-day is the difference in its transportation facilities, and this difference is graphically shown by a comparison of the canal packet used by a mule at the rate of four miles an hour and the Empire State Express thundering through the Genesee Valley at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

IMPORTANCE OF RAILWAY ADVERTISING

American railway management is always alert and ready to embrace every opportunity for extending the commerce of the country, and railway men are among the very first to seize upon each epoch of change. Within a week from this day, but the Paris Exposition Universelle, which, since 1889, the American railways had ordered, by engraving of its flags to include the West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. The description of the beauty of our American lakes and valleys, the magnificence of our rivers, the grandeur of our mountains, the fertility of our soil, the wealth of our natural resources, and the superiority of our manufactures, with which our railroad advertising is filled, has been of immeasurable value to the export trade of the United States. I have secured thousands of foreigners to visit every section of our country who otherwise would never have come here. It has won the hearts of the investment in the United States of untold millions of foreign capital. It has been

one of the strongest aids to the expansion of American commerce in every direction.

A CENTURY OF MAN AND MULE

Henry Timmerman said of the nineteenth century that it had added more to the sum of human suffering than all the centuries that have passed. The twentieth century bids fair to keep pace with it, if not surpass it, the nineteenth.

A few examples of the achievements of American railroads in a little more than half a century and many of them within the last twenty-five years, should be as appropriate.

Before the railroads were built it took a week to go from New York to Buffalo, nearly three weeks from New York to Chicago, and at that time no man would have thought of making a trip from New York to the Pacific coast except a few of the hardiest pioneers, and when on such expeditions the good-byes were said it was expected on both sides that it would be forever. If to-morrow night you should place a letter in the Pacific and Oriental mail train which leaves Grand Central Station, New York, at 9.15, you may be sure that your correspondent in San Francisco will be reading it next Saturday night—four days from New York.

You can to-day take your lunch in New York, barely park your bag and, taking the train at Grand Central Station at 2.45 p. m., be in Chicago at 9.45 the next morning, a distance of 580 miles in just twenty hours.

The framers of our Constitution would have considered a man brave indeed who would have suggested such a possibility.

WHAT THE RAILROADS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

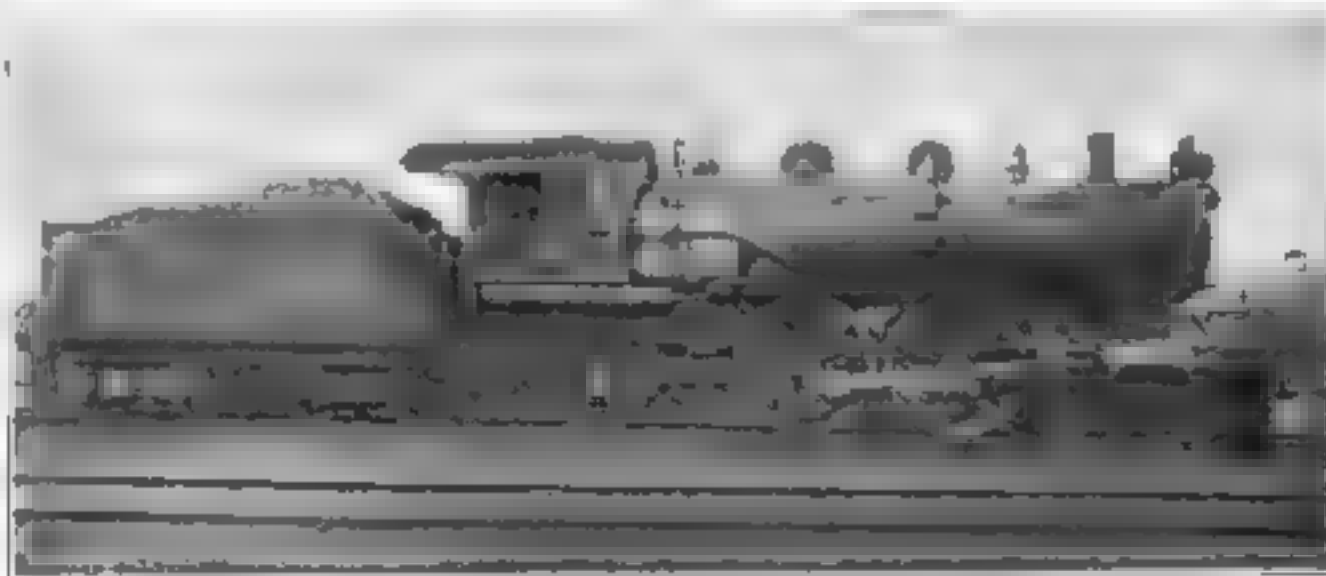
In 1874 the States east of the Missouri River were sending food and clothing to the starving people of Kansas. Thanks to the facilities afforded by the railroads, they exported the corn crop of Kansas for 1892 to be a bumper crop—eight million acres have been planted, and at the present average per acre would yield something over 300,000,000 bushels.

It seems a very few years since I made my first trip to Colorado, and stopped on my way at the home of Buffalo Bill at North Platte, Neb., on the Union Pacific. At Ogallala, fifty-one miles west of North Platte, the Sioux Indians were camping over the prairie and making war on the cattle for the settlers who ventured so far out of the beaten path of civilization.

The Nebraska corn crop of 1902 covers nearly eight million acres, and is expected to yield forty bushels



A MODERN FREIGHT-TRAIN, LOADED WITH GRAIN, PASSING BY A FIELD OF WHEAT, ON ITS WAY DOWN THE ERIE CANAL, NEAR BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE NEW CENTRAL ATLANTIC TYPE LOCOMOTIVE PULLING THE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

having a hundred thousand bushels of flour or a million bushels of grain for export, must move it from Buffalo to New York within a specified time, and he cannot risk the slow process of the canal.

A short time ago the lake steamer *Algonquin* arrived in Buffalo on Friday evening with forty thousand bushels of grain, while the *Corn of the White Star Line* was at her post in New York about to end with water for ballast unless she could get a cargo of grain. The grain from the *Algonquin* was quickly transhipped at Buffalo to the cars of the New York Central, left Buffalo Saturday evening and was in the hold of the *Corn* shortly after noon on Monday. The dispatch with which this grain was handled makes a record that has never been equaled by rail, and of course could not be approached by canal.

RAILROADS ESSENTIAL TO PROGRESS

In a recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., I cited the illustration of the difference between modern railway transportation and transportation by canal.

In 1922 Theodore Wood, one of the great newspaper men of his day, wrote of what is now the city of Rochester as follows:

Rochester is a straggling village containing about half a hundred inhabitants, but it is a go-ahead place, and from its advantages is destined to become an important inland town.

to the acre, or in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 bushels.

In the banner year of 1895 Colorado planted a 200,000 acres of corn and produced 280,000,000 bushels, or about thirty-eight bushels per acre.

Previous to the completion of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, Northwestern, St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and other railways, the traverse of this wonderful region known as the wheat belt, there was nothing to be seen but prairie grass and an occasional band of uncultivated sage.

Wheat raised in North and South Dakota in 1904 shipped 220,000,000 bushels of wheat. The prospects for the present season at present are very encouraging although it is doubtful if it will exceed the crop of 1908.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PACIFIC WEST

In 1840 there came across the continent reports of the discovery of gold in California but the only means of reaching its golden mine was by sea around Cape Horn or the long and perilous journey which was across the plains, including what was then styled in our geographical the American West and through the hazardous mountain passes of the West.

The completion of the Pacific railroads changed all this, and opened new fields for all kinds of enterprises, upon unexplored territory stretching over more than two thousand miles to the west, northwest, and south of the Mississippi River the products of which region were practically valueless until the means of transporting them were provided by the railroads.

The wheat crop of California in 1908 was 22,000,000 bushels. The largest crop ever produced in California was in 1900, when, owing to exceptionally favorable weather conditions, that State produced 48,000,000 bushels.

The mineral products of California for the year 1908 amounted to \$33,000,000.

The value of the orange groves of California would be practically nil if the value were not for the fact that the railroads, by their trains of refrigerated cars, enable the grower to ship his fruit to the great markets of the world. The value of the orange groves of California for the year 1908 was \$1,000,000.

California also produced 27,000,000 pounds of wool in 1908 and 48,000,000 feet of lumber.

It seems but yesterday that the railroads were completed into Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. and it is marvelous that for the year 1908 there was exported from the Columbia River valley 17,000,000 bushels of wheat and from the Puget Sound region 16,000,000 bushels.

Oregon and Washington form the northwest corner of the territory of the United States south of the line of British Columbia, and directly on the route to our extreme northwest possession, Alaska.

The wheat crop of the States of Oregon and Washington for the year 1908 was 51,000,000 bushels.

Colorado, which, with its inexhaustible mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and coal, forms almost an empire in itself, produced in 1908 of gold, \$28,000,000; of silver, \$1,000,000; of lead, \$7,000,000; in addition to a magnificent crop of wheat, fruit and vegetables.

Thanks to her railroad facilities Montana is to-day the richest mineral region of its size in the world.

The value of the precious metals won by the mining, milling, and smelting of the ore and gravel mined in Montana during the year 1908 was the largest in its history and amounted to \$68,000,000.

The State of Montana produced in that year 23 1/2 per cent of the copper product of the world, and 51 per cent of the copper of the United States. It is said that mineral development in Montana is in its infancy, and that what

it has already produced is but a bagatelle of the output of the future.

I am indebted for the statistics regarding the great States referred to, to Mr. J. C. Nelson, traffic director and Mr. H. Campbell, assistant traffic director of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads. Mr. J. M. Hanna, first second Vice-President Northern Pacific Railway; Mr. Thomas Miller, freight traffic manager Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; Mr. Paul Martin, second Vice-President Wisconsin, Tazewell and Santa Fe Railway; and Mr. A. S. Hughes, general traffic manager Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Without railroads Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington would still be the home of savages.

SENTRY OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

It is beyond question that American railroads to-day furnish the best service in the world at the lowest rates of fare, at the same time paying their employees very much higher wages than are paid for similar service in any other country on the globe.

In the United States the first-class passenger fare in 1908 averaged 1 1/2 cents per mile, although on some large railways the average was several cents less than two cents per mile. In England the first-class fare is four cents per mile, third-class fare for nearly identical service is two cents per mile, but only on certain passenger-staff trains.

In France the first-class fare is three cents per mile in France, 3 1/2 cents per mile, and in France 3 3/4 cents per mile.



THE SITUATION ALL THESE YEARS OF DEPRESSION FOR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES—IN A WORD, ALL THE INDUSTRIES OF THE GREAT PLAINS OF THE UNITED STATES, TRIBUTARY TO THE ARMY OF THE RAILROADS.

The passenger cars excel those of foreign countries in all that goes to make up the comfort and convenience of a journey.

Our sleeping and parlor car system is vastly superior to theirs. Our baggage system is infinitely better than theirs and arranged upon a much more liberal basis. American railroads carry 150 pounds of baggage free while the German roads carry only 35 pounds free.

The lighting of our trains is superb, while the lighting of trains on most foreign lines is wretched.

SOME FURTHER EXAMPLES

I may be pardoned for citing a few examples of what I mean by the unsurpassed passenger-train facilities of American railroads.

A single locomotive recently hauled a passenger train of sixteen cars, nine of which were sleeping and parlor cars from New York to Albany, a distance of 143 miles, in three hours and fifteen minutes, which is 41 miles per hour and is the regular schedule time of this train. The train weighed 1,000,000 pounds and was 1,212 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile long.

The Empire State Express was placed in service October 26th, 1901, and since that day it has been the most famous train in the world.

For years this train has been making the run from New York to Buffalo 410 miles in eight hours and fifteen minutes, at an average speed of 53 1/2 miles an hour, including four stops, two of them for changing engines, and twenty-eight slow-downs, on account of running through incorporated towns and cities.

For more than 216 miles of the 410 miles it makes the run on every trip at an average speed of more than 60 miles per hour. For one stretch of 70 miles the regular schedule time is 68.33 miles an hour.

The weight of this train is 606,000 pounds, and it has a seating capacity of 248 passengers.

On June 15th, 1902, the New York Central placed in service the Twentieth Century Limited, which now runs every day in the year between New York and Chicago, 940 miles in twenty hours, an average speed of 47 miles per hour, including all stops and slow-downs and saves the business man a day.

On June 10th, his train of five heavy cars ran a distance of 139 miles in 13 minutes on the Mahanoy division of the New York Central, that is an average speed of 63.66 miles per hour.

Recently the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore covered the 134 miles between Cleveland and Chicago in 13 minutes. From Cleveland to Toledo the engineer pushed along over the 113 miles in 103 minutes, reaching a speed of 90 miles an hour at some points.

These are some of the achievements of American railroads in passenger service, and in my opinion it is a fair estimate of the character that have made it possible for the United States to expand its commerce with such astounding rapidity.

The fact that American passenger service attracts the attention of people of every other country who, and our ships is demonstrated, is the desire of all foreigners to ride on the Empire State Express and the Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest long-distance train in the world, and the further desire to examine the magnificent machines that haul our great trains.

RECENT OF AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

The extent of our commerce, both domestic and foreign, may well astonish the representatives of other lands who tell us for the first time, and the extent of the territory of the United States made possible by the development of the Empire State Express and the Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest long-distance train in the world, and the further desire to examine the magnificent machines that haul our great trains.

We thought before the purchase of Alaska that our territory was large but what

we have gained

since we have gained ourselves to us we can contemplate the fact that it is 2,440,000 square miles.

St. Michael's, Alaska, where an empire is being built, awaits development by American capital and energy, and that it is 120 miles from San Francisco to Manila Island of Luzon and that this is only one of hundreds of rich islands that await similar development. It contemplates the development of our domains we should not overlook the Hawaiian and other islands which lie in our new ocean highway.

You will be interested in knowing that the Manila and Pacapan Railroad on the island of Luzon, which is the principal one of our Philippine group, is laid upon mahogany logs, the road passing through forests of valuable wood and over inaccessible beds of coal and other rich minerals. Shall we wonder then that American railroads are seeking connections that will secure a portion of the commerce that must come from the development of this rich region, which has so recently been added to the territory of the United States?

THESE FURTHER EXAMPLES

It is true that each follows the line, then with cooperation and reciprocity between the great transportation interests of the United States and the consumer and industrial interests of our republic, and a proper encouragement to our American shipping, by the Congress of the United States, our commerce should be as developed as are the products of our soil, our mines, and our mills, and our export trade should reach every part of the earth, and should flourish on every sea and river where vessels ply. For since the almost miraculous events in Manila Bay and off Santiago, we may paraphrase the sentiment of Joseph Miller in regard to Colorado and say of our flag, "It floats forever in the sea."



AMERICAN BEACH ON THE WHOLE ISLAND (HAWAII) SEEN FROM THE MOOR



PANORAMA OF THE BEACH AND THE WHITE ROCK FOUNTAIN



A HOST OF JOLLY BATHERS AND SPECTATORS ENJOYING THEMSELVES

THE MOST FAMOUS SEASIDE RESORT
ON MANY MIDSUMMER DAYS A QUARTER OF A MILLION VISITORS



THE TOWARD THE BEACH AND THE HOTEL BUILDINGS.—Copyright, 1911, by Geo. F. Fox.



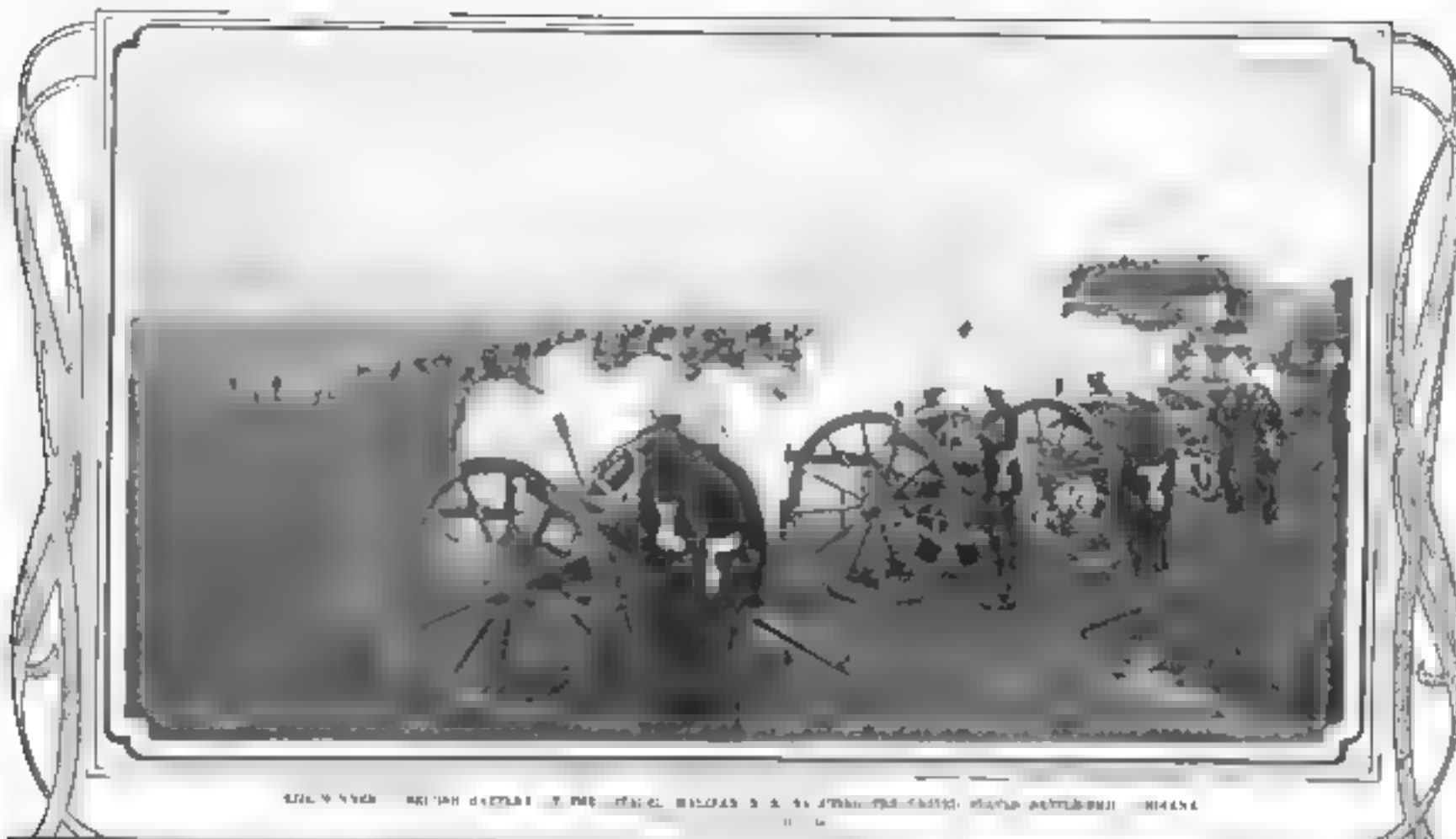
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VIEW OF THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE STREET



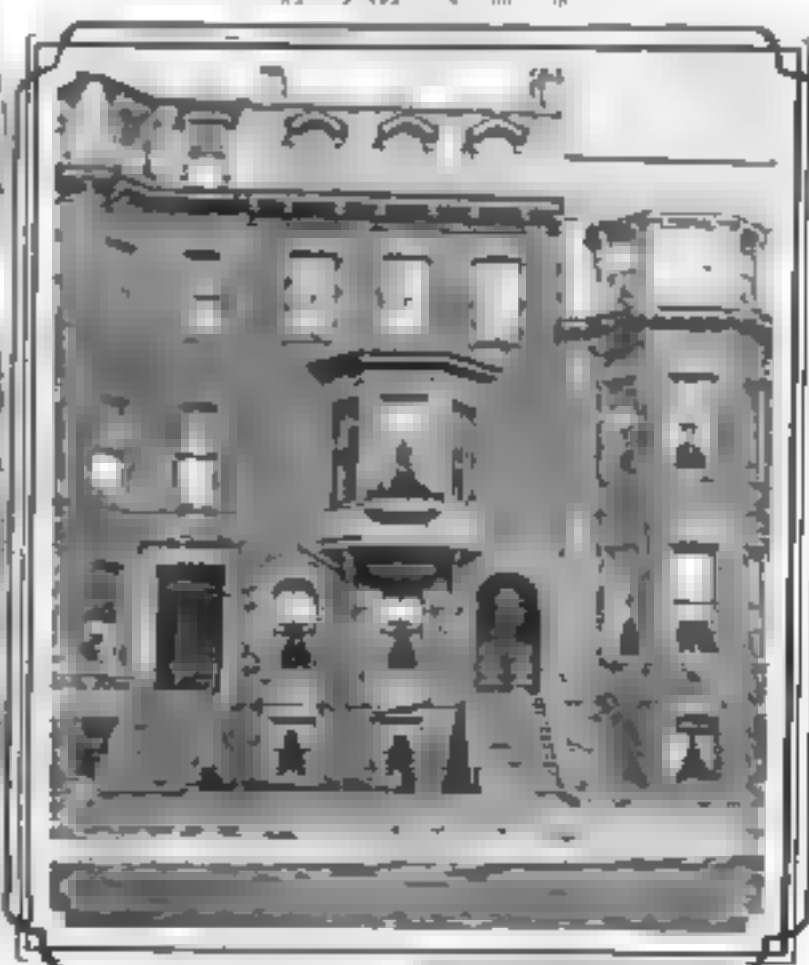
A STREET VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



GROUP OF PEOPLE IN THE PARK, NEW YORK CITY



A TALL BUILDING IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK



THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK CITY

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST NOVA SCOTIA WINS
INCIDENTS AND SCENES OF TIMELY INTEREST PORTRAYED BY THE SKILLFULLY HANDLED CAMERA

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ADVERTISEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)



A FIELD OF FORTY-FIVE STARTING IN A RACE AT THE HIGHTON BEACH TRACK

In the World of Sports

"NOVELTY" TRICKS ENCOURAGE FRAUD FASHIONABLE WOMEN AND THE TURF DANGERS OF AUTOMOBILING

VICTORIA BEASTON IN THE TRIPPING TRIP. While a firm will encourage the breeding of the running horse, the jockey and the jockey and while training has been on unfair practices on the track down the sport is good. At the same time I think it is necessary to call attention to reprehensible tricks in order that needed reforms may be enacted. Though there must necessarily be more or less from where gambling exists openly I never believed that rascal races were so numerous as many people assert they are. The purses and stakes offered today, on the running and trotting turf, are in themselves sufficient inducements to compel owners, trainers, jockeys, and drivers to do their best to win. When all are crying to win, there can be little fraud. The recent meeting at the Brighton Beach track gave New Yorkers their first chance of the season to see some first-class riding contests. The meeting was a success as far as the horse held in September at the Empire City track promises to be also. The "Novelty" races introduced at Brighton, however, are not likely to be popular. There never has been a better system arranged for enticing the public. As soon as a horse wins a heat he receives the second heat, winner also retires, and the next spring in the last heat. The winner of the fastest heat gets the major portion of the purse. The temptation to "lay up" a heat when the odds do not suit the owner or driver was so apparent that the judges were kept busy watching the drivers. A horse at long odds who was badly beaten in one heat would suddenly become an odds on favorite in the next heat for no other reason than that the "win money" had been sent into the ring. When this happened the favorite invariably won. While Emerson, the champion trotter of them all, did not appear at Brighton, strenuous efforts are being made to induce George B. Ketchum, his owner, to bring him to the Empire City track. This Patch did not succeed in running down the world's pacing record, 1.59, held by Star Pointer, but he paced the mile in 2.00 on a day too chilly and windy for record-breaking time, and later on he is eventually sure to better this performance.

FASHION AND THE RACE-CAR RACE. It is no new thing for women to conduct racing stables, though it must be admitted that they are seldom successful. The notoriety which "Mr. Remko," which means Mrs. Harry

Payer Whitney and Mrs. H. H. Dwyer, would put a racing stable in the field caused much comment, and some people seem to think that it means the flocking to the running turf of more women high up in the social scale. Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Dwyer are both of the thoroughly bred and have at times shown good judgment in the selection of animals both for speculation and for ownership. Their friends trust that they will be successful. Certainly nobody wishes such fair and wealthy women all fortune. The meeting at Saratoga has been the most successful in the history of that famous track which unfortunately has passed out of the hands of the Wallingford-Gutteridge

can be no crowding that caused on some by the officials. Standard distances are run and when a man wins the national five-mile championship race he is the national champion for that distance for the following year. The national champion, Frank L. Kramer, won his title by winning the majority of the points at the different distances. The amateur competition is conducted in the same way. Hurley found his most formidable opponent in King of Horses. Those who follow the wheelmen would like to see Hurley among the professionals. Kramer and Taylor might beat him, and again they might not.



EXPERTS PLACING IN THE GOLF TOURNAMENT ON THE LINKS OF THE ULSTER COUNTY CLUB, WESTBURY, N. Y. Photograph by Special.

From left to right: F. J. Conroy, James J. Conroy, Mrs. J. J. Conroy, Mrs. J. J. Conroy.

clubs into those of our spectators. The raising of the price of admission again illustrated the unpopularity of the sport. The man who must gamble while he is at the price of the opportunity. While the crop of two-year-olds this season do not appear so numerous as those of last year, still there are some good ones, or many of them have been reported, and the animals that are considered as good, no matter what the critics say. Intensity and class go pretty close together.

INDUSTRIES AND THE RACE-CAR RACE. Fatal accidents are commonplace from many sports of the thrilling sort when they are in these industries. Our heads must not lose sight of the dangers of the automobile and being careful are written after each accident which makes him familiar with the subject grows so anxious at the stupid and unorthodox alleged evidence dashed up to the general public. The unfortunate death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair showed in a case of point. Singularly enough, most of the severe accidents which have happened at home and abroad during the last year took place when an amateur was at the wheel of the machine. Most of the millionaire owners of automobiles speak both to send the machines along at a great speed without fear. It takes time, however, for a novice to learn how to look quickly in an emergency. Had a professional been at the wheel at Exeter, when the Fairs were killed, the chances are that the machine would have been brought to a stop in a few yards and nobody would have been seriously injured. It is the quick thinker who reacts in all sports. To keep cool and act promptly in an emergency comes naturally to some men, and can never be acquired by others. The element of danger is present in the most popular sports, but the percentage of fatalities grows increasingly less each year. Learned men have said that football is really more dangerous than prize-fighting, and it is so on a trained man or box.

RACE CHAMPIONSHIPS NEXT ARRANGED. There would be less gambling over championships in general in the sporting world if the finals were arranged with the city and fairness which characterize the championships in the horse world this year. The races for professionals are run in heats until only two or three men are left in the final. This involves a chance in every man, as there

THE WARRING BASEBALL LEAGUES. Baseball, of baseball that but with its birth of another season the present war fare between the two major leagues will have been brought to an end. Philip's retirement of Andrew Freedman from the control of the National League will be received with regret, his long association with John T. Brush has not always ended with the best interests of the game at heart. He Brush is a fighter when war is on, and in times of peace a diplomat. He does not weigh much more than a light protection but he has been in business.

JOHN F. STACHNITZ.

A Monster Fish.

TIDE WENT ON several fish catches were taken August 24th at Avalon. Captain James H. T. Kendall, of Pasadena, took a fish which he thought to pull over a light basket one foot and a half. The monster is a "jellyfish," as the black sea bass is locally called, weighing 410 pounds. The largest of these monsters caught last season weighed 354 pounds. The exploit is most remarkable when it is realized that the fish was taken with a net instead of a hook and line. The fish is a twenty-four hour fish with a lifting capacity of forty-eight pounds about the size of a wrasse. It is used for eating up packages. The fish weighed sixteen pounds and yet a fish weighing one-fifth of a ton was hauled in and however without an evening struggle. The accompanying photograph shows the record-breaker and in the foreground the infant son of Dr. H. J. Macomber, also of Pasadena, who was with Mr. Kendall on the launch Fortune when the fish was made.



JOHN H. MURREN, JR., AND HORACE WITTERBOX, OF HARVARD, TWO YOUNG AMERICAN ATHLETES.



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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Curiosities of Pronunciation

LORD RECONSFIELD'S father wrote a book called *Unconquered of Literature* and it has inspired a lover of the island and queer with the idea of writing a history of the pronunciation of proper names of why a name is often pronounced contrary to all rules of orthoepy. He will not make an exhaustive study in etymology but will endeavor to show the reasons for the arbitrary pronunciation of certain names. For instance as some districts of the South the surname Talbot is pronounced Tulah and several families reside in New York State who spell their name which is of French origin Beauchamp, and call it Herrick. The well-known Irish name O'Meara is pronounced O'Marr and the English Chalmers is pronounced to two syllables in London. But there are easy to explain compared to that of a family who resided in Virginia, spelled their name Fenoughby and, by a process that defies phonetics, pronounced it Fether.

The history of his strange departure from all rules in pronunciation is interesting. During the war in England between the Roundheads and Cavaliers the Roughs family suddenly opposed the cause of the ill-fated Charles I. and one himself, and he boldly went along the circuit preaching sermons in behalf of His majesty's side. His actions caused intense bitterness and in due time the Roughs family had him a party which means a kind of dinner party. After the death of Cromwell the Roughs who supported him emigrated to Virginia and in order to show how proud he was of the part he had taken in defeating Charles I. he continued to call himself in the opposition terms Roughs retaining the original spelling of his surname.

In this book the author could be expected to find many names with curious phonetic elements. A majority of these names have been taken from English, from the French and Italian but some, such as the original pronunciation is difficult for a stranger to acquire even after he has heard them called gladly from the tongue of a native in southern Louisiana is called Acadian. Terms are easily changed to French. The term Acadian has been altered to Acadia in New York, and the Acadia River is pronounced Washita. In New York Hudson is invariably pronounced Hoo-ton and in Texas where Acadians lived and helped to make history it is always pronounced. To those who do not understand French they hope of books and thought in New Mexico and elsewhere seem to be interested in nothing. The only people in Mexico who speak of in the modern American language are in Mexico, and the Mexican people and less so in the three syllabled Mohave. The historical note of this study which is another purpose is to reproduce in the book is to find that some names are pronounced one way in the east, others and quite different by a branch of the same family living in the west. A French has the same way of writing, in the east and east it is written but the spelling is not the same in the east and west and some words are written in the east and some in the west. It is the opinion of the author that the words that, in time, phonetic will prevail and names will be called as they are pronounced.

An Ancient Joke

A VIEW is not a refreshing variation on the mother-in-law joke which we have been hearing since the days of Hamlet appears in his statement that an inclined passenger while engaged in ethnological research in Australia discovered that a mother-in-law was not allowed to return to her native of the mummy that of her married daughter. If she did so, the husband was authorized by the tribal law to use his club. Now that this latest and considerable specimen of alleged humor has broken into the domain of ethnological science may it not be allowed to remain there along with other family

If it had a lively supper, and it was ordered with a bottle of wine, I suppose that's the Champagne.

Refuge to Mothers: Mrs. Wenzel's Swedish State about thirty to used for children nursing. In southern the child, within the group, stay at your come and eat, and in the last remedy for children.

Alford has very few poems undiscovered in this creature is the "obscure." Possessing respectable education and purity of aim, these poems are chosen by universities to be taught fully equal and in some respects superior to any made in the world. They are so perfect and probably instructed on to guarantee their influence to some degree.

SEPTEMBER IN THE ADIRONDACKS

No finer place in September can be found than the Adirondacks. The air is cool and bracing, the fishing fine, the scenery beautiful, and they can be reached in a night from Boston, New York or Niagara Falls. All parts of the Adirondacks are reached by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

A copy of the material from the above report is being furnished to the Department of Justice, New York, for their information.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TOUR THROUGH NEW ENGLAND

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 136 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2453

New York, September 11, 1902

Price 10 Cents



ONE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECREATIONS AT OYSTER BAY

LIKE GLADSTONE THE FAMOUS ENGLISH STATESMAN OUR STURDY PRESIDENT FINDS RELAXATION
IN TREE FELLING AT HIS SUMMER HOME ON LONG ISLAND SOUND. Copyright 1902 by Judge Company.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE DEFENSE ACTIONS of the late Cecil Rhodes appear to have had even a broader scope than was indicated



THE CHIEF OF POLICE

of the low women who were able to interest Mr. Rhodes in their plans to benefit the world. Lady Warrick's specialty in ultimate work has been the selling of insurance for the training of women. Brooke Thomas at Reading, Eng., was founded by her with this purpose in view. She selected a colonial department as the establishment in which women are taught cooking, house-keeping, laundry work, and dress-making. Then by Lady Mr. Rhodes' death the confidence publicly appeared to Mr. Carnegie for maintenance of her undertaking a training girl for the "Empire". It is possible that it was the fortune of Lady Warrick's work which must have impressed Mr. Rhodes who was always ready to support any project which, in his opinion, tended to help along South Africa. His inquiry to Lady Warrick could be well said in no better way than by comparing South African women who expect to migrate to the West Indies to escape what he considered of a new and remote land.

SECRETARIES HAVE in a sense of the gentle art of anything and to make an appointment in the presence of it as the in its diplomacy. Finding to his favorite recreation during the summer days which he spends in New Hampshire, and few early days pass without without a good catch of trout as the result of his prowess. As a Secretary his luck is said to be almost phenomenal.

ALTHOUGH SECRETARY KATHU
is known for a well-worn sta-



DOLANNE WILLIAM COURT JAMES

due his ability and his familiarity with public affairs make him invaluable in the department and entirely capable of managing it. Colonel Baner was appointed Assistant Secretary of War by President McKinley in 1901. He was prior to that for many years concerned with military affairs in this State. He was sent abroad in 1900, under instructions from Governor Roosevelt and Secretary Root, to investigate the British auxiliary force system. Adjutant-General Tillinghast of New York detailed him to Chattanooga to report on the first mobilization of troops during the Spanish-American war.

Afterward Colonel Sanger was provisionally detailed at Camp Black on Long Island. Colonel Sanger served for three terms in the legislature, where he made a splendid reputation as a man of talent and the highest integrity.

A NUMBER of new and diverging opinions of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward relating to that gentleman's visit to the United States in 1900, are told by Leonard Thomas L. James in the *Los Angeles Times*. There is therein related in a little paragraph which happened when the prince was visiting at Richmond Va. Where a War was continuing in that State at the time and his son John afterward a number of Englishmen who then a lot of officers in permanent duty left to visiting him of doing up the royal visit the objects of interest around the Virginian capital. While engaged in this occupation they came to the public square in which stands the equestrian statue of the Father of the country. But apart from the war in Central Washington. The picture at once rendered his hat and sword are used before the statue of the first President. At the moment a column rose up. The hat had been sitting around watching what was going on came up and said to the prince. I have the Prince of Wales? Yes, said John and took him up by his royal Highness and putting up at the statue the column asked. Saying that a few men that there was a war in the south. The prince laughed heartily and replied. I guess that is true.

[illegible]

REVERENDS BROTHERS, DO NOT LIVE DELUSION!
We are bound by their deluded words.

Letitia - daughter of her secretary, Florence. The crowd outside and the singing were with a wildly cheered national hymn, the W. C. and Letitia as they entered the church. Just after the ceremony, several the W. C. was carried from her father on the shoulders of a number of her neighbors. This admiration for the uncommon couple, however, is not confined to the Huron. London recently greeted them officially and when India and Belgium gave up the Great Britain to collect funds for the poor widows and orphans, their new likely to be treated as conquerors and to find their museum a grand success.

A LOST manuscript of Catherine Syla, the Queen of Roumania, has been found by some fishermen in a boat near Venice. The subject was "Philosophic Thoughts About Woman's Destiny," which was much praised by Ferre Lati, to whom the Queen read several chapters one evening in Venice.

A TYPICAL American life of well-made men was included in one of the parties entertained recently by President Roosevelt at his summer house in Hyannis Bay, namely Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan, and Hon. J. B. Williams, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Louisiana. Each of these was remembered, at an early age to fight the battle (as everyone and in struggle for success. A twelve years Senator Pritchard was working a place on a farm where he could earn his bed and board. Subsequently he became a printer and a master of that art a publisher, an editor, a political leader and a Senator, and it is to him more than to any other man that the Republican party must now look for leadership in North Carolina. Congressman Smith, at the age of twelve, was a newsboy on the streets of Grand Rapids, Mich. He has lived to become a successful lawyer and the president of the Grand Rapids Herald Company, whose paper he formerly peddled on the streets. Chairman Williams, his father's fortune having been swept away in the Civil War was clad as a boy to seek a place in the team service of a railroad at the hardest kind of manual work. Mr. Williams is now one of the largest owners of cotton and sugar properties in the United States. When he called to pay his respects to President Roosevelt at Washington

Some time ago and when he President asked him what he wanted M. Williams replied: a suit making about 10 thousand dollars a day and I don't think there is any job in your gift that would have inducements for me. The success school is these boys distinguished themselves in and the result of the story of thousands of them.

THE HERENT marriage of the granddaughter of 'late General E. S. Grant to a cousin of President



WFO's supported the 1968 Kerner Commission's recommendation that the FBI be reorganized to improve its effectiveness in dealing with racial problems.

functions, including Mrs. U. S. Grant and other prominent persons. The church was beautifully decorated, and the bride and her bridesmaids by her mother's side in gowns of exquisite Mother Eve were not in that white veil in which there was a small touch of orange-iodine. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Hammond Martin's report on her sister's visit to her home and to the hospital was the first of a series of reports on the hospital's work. She said that the hospital was doing a great deal of work for the community and that the hospital was a very important part of the community.

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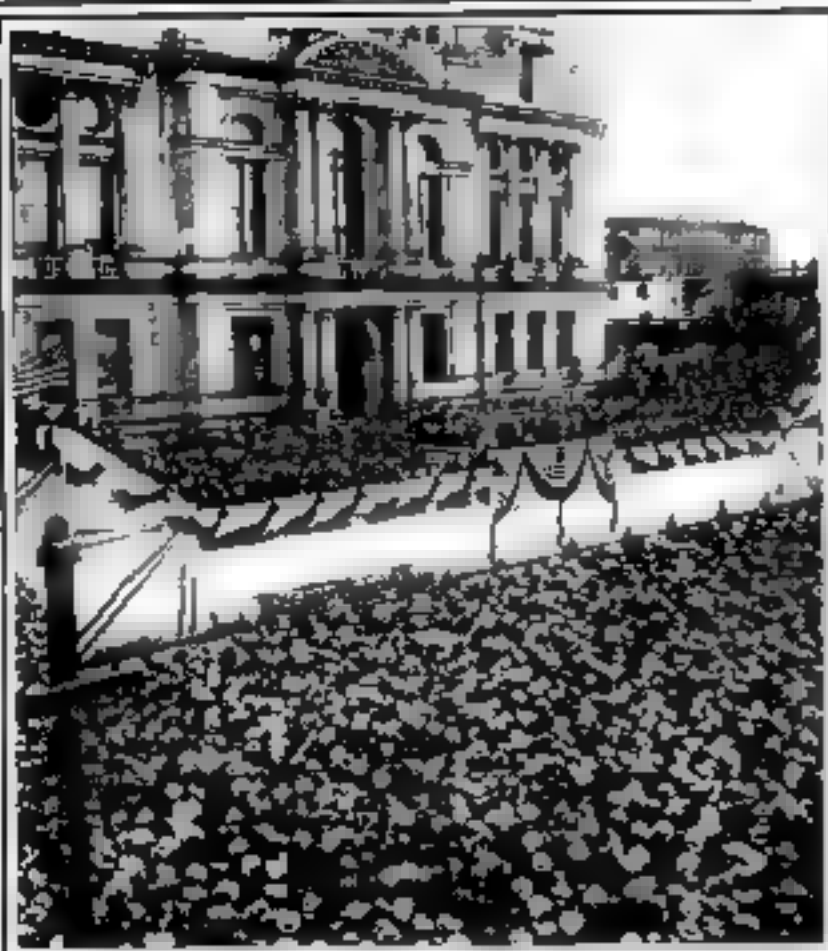
Not young men are in demand and gray-haired men not apply." Perhaps Mr. Yerkes has been infected with the "new thought" which holds that no one need ever grow old.

PRINCE JOHN has a 404X4 QJ's best performance to the Hawaiian Islands, has suddenly appeared

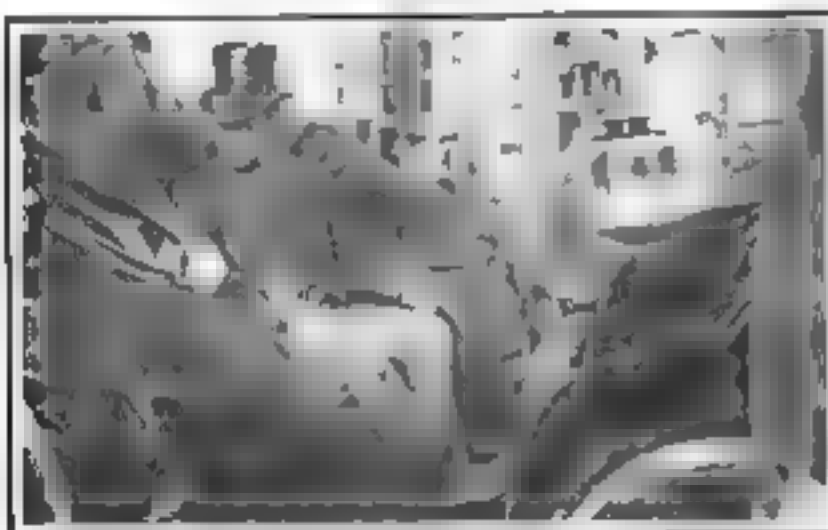


FLUXE CUTU,
Hawthorne's new solid-body leader. \$14.95.

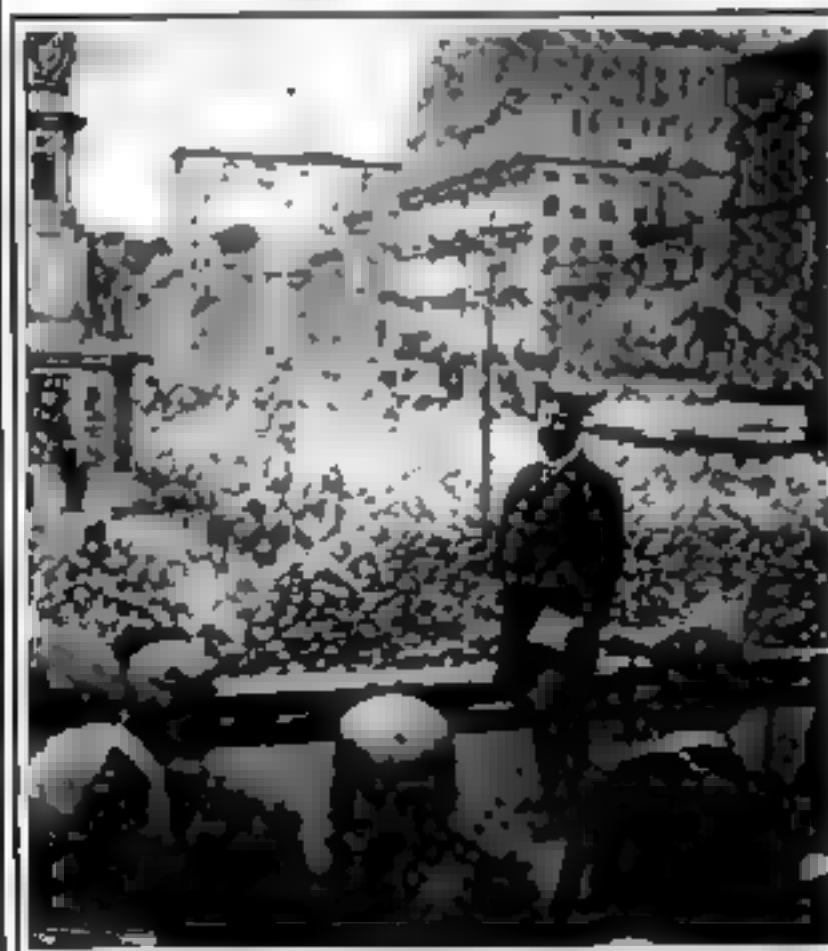
The prince, with forty other delegates walked out of the convention. Prince Tupou and his followers proceeded to organize a new party which they have named the Hui Ekeleke or non-partisan party and they have themselves been named paaga for voters. Tupou is a graduate of San Mateo College, California and pursued studies in the Royal Agricultural College of England, which he left on account of ill health. He has traveled all over the world, having won honors of the Transvaal war from British King, and is an enthusiastic sportsman, having made good records in baseball, football and cricket games in Hawaii.



ADDRESSING A VAST MULTITUDE OF THE TRUST GENERATION AT THE CITY HALL IN PROVIDENCE.



TAKING A RIDE IN AN AUTOMOBILE AT EASTFORD.



STILLING SCENE AT PROVIDENCE, WITH THE PRESIDENT AT THE IMPERIAL CENTRAL FRONT.



MOODSOME WINDS FROM THE KRAH PLATFORM AT NEW HAVEN.

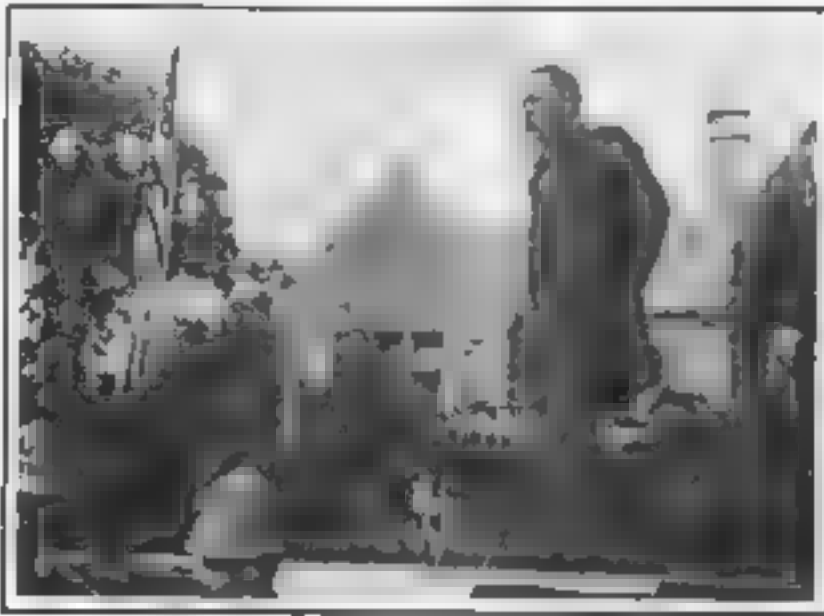


A SCENE AND BASTARD OF NEW HAVEN.



THE SPANISH KRAH SQUARE AT PROVIDENCE PACKED WITH AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE.

CHEERING MULTITUDES GREET THE HEAD OF THE NATION
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STIRRING SPEECH-MAKING TOUR THROUGH THE STATES OF NEW ENGLAND.—Photographs by our staff
 photographer, G. A. Lacey, with the Presidential party



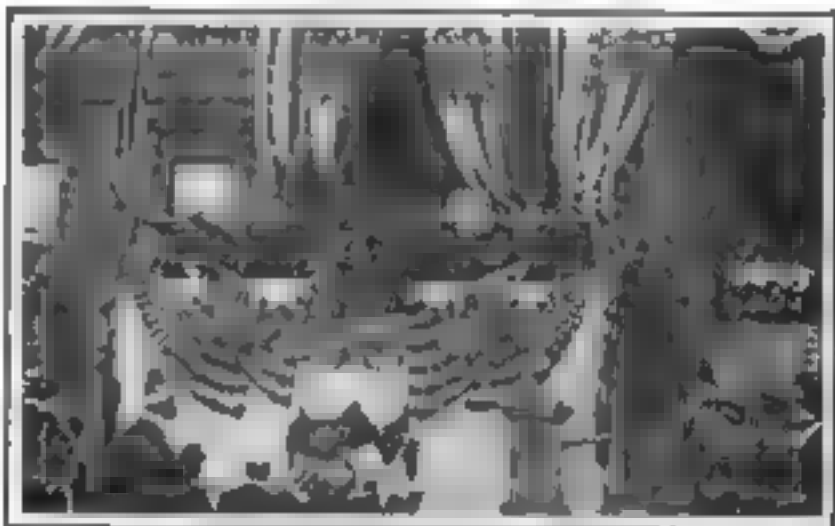
CONTINUING TO A SPEECH OF ORATION AT BOSTON, MASS.



ACKNOWLEDGING THE GREETING OF THE PEOPLE AT BOSTON, MASS.



CONTINUING AN ADDRESS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON



RECEIVING FROM A DEVOTED SUBJECT AT WILLIMANTH



MAGNIFICENT SUPPORT AT NEW YORK, IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT



DELIVERING AN ADDRESS AND INSPIRING PARADE

FORCEFUL PERSONALITY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

HIS CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES AS HE APPEARED BEFORE GREAT CROWDS IN THE EASTERN CITIES

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Lusk, with the Presidential party.



GENERAL F. D. GRANT WITH HIS STAFF. THE GENERAL IS SEATED IN THE CENTER, WITH HIS STAFF STANDING AROUND HIM.



THE REGIMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL GRANT, MARCHING IN FORMATION.



THE REGIMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL GRANT, MARCHING IN FORMATION.



THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL GRANT, MARCHING IN FORMATION.

THE END OF STRIFE IN WAR RAVAGED SAMAR.

SURRENDER OF GUEVARRA, THE LAST INSURGENT LEADER, WITH ALL HIS FORCES, TO GENERAL F. D. GRANT

Photographs by Captain Alexander, Eleventh Infantry.

The Newest Stage Success

BRANDON TYNAN, THE YOUNG PLAYWRIGHT, MAKES A HIT



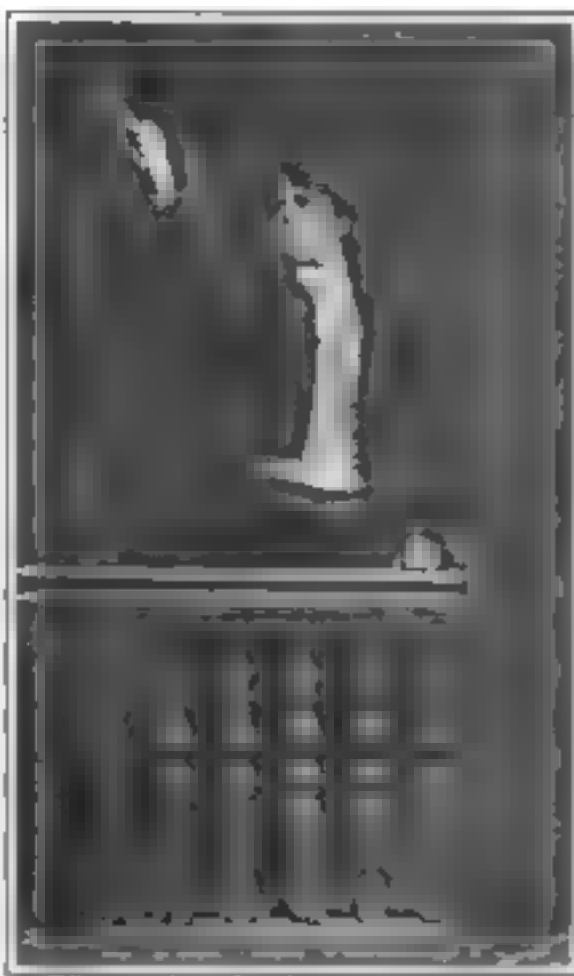
BRANDON TYNAN.

TO BE CREDITED as to accomplish that which one starts out to do. Mr. Brandon Tynan, a young Irish actor has succeeded. He has won an audience in the story of the Irish patriot, *Robert Emmet*, in the production of his drama, *Robert Emmet*, at the New Theatre, where the play is given, a packed every night, the young writer and actor is every night warmly and confidently applauded, and called before the curtain again and again. A reception like him in a New York theatre means fame and money for the here of.

Mr. Tynan is a success. In the admiration and enthusiasm which are given to him there is an element which does not attach itself to the success of an actor and playwright. To Mr. Tynan on the stage is given in abundance the love and loyalty which all Irishmen feel for their land and

The situation simply is this: Mr. Brandon Tynan, scarcely more than half-way through his twenties, hitherto unknown, has written a play into which is concentrated the wit and the sentiment of the Irish character; the play presents the dramatic and pathetic story of an Irish hero; it has at once made a deep impression on those whose blood is stirred through the channels of a common sympathy in the misfortune of their race. The story is enough to pack the theatre and besides, Mr. Tynan is young and handsome, he is the hero in the play, and acts in a manner that wins friends. The consequence is a series of the most favorable "reviews" in the dramatic columns of the newspapers, large box-office receipts, and a bright future.

In the story of the young Irish patriot are three very striking melodramatic circumstances. His loyalty to his



MR. TYNAN IN THE FINAL SCENE OF "ROBERT EMMET."

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friends and his country, his love for a beautiful young woman, his betrayal and execution through the treachery of one whom he had trusted. Into his interpretation of the story the young dramatist has infused his own ardent spirit.

Was waiting for Mr. Tynan in his dressing-room after the first act and it was gratifying to observe that he had retained in his sudden prominence and success had stamped within him a feeling of gratitude.

If had written the play myself," he said, "the managers would never have let me take the leading part. They would have said that I was too young and small. You are an actor doesn't usually arrive until he is older than I am. This is not only true of men, but of women also. But the audience doesn't seem to think that I am too small or too young."

Wasn't Emmet supposed to be a very young man?" I suggested.

"Oh yes," replied Mr. Tynan, "and he was a little fellow too." Now Mr. Tynan is one who is usually called a "little fellow." He is about the medium height, graceful and well proportioned, with good regular features, a straight nose, deep at the bridge, mouth well formed, a pleasant chin and hair that is in a wave on his forehead. His eyes are somewhat clear and intense, with a note of tenderness in it that suggests that under his high forehead of intense feeling, he will give up and break. He was born in Ireland and is familiar with its legends and traditions. He was educated in the Catholic schools in the country, and has been in the city since coming first to New York in a dramatic school, then working as a "super" wherever he could, gradually getting into small parts in the East. Last year he was a member of David Warfield's company in "The Ayrshire Tragedy" and the fact that he is an actor has no other explanation than that he was stage-struck. He says, "I like all the rest of them."

It would be difficult for me," he continued, "to go as far as though I wasn't affected by the success of my play."

The house was jammed last night and it was the night of his first. "I was very happy. I never enjoyed any play before that," he repeated. "No, it's the first, and that is another thing that makes the success of it more surprising."

Why the President Fosters Expert Gunnery

IT IS characteristic of the typical American to aim at a high degree of excellence and skill in doing those things in which he is vitally interested. This is a trait which has served to make our nation progressive and powerful in the pursuit of power in competition in general competition. It is also the cause of our successes in the art of war. In land and sea our victories over hostile forces have been largely due to the expert marksmanship of our soldiers and sailors, secured through arduous and intelligent practice. The marksmanship of the army during the late civil war and the well-trained gunners of our navy of vessels during the Spanish-American conflict demonstrated the immense value of this kind of aptitude in a nation's defense. Three teachings of our own experience are strengthened by the instance of the Boers, who by superior shooting ability held us long at bay the overwhelming numbers of the British troops.

First, taking these facts into account, President Roosevelt, a man of vigorous frame and stevedore nature, a keen soldier and himself a professed marksman, should, as a statesman-like chief, seek, as he is doing, to encourage the men in the military and the naval service to attain to greater expertise in the use of firearms. Such large and small, was naturally to be expected. While he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, his able foresight taught that religious practice of gunnery aboard our warships which brought us very triumphs at Manila Bay and Santiago. The lesson he taught with such magnificent results in his lower office the President is not slow to enforce with the widest emphasis of his executive position. There is now, as well as then, no war-tired on the national horizon. But the President is aware that the Boers and crews of other nations are there currently, and ever before, cultivating the art of gun-firing, and rightly he proposes that our own army shall find the country expiring.

As a specific step toward raising the standard of efficiency of the men behind the guns, the President recently offered a prize of \$25 for a target shot to be participated in by the gunners of the *Mayflower*, the armed official yacht of the President of the United States. The President himself was on duty on one of the shooting which in the main was highly creditable to the contestants and drew from him hearty commendation, coupled, however with exhortations to acquire much greater skill. The prize was won by Gunner O'Donnell and the crew of No. 8 gun, whose men would not have shamed any body of gunners. The action of the President has had a salutary effect on the *Mayflower's* men, and it is certain to have a stimulating influence on the crews of every other vessel in the navy. His forceful remarks to the men, in particular, will arouse new ambition in the heart of many a gun-painter and spur him to a more ardent devotion to duty.

President Roosevelt, in commenting on the *Mayflower's* gunnery recently said to the writer speaking with great earnestness: "I want to do everything I can

for the enlisted men on the ship, for many who have shown the fellows. The gun pointers has got to be taken with a national respect for his sort of thing. Training is not given him the gift but if he gets it, and then has to train him to become a winner. It is an art with the gunner in the field. One man needs success as a hunter while another fails. It is a technique that the apt and get it. Having been best to get a good thing. This gets the American people have in fact degree, in many respects and I want to see it cultivated all the while."

It is in the same spirit and with a like end in view that the President has promised to do all in his power to make a success of the international Olympic games of 1912 in which he will send teams of soldiers and sailors to take part in shooting contests open to similar representation of all other nations.

The Status of Women.

IT IS RARELY that a more original, interesting and controversial question of the much-debated question of the proper status of women and of the marriage relation is presented than that contained in a recent address by Dr. Felix Adler of New York at a meeting in Carnegie Hall. He repeated the issues maintained for so many years that emphasized the difference between the sexes as fundamental with the negative idea of the mental inferiority of women. Equally false and untenable in his opinion is the idea that the essence of the sex which came later regarding sex as purely accidental and incidental and refusing to be guided and governed by difference. The truth as he regarded it is a mixture of these two extremes, a sort of middle ground, a certain fundamental difference between the sexes without the assertion of inferiority along this line. As was shown in debate to make the question clear in the nature of things, it was absolutely unresolvable.

The latter position had a great danger in coming about in the attitude of civilization was a on the whole subject, its chief feature being an effort to inspire and induce women's life and take away the moral impulse and spiritual character of her being. He attained a high value to domestic science and the study of child nature as elements in the making of happy families and combined basis for the great happiness of women in the future as in the past, must be home-keepers. The home-keeper, however, concluded by Adler must take part in the life of the world not with an idea of merely getting away from home from her tasks that makes the gradual approach of when we have enough examples today. But she will get out into the world with the idea of her world in order that she may improve and elevate her home life. The new woman is all the more the object of reverence and the compass of her children when they are grown men and women.

Not all may be able to agree at every point with the opinions thus expressed by Dr. Adler but all fastidious persons will at least give him the credit of having very clearly to the truth all about the fact.

Drugs were rare, herbs necessary to the spirits and strength to the body—Abbott's Angostura Bitters.

The Antidote to the Greed for Wealth

PHILIP PATTON, of Princeton, declared before the recent convention that our national conscience is in imminent danger on account of the greed for money and wealth which is pervading this country to the detriment of all other attributes. It cannot be denied that prosperity has its perils and that a falling of the conscience as to the means and not ends of gaining wealth must be feared among them. I would venture that he never published statements of the vast sums of money accumulated by certain individuals in these days and the still vaster amounts represented in the exploitation of certain lands and "minerals," have the effect upon some minds of arousing discontent, inordinate desire and reckless ambition. The remedy of all this would seem to be not to make an end of prosperity or even to large accumulations of wealth, since these things, on the whole, work for good rather than evil, but to point forward those strenuously who even in the enjoyment of higher wealth among men, in the enjoyment of sound morals and pure religion, by which men are taught that the highest and most enduring happiness comes not through riches but through right living. If we are to satisfy ourselves as a nation and a people against the insidious workings of that spirit of greed, selfishness and selfish commercialism, springing out of the possession of wealth and its luxuries, it can only be by a still greater insistence upon finer forms of education making for the development of the spiritual nature.

An Old War

Pharm. Neak Time to Stop

Wouldn't it make your friend mad to tell her she was an invalid, a drunkard, or many women are drunkards who merely from the use of coffee which makes their nervous system, and they seem unable to reform.

A lady in Philadelphia, Penn., was very badly affected by coffee, causing her to have nervous prostration, and she finally woke up to the fact that she was in reality a coffee drunkard. Her doctor had told her that she must give up coffee, but she seemed unable to do so.

One day she read an advertisement about Postum Food Coffee and thought she would give it a trial. She says: "Coffee had such a strong hold on me that at first I did not make it all Postum, but added a tablespoonful of coffee. After a while I quit putting coffee in at all, and soon found I felt much better. Continued use stopped my headaches and biliousness and I soon noticed that my nervousness had evidently left me for good. Now I could not see any thing but the smell of coffee makes me sick."

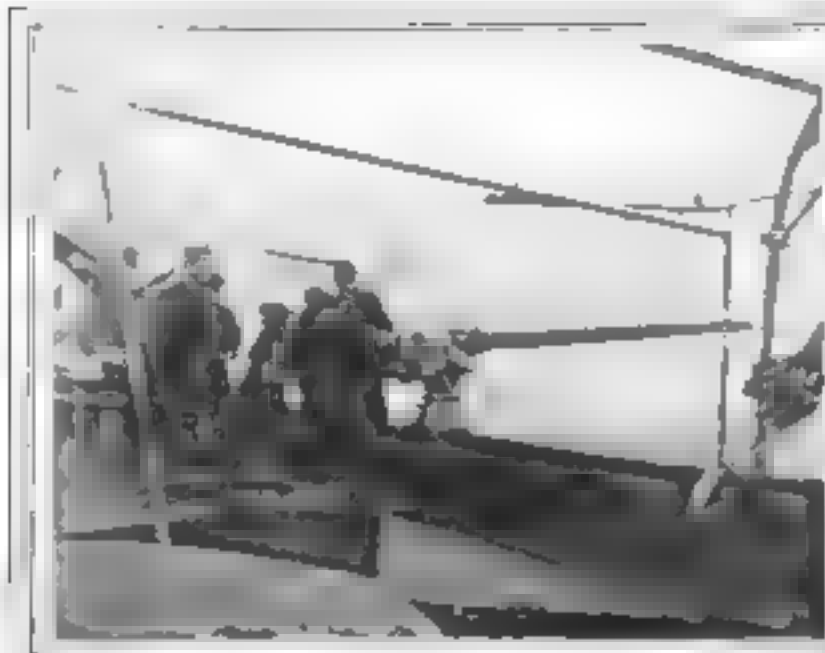
"I am using your Grape-Nuts also, and think it a wonderful food. I could cure an attack of indigestion by eating nothing but Grape-Nuts and drinking Postum for two weeks, and now I can eat solid food and feel no distress." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



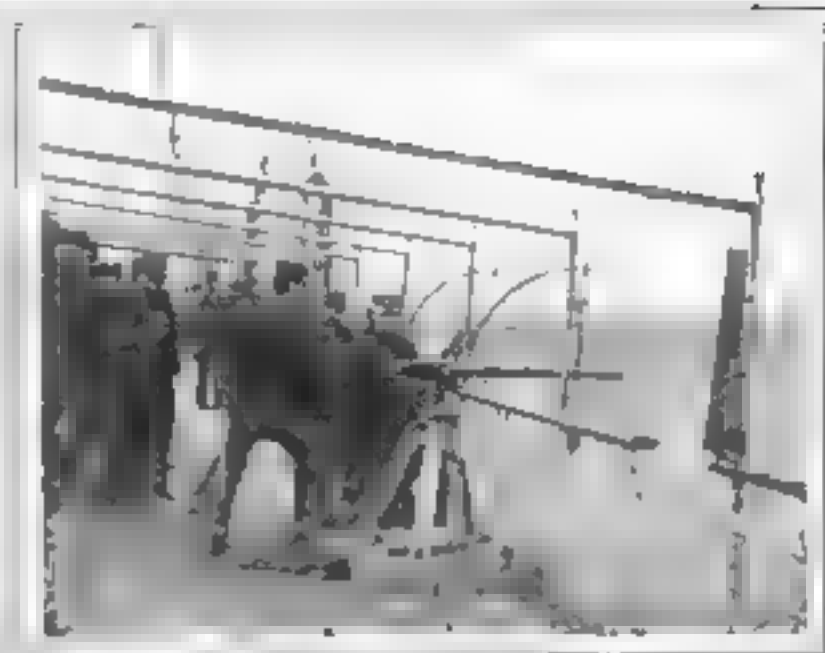
A NAVAL SCENE THAT IS SELDOM WITNESSED BY OUTSIDERS

THE UNITED STATES SHIP - KEARSARGE," ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S FLAG-SHIP, TAKING IN AMMUNITION FOR THE THIRTEEN-INCH GUNS FROM STEAM BARGES AT MIDNIGHT

Drawn for Looker's Weekly by T. Edgar Waller and the Staff of the Scripps Studio



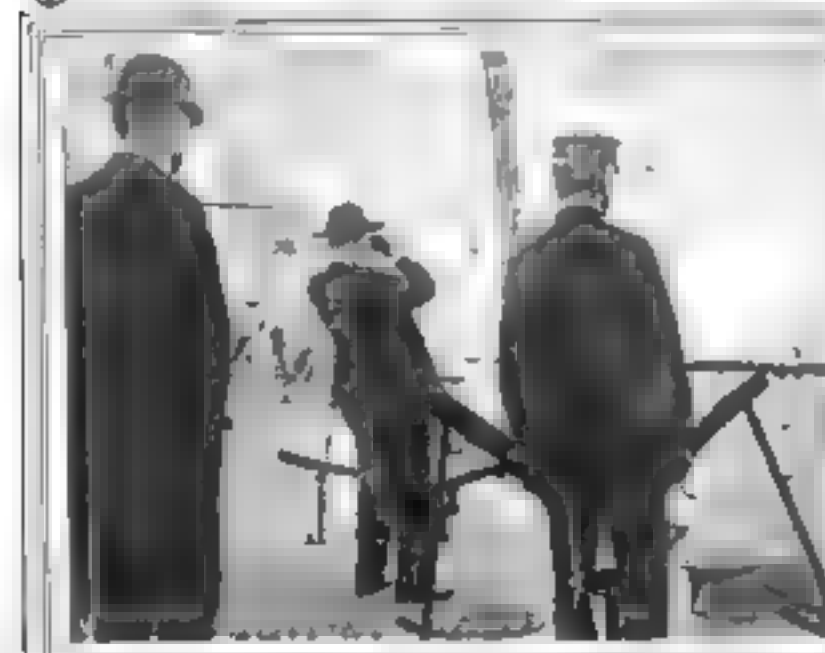
ARMYMENT DOWN ABOUT THE DECK OF THE MAYFLOW



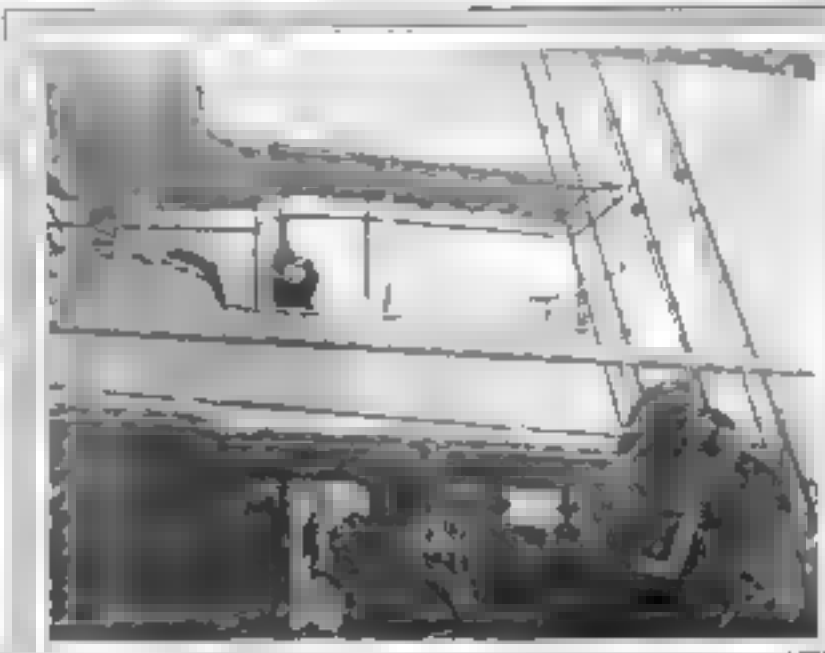
THE MEN AND THE VESSEL MAINTAIN THE TARGET



THE PRESIDENT ON THE DECK OF THE MAYFLOW



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, INTENSELY WATCHING THE FIRE, PATRICKS REGULAR AND MR. CHAD IN THE FOREGROUND.

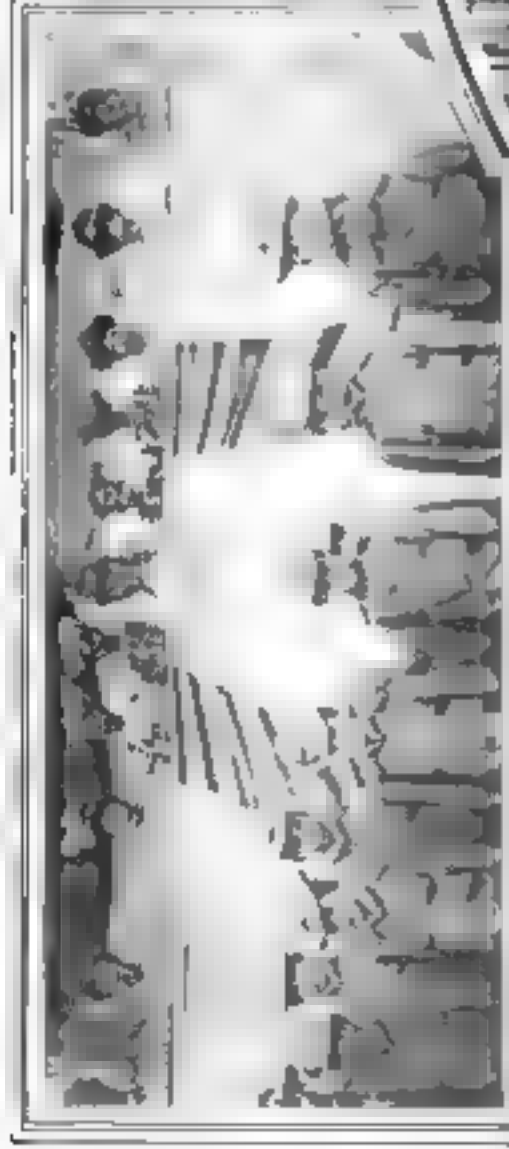


THE PRESIDENT ON THE DECK OF THE MAYFLOW, INTENSELY INTERESTED IN THE SHOOTING.

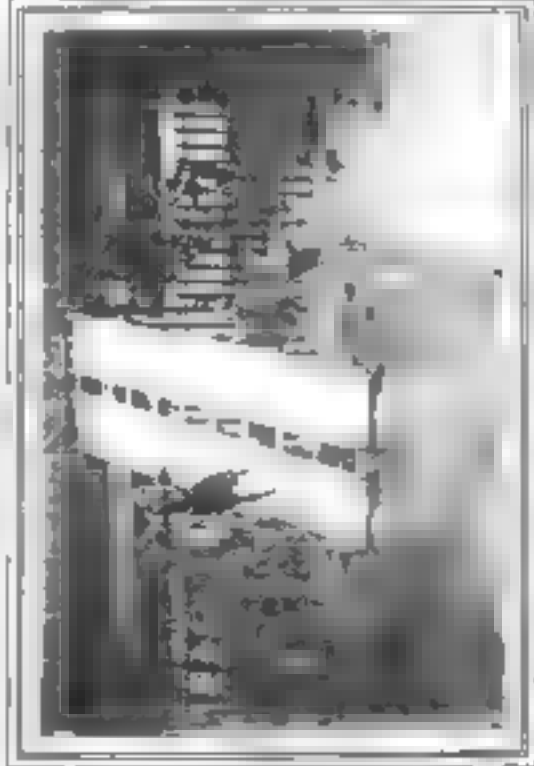
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INSPIRES THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.
CANNONERS OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP MAYFLOW COMPETE IN A TARGET SHOOT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE

See page 250.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



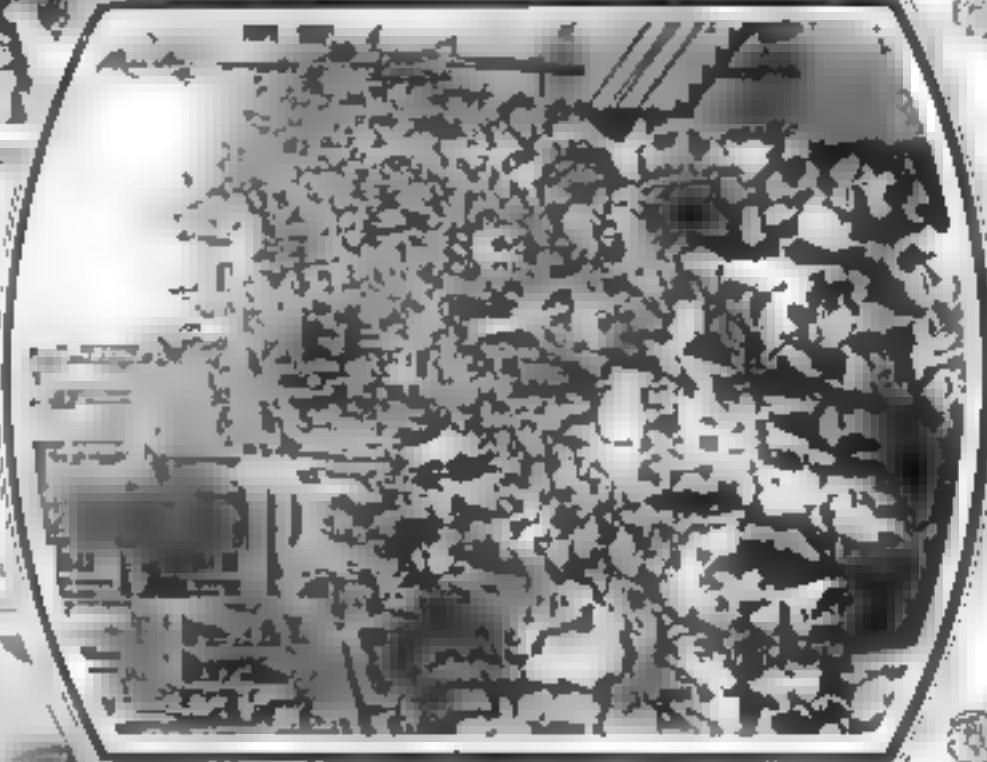
№ п/п	Ф.И.О.	Должность	Подпись	Дата
1	Иванов И.И.	Директор	Иванов И.И.	15.05.2018
2	Петров П.П.	Заместитель	Петров П.П.	15.05.2018
3	Сидоров С.С.	Главный бухгалтер	Сидоров С.С.	15.05.2018
4	Кузнецов К.К.	Инженер	Кузнецов К.К.	15.05.2018
5	Левченко Л.Л.	Менеджер	Левченко Л.Л.	15.05.2018



Field	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37	41	43	47	53	59	67	71	73	79	83	89	97	101	103	107	109	113	127	131	137	139	143	149	151	157	163	167	173	179	181	187	191	193	197	199	211	223	227	229	233	239	241	247	251	257	263	269	271	277	281	283	287	293	299	307	311	313	317	331	337	347	349	353	359	367	373	379	383	389	397	401	409	419	421	431	433	439	443	449	457	461	463	467	473	479	481	487	491	493	497	503	509	517	521	523	527	533	539	541	547	551	557	563	569	571	577	581	583	587	593	599	601	607	611	613	617	619	623	629	631	637	641	643	647	653	659	661	667	671	673	677	683	687	691	693	697	701	703	707	713	719	721	727	731	733	737	739	743	749	751	757	761	763	767	773	779	781	787	791	793	797	803	809	811	817	821	823	827	829	833	839	841	847	851	853	857	859	863	869	871	877	881	883	887	893	897	901	903	907	911	913	917	919	923	929	931	937	941	943	947	953	959	961	967	971	973	977	983	989	991	993	997	1003	1009	1013	1017	1019	1021	1023	1027	1031	1033	1037	1039	1043	1049	1051	1053	1057	1059	1063	1069	1071	1073	1077	1081	1083	1087	1093	1097	1101	1103	1107	1111	1113	1117	1121	1123	1127	1129	1133	1139	1141	1143	1147	1151	1153	1157	1163	1169	1171	1173	1177	1181	1183	1187	1193	1197	1201	1203	1207	1211	1213	1217	1219	1223	1229	1231	1233	1237	1241	1243	1247	1249	1253	1259	1261	1263	1267	1271	1273	1277	1283	1287	1291	1293	1297	1301	1303	1307	1311	1313	1317	1321	1323	1327	1331	1333	1337	1339	1343	1349	1351	1353	1357	1363	1369	1371	1373	1377	1381	1383	1387	1393	1397	1401	1403	1407	1411	1413	1417	1421	1423	1427	1431	1433	1437	1441	1443	1447	1453	1459	1461	1463	1467	1473	1479	1481	1483	1487	1493	1497	1501	1503	1507	1511	1513	1517	1521	1523	1527	1531	1533	1537	1541	1543	1547	1553	1559	1561	1563	1567	1573	1579	1581	1583	1587	1593	1597	1601	1603	1607	1611	1613	1617	1621	1623	1627	1631	1633	1637	1641	1643	1647	1653	1659	1661	1663	1667	1673	1679	1681	1683	1687	1693	1697	1701	1703	1707	1711	1713	1717	1721	1723	1727	1731	1733	1737	1741	1743	1747	1753	1759	1761</
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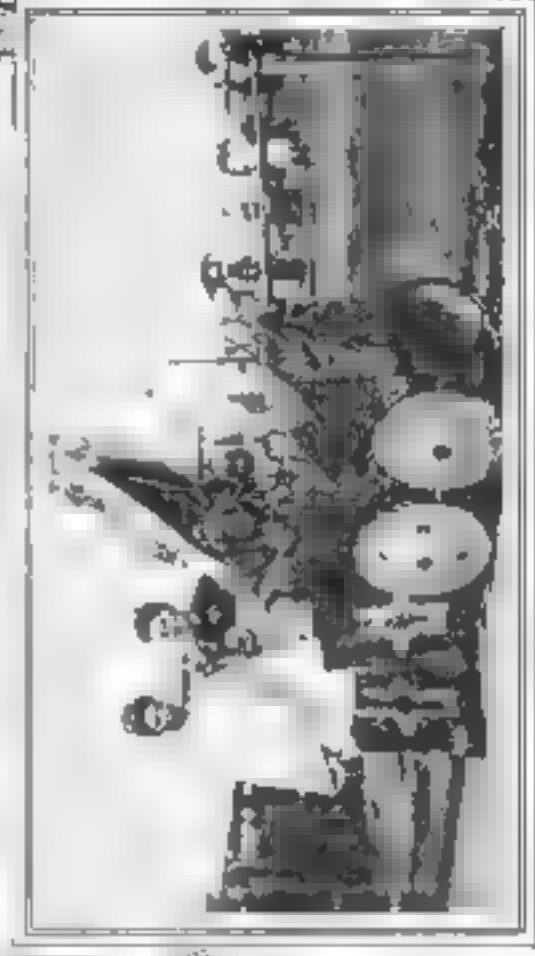
"AUBREY OPENING THE GATES OF DAY" LITTLE STRONGHOLD SHOW KINGSLEY'S PLAY WITH THE
THEME AT THE MOUNTAIN PARK BAPTIST CHURCH - FALCONSBURG, COLORADO



Chemical	Time (min)	Area	Height	Area%	Height%
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.12	1000000	1000000	100.00	100.00



הנהגות ופיקוח



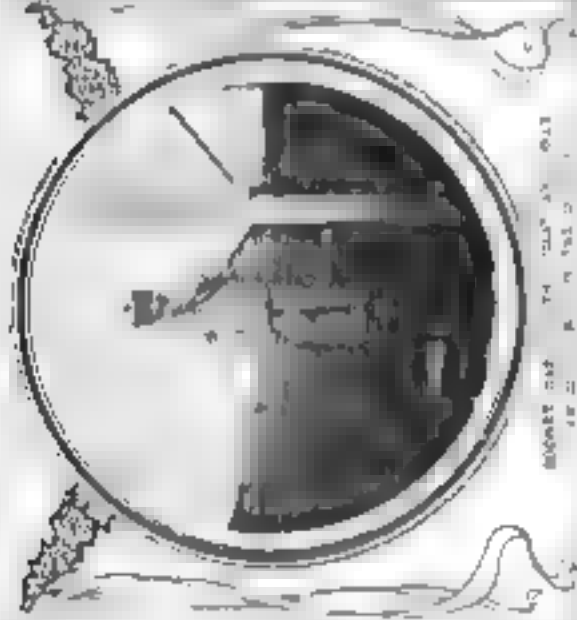
TWO CHAIRS EXPANDED AND OTHER INVENTING PATENTS OF THE ARMOY PARK HART BROS.
Pictorial Novel Company

CURIOUS CARNIVAL C'YSTONS AT JERSEY'S RESORTS.

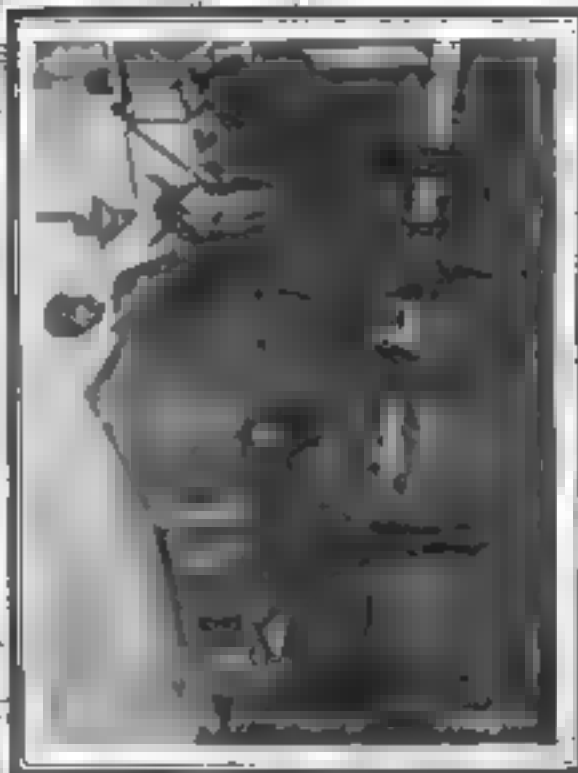
A FLORAL FESTIVAL: THE FARMERS' ANNUAL ELISH TO THE SEA; DARING FEATS OF SEASIDE BELLES, AND SCENES IN A NOTABLE BABY SHOW



CAMP BOMBAY. THE ARMY CAMP LOCATED AT CAMP BOMBAY.



ARMY CAMP. THE ARMY CAMP LOCATED AT CAMP BOMBAY.



ARMY CAMP. THE ARMY CAMP LOCATED AT CAMP BOMBAY.



CAMP BOMBAY. THE ARMY CAMP LOCATED AT CAMP BOMBAY.



CAMP BOMBAY. THE ARMY CAMP LOCATED AT CAMP BOMBAY.



CAMP BOMBAY. THE ARMY CAMP LOCATED AT CAMP BOMBAY.

WHERE UNCLE SAM MAY LOCATE A GREAT NAVAL STATION

GLIMPSES OF CULEBRA ISLAND OFF THE COAST OF PORTO RICO A POINT OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE IN THE WEST INDIES. —Photographs by A. A. Harnett



A Strategic Point in the West Indies

CULEBRA ISLAND, POSSIBLE SITE OF OUR NEW NAVAL STATION.

By Adam C. Hoelscher.



ANY MAN who knows the island of Cuba, and there are few who do not seem to think that the naval importance here by the North American position in the Caribbean port of the United States is of great value. It is a fact that the United States should be able to have a naval station in the Caribbean.

Cuba has long been under the control of Spain, and its value as a strategic point was recognized by Spain. The United States had a policy of property in the Caribbean. It has just had the pleasure of a visit to the island of Cuba and its people and its people are taking out a visit to the island of Cuba.

Cuba is a large fertile and extremely picturesque island. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.

A person who visits the island of Cuba will find it a beautiful island. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.

The island of Cuba is a beautiful island. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.

One of the sights of a first visit to Cuba is the sight of the island of Cuba.

The island of Cuba is a beautiful island. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.



THE ISLAND OF CULEBRA, BETWEEN THE BAY OF PUNTA PRATA.

and there is a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.

What was once a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.

There are two great bays in the island of Cuba. They are the bay of Puna Prata and the bay of Puna Prata. They are the bay of Puna Prata and the bay of Puna Prata.

The island of Cuba is a beautiful island. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.

The island of Cuba is a beautiful island. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay. It is a beautiful island, with a large bay and a large bay.

(Continued on page 255.)



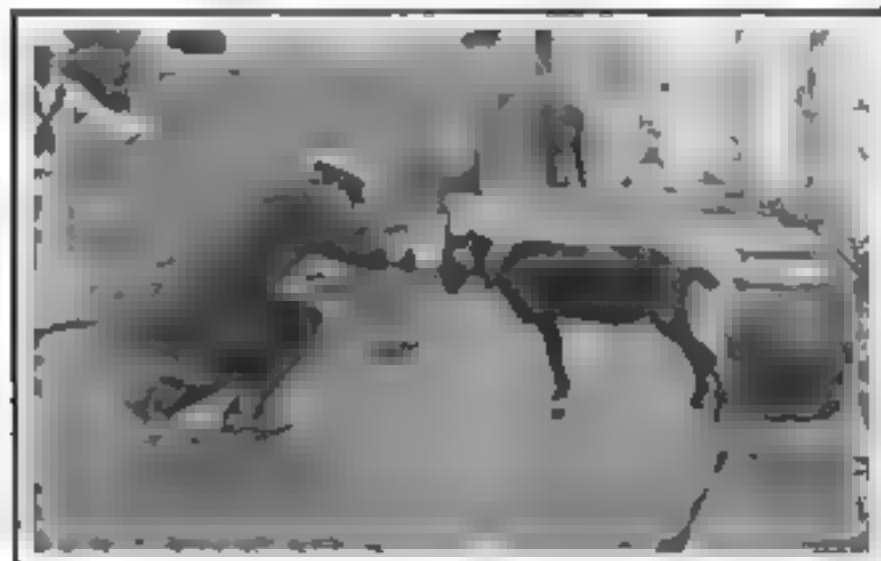
COLLECTING THE BAIT OF THE "KEARSARGE."



SMALL ANCH PLAYING ON BOARD THE "KEARSARGE" WHILE THE VESSEL WAS AT SEA.



THE BATTLESHIP Kearsarge, AFTER THE PLAC-BRIT AWAITING THE ADMIRAL'S ORDER.



THE BATTLESHIP Kearsarge, AFTER THE PLAC-BRIT AWAITING THE ADMIRAL'S ORDER.

THE BLUE SQUADRON'S LEADER IN THE GREAT WAR GAME

THE BLUE SQUADRON'S LEADER IN THE GREAT WAR GAME. THE BLUE SQUADRON'S LEADER IN THE GREAT WAR GAME.



JAMES SCHLEY.
Who plays a leading role in "The New Clown," at the Mark 4, Jersey.



JANE FOSTER,
In "The New Clown," at the Mark 4, Jersey.



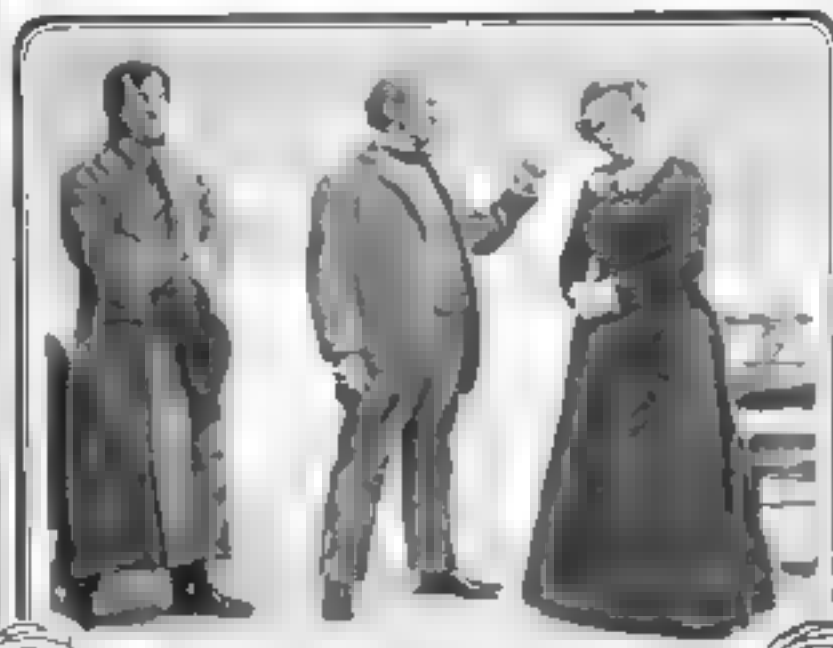
MARGARET GRAHAM,
One of the leading girls in "The New Clown," at the Mark 4, Jersey.



AMELIA STONE,
Who plays an important role in "The New Clown," at the Mark 4, Jersey.



WILLIAM H. CRANE AS "DAVID BARKER,"
who has been a big success at the Coliseum, Jersey.



A CHARACTERISTIC SCENE FROM "DAVID BARKER,"
the play at the Coliseum, Jersey.



DOROTHY DONNELLY
who has been a big success at the Coliseum, Jersey.

THE DRAMA IN NEW YORK

THE FALL SEASON OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY WITH NEW SUCCESSSES AND THE RETURN OF SEVERAL OLD ONES.



THE POWERFUL NEW UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "MAINE"

SPEEDING AT THE RATE OF NEARLY EIGHTEEN KNOTS ON HER OFFICIAL TRIAL OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.—Copyright 1907 by STEPHEN H. ALAN.



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND DAUGHTER OF W. K. VANDERBILT
AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF WEALTH AND FASHION NEWPORT R.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND DAUGHTER OF W. K. VANDERBILT
AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF WEALTH AND FASHION NEWPORT R.



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND DAUGHTER OF W. K. VANDERBILT
AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF WEALTH AND FASHION NEWPORT R.

A TILED AMERICAN WOMAN'S TRIUMPHAL VISIT HOME

CONSUELO, THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, AND DAUGHTER OF W. K. VANDERBILT IS THE SOCIAL SENSATION AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF WEALTH AND FASHION NEWPORT R. Photographs by Burton.

The Romance of the Mexican Nation

ITS VICISSITUDES FROM EARLIEST TIMES AND ITS SALVATION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES

By E. C. Rowe

NO NATION of the globe has a more romantic life story than the republic of Mexico. Into the past 10,000 years archaeologists have gone and from inscriptions and hieroglyphs on deeply buried tablets of stone they have read the beginnings of this romance of a long-lived people. They have concluded that human life on the western hemisphere first existed at the equatorial zone, while the vast territory which is now the land of the United States and Canada on the north and the republics of South America on the south was under a great blanket of ice. In the equatorial zone archaeologists believe the temperature was temperate ten thousand years ago, and that people thrived and civilization was far advanced. The first migration from the tropical zone to the sheets of ice over the land proved to be a hard task. But the people who made it, and there a great nation was established, the people living in the luxuries of a fertile land, skilled in agriculture and the arts, powerful and prosperous. They built great temples and pyramids, established aqueducts and canals, and all these things are attested by ruins which have been unearthed.

Then came great terrestrial dislocations and upheavals, the first ravages to the antecedents of a people whose life has been through the ages a series of reverses from nature's capriciousness. From the earliest of times of civilization, following the great upheavals were famine, drought, and pestilence. Before night their neighbors the destruction wrought by the ice was substituted for the ice was replaced by the population gradually on their northward. Arizona and New Mexico were not to support thousands of lives in comparative luxury, far advanced in the arts and crafts of peace, but through the denudation of forests and the disappearance of surface waters through great rock bluffs, the lands became arid, an agricultural people could no longer subsist and the descendants of those who made the first migration under the ice must now seek northward over the plains, commencing tribes which had their origin in Asia and Europe and had reached the American continent from the north.

The peoples from the South and the tribes from the North had many conflicts. The land of the United States to day is dotted with mounds, which are as witness to the heavy battles which were fought. These peoples were not at all united, but were scattered. Still, in the fertility of Mexico a nation lived in luxury. Its people dwelt in beautiful cities surrounded by the comforts of their civilization, peaceful and happy, skilled in the arts learned in the schools of astronomy and metallurgy. And then, down swept upon this powerful people weakened by their own refinement, the Spaniards led by the redoubtable Cortes.

The story of the Spanish conquest, the defeat of the great forces of the Mexicans by Cortes and his subordinate small body of men, is told in modern history and has become the subject of romantic story. Bewildered by the chiefs and during of the Spaniards (for in those days the Spaniards were the greatest warriors of the world, the highest type of rugged, physical development), the gentle Aztecs surrendered. It was the second conquest of a people doomed, as their traditions taught them, to be conquered. Although intelligent in some of the sciences and skilled in many of the highest arts, these people of the Montanians were strangely superstitious, and they had taught themselves that this doom would come; and this teaching made their conquest more easy, as the conquered went into battle with the conviction that their surrender to the conqueror was in the inevitable course of fate. The ninth Montanians gave himself up to the Spanish invader.

Among the arts which these gentle people had employed, although in a primitive way, was that of mining and the refinement of metals. Gold, silver, and copper were taken from the inexhaustible supply of the mountains, and constituted no small part of the wealth of the people. For the ransom of their King, who was a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish conqueror, the people carried from their rich hoards great quantities of these three precious metals and placed them in the hands of the triumphant Cortes. The ransom, it is told, was equal to \$6,300,000—a king's ransom, indeed? And thus did its mineral wealth begin to play an important part in the destiny of

Mexico at the opening of the era marked for the Spanish conquest. Housed in the untold treasure of gold and silver which lay at their hands Cortes and his men worked with wild energy to gain even greater riches. They discovered gold and silver they found in abundance. They mined and hoarded it greedily. Copper they did not have from tin, which the natives possessed, and from copper brought to him an unknown for Montezuma the king of the Aztecs had several beautiful golden vessels and afterwards eight thousand copper articles made.

But the natives thought more of the copper metal than did the conqueror. From copper the Aztecs made implements of all sorts, axes, knives, spears, bows and even needles. The copper being used with silver, which made it hard to a degree which renders it not be attacked

freed under the iron heel of the Spanish conqueror, and then their land was drained of a part of its wealth of gold and silver. A fatal chain it seemed, in its operation.

But in the rush for sudden wealth, even the treasures of a conquered people the invaders abandoned to their nations, from which the natives had obtained large quantities of ore and used them as a medium of exchange for the purchase of gold and silver. The conqueror was not the vast copper deposits were not disturbed, and a generation followed generation, even the location of the copper mines came to be forgotten. And now Mexico has entered into another era of its national life, an era marked by improvement and rehabilitation and progress, under the supervision of the remarkable soldier and statesman, President Diaz, and under the inspiration and influence of citizens of the United States, whom the great leader of Mexico loves to welcome into his country. And in this new life of the Mexican republic copper is destined to play an important part.



by any known method of tempering. Still the Spaniards under Cortes, by conquering spread their wealth from the fabulous hoards which the rulers of the new land held in their treasuries. Stories of this wealth flowed back in the old world and hearing of the ease with which riches were gained in the new world, young adventurous Spaniards of noble blood flocked to the land of the Montanians, despoiling the natives of their wealth, so that the nation entered into the next era of its life, a nation of slaves, robbed of their wealth, their spirit and courage gone with their independence. Those who followed in the train of the conquerors obtained wealth which even in the day of enormous fortunes seems almost fabulous.

The names of many of those who sought and gained vast riches from the gold and silver mines of Mexico during the sixteenth century are still known, some of them still being associated with mining districts of the present time. One of these was Juan Ponce de Leon, whose wealth obtained from the mines of gold and silver was \$50,000,000. These who entered in Mexico during this period paid tribute to Spain. It is recorded that a company headed by one Antonio de Leon paid tribute on \$223,000,000 of metal. Another mine produced \$100,000,000 worth of gold and silver.

The treasure on these mines caused the envy of the government of Spain so that it furnished in its prospect. In 1570 the king ordered an attack to be made by Spanish ships, containing \$100,000,000 in gold, the payment of tribute of the mines of Mexico. The attack was made by English and Dutch ships. Five Spanish ships were captured and sent to sea. And thus was Mexico drained and robbed. Its people suffered first from the great robbery of the sixteenth century, then from

The wealth expropriated by the Spanish despoilers is destined to be one of the strong elements to restore the nation to the prosperous condition of centuries ago. It is copper, silver, gold, that is going to save Mexico. In order to obtain it with facility it has been necessary to develop the other resources of the country, to build railroads for the transportation of the ore, to provide means of sustenance for those engaged in the mining of the metal. And the wealth is not here in America. It is here in Mexico, who are engaged in the mining of copper, silver, gold, iron, zinc, tin, lead, and the gold, silver, and copper, who stand first among the men of modern wealth.

The great deposits of Mexico have practically been untouched for centuries, until American enterprise has begun to develop means for releasing the mineral wealth. The Ingauras in Michoacan, owned by the Rothschilds, the Cerro Consolidated Mines at Chihuahua, and the Santa Fe and Texas Lumber in Michoacan, are among those which, when they are fully developed, will undoubtedly completely replace the United Verde, the Copper Queen, and the Calumet and Hecla mines, which have made the wealth of some of America's wealthiest men.

It is an interesting fact about copper mined that many of those which have produced the greatest amount of ore in the past seem to have practically an inexhaustible supply ahead. One of the greatest mines of Spain, the Rio Tinto, has been worked since before the Christian era and is still producing enormous quantities of the ore. The principal copper mine of Sweden has been worked intensely for seven hundred years and still produces in large quantities with no sign of failure in its deposit. The same is true of great American mines which remain to be developed. And in this fact is another great hope of Mexico. Its mineral wealth will not run out to be a tremendous asset. One of its richest mining deposits is in the province of Michoacan, where the deposits are similar to those of the United Verde mine, owned by Senator William A. Clark of Montana. Besides the wealth of deposit in the mining district of Michoacan is in the midst of a rich agricultural country, where the supply is abundant for those who are employed in the mining.

Besides, there is plenty of wood for fuel, water and means of transportation. The Santa Lucia mines have been established there and have begun to develop the natural mineral resources of the district. Its wealth has this time been proven to be—and it is only one of the many mining districts of Mexico—but it is estimated that it will produce a net profit of more than a million dollars a year.

Appreciating the opportunity which is held out by such natural wealth as this, Americans have been quick and eager to take advantage of them. The Anaconda company, one of the most prominent in the field, is composed of prominent business men of New York and Newark, N. J., and has an office in New York at No. 60 Wall Street. President Diaz offers every inducement for Americans to develop the resources of Mexico. He appreciates that while they may obtain great profit out of the resources of his country, in doing so they employ Mexican labor and make opportunity for Mexican enterprise.

Hints to Money-makers

WITTS. The department is credited for the...
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY
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THE CHAMPION of sports and...
 call the days when drinking men would begin with a cocktail...
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FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE
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President Roosevelt's New England and Southern Tour Illustrated

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by [Lodge Company, No. 340 Fifth Avenue]

Vol. XCV. No. 2454

New York, September 18, 1902

Price 10 Cents



"WE STAND FIRMLY ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERING HIS FAMOUS UTTERANCE ON HIS NEW ENGLAND TRIP, THAT CAUSED
WORLD-WIDE COMMENT

Photograph by our staff artist G. B. Larkley accompanying the President's tour.

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PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THERE RESIDES in Albuquerque, N. M., a man who helped to make some very important biology. The



SEE-DO-SEE FOR LOVE,
WE CAN'T FIND A BETTER PLACE
TO BE.

of the noble and greatest American statesman of the century. Recognizing the work which he did for the cause of freedom in the Kansas territorial fight in 1855 he is honored as a pioneer in the Union army in the later war and left the army as major after Appomattox. Appomattox to the House in 1868 to succeed James H. Lane, who had committed suicide he was then elected to fill the term, serving until 1871. It was while in the Senate that Mr. Lane won the place which he will hold in the history of the Union. In the contest between President Johnson and the Republican Congress the President was impeached in 1868 by the House for abuse of power was tried by the Senate the Chief Justice then presiding, and the division in that body was thirty-five voting "guilty" and nineteen "not guilty." Seven Republican Senators from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, West Virginia, and those of Kansas voted with the Democrats "not guilty." Three years afterwards from the struggle to the latter side in that division would have given that element the necessary two-thirds, and Johnson would have been removed. The one vote which the Republicans require would have been lost which they brought here with great ease that of those against its own will the Republican party was then so near ruin as given Johnson and a permanent and permanent hindrance for the country was created. For this act of treason and public spite the House was driven out of the party, and in 1862 he retired to New Mexico where he spent the rest of his life in peace of the Territory by President Cleveland in 1862 he left the post held of Attorney General the presidency in 1868 and has had the important public office since. His Secretary of State was not only his friend of age but his noblest and wisest and in regard to the land in a man who knows well of the country.

AFTER 21 1/2 years the eighth year of Thursday
over the designated weather and we re-
maintain his own and others' use of a weather-
diary. His chief physical affliction the year past has
been deafness. His husband or the always most deligh-
ful, long lived and gentle and never more so than now.
It is a good thing in his case.

MARK, 25th JULY 1971: although one of the smallest kingdoms known to modern history, with



Particulars of Award.
Date of Machinery to work and the
proposed rate of wages.

of primitive history, came the technical attention to the chronicle of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, of the Grand Duke Frederick Francis. This young man is only twenty years old, but he has been thoroughly trained and well educated, his ancestors are able and experienced men, and the grand duchy is in a prosperous and happy condition. The grand ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in western Europe of Slavonic origin and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in Europe. In their full title the grand dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends, and the romantic incidents and stories relative to the family during its history for many five generations would make almost a library in themselves.

DURING HIS recent speech making tour in New England President Roosevelt made no more conciliatory com-

then Governor (ruler of Massachusetts) who arranged him through a party who was with him in the inevitable accident large Pitt-Rivers. Governor (ruler who has been for years a close friend of the President) is one of the best & chief commissioners Massachusetts ever had. Proof of a public man could hardly go further than this for that great old Commonwealth has had experience of remarkable ability and worth. Mr. Crane is a man of exceptional talent and of the highest integrity. His ideas are often bold but permanent popular in his views, his courage in the people of his State, for he is now working his hardest in the gubernatorial chair. The Governor is again to be re-elected next year in 1904 and it has also given a part of national problem. It was his last day. During his term he was driven from the chairmanship of the (United States) National Committee and that a young man would carry the next presidential campaign he has made but he has been deposed.

[illegible]

A DIVORCE between King Alexander of Serbia and his queen, who are currently in a shamless wedding in Queen Victoria's name for another reason, was granted some months ago but the trouble has appeared to have not done it now announced that the royal couple are to make a tour of Russia sometime about the first of October.

[illegible]

The card will be made up by the Consul, at Istanbul. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs cannot authorize the president of the Russian Council, Soviet Council and other dignitaries will meet. They will make and upon these will return home with the five days with appropriate postage and reimbursement for the transportation. The question of the expression to the Consul in Moscow remains open. But the person will be designated as part of the house will be Prince Mikhail son of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and brother of the Queen of Italy.

THE DEEP relief which the country feels over the escape of President Roosevelt from a terrible death



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With characteristic thoroughness, he immediately jumped to it and made out a message to be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt assuring her of the unity of the President and members to the authorities at Washington in the same effort. It will be remembered that a similar display of promptness and of no-hesitate for the welfare of others characterized the conduct of Secretary Cordell Hull at the time of the terrible tragedy at Buffalo a year ago. Not only in these emergencies, but in all other situations in which he has been placed during the course of his official life he has shown himself to be a faithful efficient and courageous man. As secretary to President Mr. Hoover and Roosevelt he has displayed unusual impartiality of heart and mind and has discharged his duties with grace, firmness, and unflinching courtesy. It has been

reported that when the new Department of Commerce is created as it probably will be this winter Mr. Lathrop will be made its first Secretary and this is indicative of the President's plan to turn an appeal and to mould the economic program and financial policy and a new Federal Reserve and Monetary authority were

A GOLDEN jubilee is a rare event in the life of news paper editors. Notable and persistent desirable



NO. 100TH MANH.

Mr. Mahabir Tiwari is an exception to the rule. He has not only added to his industry for life a numerous work, but has been so highly respected and appreciated in his business that his non-extended activities have been, at the age of seventy, as effective, hale and hearty as anyone of his age in Iowa, and much, especially for another fifty years at the rapid in which able and energetic as many of the Indian population are, other resources for the well-being of the public in general, and for Minnesota in particular. We doubt indeed whether any other one living in the United States can claim so many years of continuous all-around service on one subject as Mr. Mahabir. If there are any such we have never heard of them. He is a native of Multanville Ind. but is at the moment where a place that has become an important one in the office of the Journal. He has been the main editor of the paper and has acted ably at the helm ever since. Mr. Mahabir has the distinction of having had Mark Twain in his employ as a printer for a short time when that distinguished humorist, while a young man, made his home for a brief period at Multanville. From early manhood Mr. Mahabir has been a strong prohibitionist in theory and practice, and has several times had his life threatened, and at one time, May 1st, 1888, his home containing himself and family was blown up by dynamite placed there by hirelings of saloon men. But in the advocacy of the policy, as in his Republicanism, he has been loyal, sincere and courageous, and has won the admiration and respect of all good citizens throughout the State.

A NORTHERN ROYAL personage who has announced his intention of making a tour of Kaffir south is Kingwezi Mawela, of Abyssinia. While Abyssinia is not counted among the "great powers" of the world, it has been strong enough to resist every attempt upon its sovereignty from outside nations, and was able a few years ago to administer a crushing defeat upon an invading army from Italy. Kingwezi Mawela is said to be a very vigorous strong, and able ruler. He claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and he believes that it is his mission to build up a great and powerful empire in Africa, and to restore the glory of Ethiopia.

A 2001 recognition of the valuable service rendered in the cause of state law enforcement as well as to the honor.



THE CHURCH & STATE.
Toward our Native-born Members of
the Church.

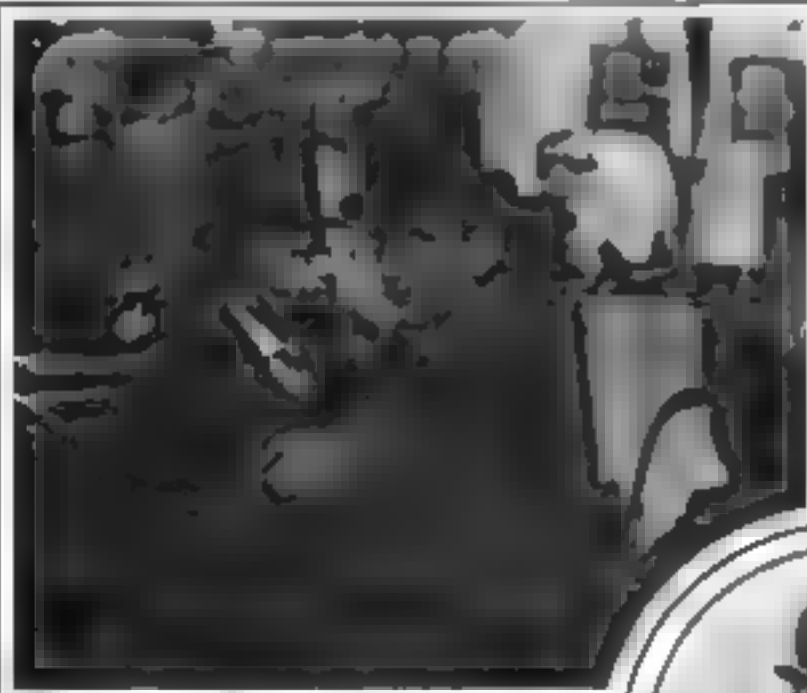
of the Institute from which its membership is drawn. Mr. Kuriak was in the author of two publications on colonial "National Systems of the World" issued in 1948 and "Colonial Administration" issued in 1951. He headed the meeting of the institute at The Hague last summer by special invitation. His latest work on colonial "National Administration" has been highly commended by members of the association including Lord Hailey its president. Before he assumed his present position at the head of the Bureau of Statistics Mr. Kuriak had an extensive and all-around experience in journalism having served as a reporter editor and Managing executive correspondent of several papers. He edited the "Newspaper" for the Republicans in 1942 and 1950 and has been an occasional contributor to the columns of "LORD'S WEEKLY".



ONE OF THE POOL HORSES ATTACKED TO THE LANDAY WAS KILLED.
Photograph by the Herald & Co.



THE WRECKED LASHED. MR. ROOSEVELT WAS SITTING ON THE REAR SEAT AT THE RIGHT SIDE. Copyright 1902 by W. H. Brown.



PRESIDENT ENTERING SPRINGFIELD WITH CIVILIAN WARD,
AFTER THE ACCIDENT



TAKING WIFE & WOLLEN FACE TO A HONORABLE ASSEMBLY
AT LENOX



PEOPLE OF SPRINGFIELD ASSEMBLED TO THE PRESIDENT'S ACCIDENT OF THE ACCIDENT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH
HIS CARriage STRUCK BY A TROUBLE CAR NEAR PITTSFIELD, MASS. DETECTIVE CRAIG KILLED, AND THE PRESIDENT
SLIGHTLY INJURED. PHOTOGRAPH BY W. H. BROWN. Copyright 1902 by W. H. Brown.



THE PRESIDENT WAVING A BOUTING PRIOR TO DEPARTURE
FROM WHEELING, W. VA.

THE PRESIDENT SEATED IN THE TRAIN
AT WHEELING, W. VA.

SHARING HIS APPRECIATION OF THE GREETING OF A VAST CROWD AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEASANT TRIP TO THE SOUTH
HE RECEIVED A ROUSING WELCOME AT WHEELING, W. VA., AND EULOGIZED MR. MCINLEY AT COLUMBUS, O.
Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Loeber, with the Presidential party

A Quaint Fishing Settlement

It Is Among the Homes of Millionaires

By John Mathews



FIFTY YEARS ago a fisherman stood by the sea on the shores of New Jersey and studied the scattered footprints in the sand. The tracks were made with bare feet, and he saw that two men had walked along together, side by side. He studied the footprints further and observed that the right foot of one of them was worn down as he stepped in the sand. The large toe on the left foot of the other man had worn a little as it left the ground, leaving by the side of each track a little heap of sand. From these footprints the fisherman knew that John Cooper and Hall Wilson had passed by that day together. Cooper always stepped in with his right foot and Wilson had a crippled large toe on his left. Cooper and Wilson are dead long since, but the fisherman still knows where the double tracks of his Jersey coast for a year ago still lie on sand and how the same ground he came upon this morning. But he has no longer the strength to follow the tracks of those who walk along the shore. He has no more of the double tracks which mark the limits of the ocean border where a few years ago there were so few that he could recognize each one of them. He knows that a mile along the coast his fishing boat was the only human habitation. And the time has come and gone when they do now, and the sea waves broke and rolled upon the shore, singing their soothing lullaby.

Very little change has come into the mode of life of this old fisherman, while great changes indeed have come on about him. It is an interesting and picturesque situation that surrounding the fisherman's home have been built homes of many of the wealthy of New York and other cities of the East, so that this rude fishing settlement is like a quarter camp in the very midst of the fashionable summer places of millionaires. And aside from the picturesque side of his situation there is a practical side to it. Nelson Lockwood, the fisherman who has lived on the Jersey coast, owns eighty feet of ground along the water front, and this location among wealthy neighbors had made his property valuable. Besides, there are those who do not appreciate the picturesque side of the fisherman's camp and wonder the little colony is allowed to remain. Some of persons have sought to purchase the Lockwood property. Many of them have offered large prices for it, but the old fisherman steadily refused to sell. One offer was made to him of \$20,000, but he declined. "What would I want to sell out for?" he asked. "I'm comfortable here; my living's here. I don't know of any place along the coast where the fishing is as good as it is right here. So I think I'll stay."

Mr. Lockwood, fisherman, owns a good frame house across the road from his fishing boat and he employs twenty-eight men. He has four stoves, one in each of the four "pound" boats as they are called, and his largest fishing net is two miles out at sea. His small industries may suffer by the encroachments of great combinations,

but Mr. Lockwood, fisherman, has suffered no damage by the contrary. His business is ever getting improving, there is a better market for his product and he finds he takes are just as numerous now as they were many years ago, for the ocean population is not decreasing the sea is not being fished out. Besides, the fisherman's family for gathering a good crop has been improved by the introduction of modern machinery. The fishing boats about the same size as the ones in the past are now propelled by a screw driven by a gasoline motor while the fisherman rests his muscle. These ease and speed are attained at once.

Fishing on the large scale for commercial purposes is an interesting process. The nets of course are the most important part of it. This is the way that the Lockwood nets are placed. Each net has three parts. They are called the leader, the foreday, and the pocket. The leader is a long net with meshes the size of a tennis net reaching out to sea at right angles with the shore line. The net extends perpendicularly from the surface of the water to the bottom of the ocean and it is attached to a long row of poles. The leader is one thousand feet long and at the outer end of it is the foreday, a broad-shaped network of netting about the size of a yard square. This too is a piece of netting extending from the surface of the sea to the bottom. At the end of the broad-shaped network is a small opening about two yards wide. The hole into the pocket, which is nearly as large as the foreday, and is a huge network level mesh of netting. It is circular and the net walls, extending from the surface of the ocean to the bottom, are attached to poles anchored in the ground under the sea. The foreday within the foreday is covered with netting so that when the fish come into the pocket, they can escape only through the opening into the "foreday" through which he entered. The fish seldom does this, for he instinctively knows he is surrounded with all his might when he approaches the hole. And it is the foreday which gets the poor fish into the trap. As they swim along through the water the fisherman's pole strikes first, he being led by the leader. They are forced a little to the right, making his instinct that such an escape was in the net was a mistake. They attempt to swim to the end of it, always, of course, continuing forward. In doing this the fish swim directly into the foreday, the broad-shaped network.

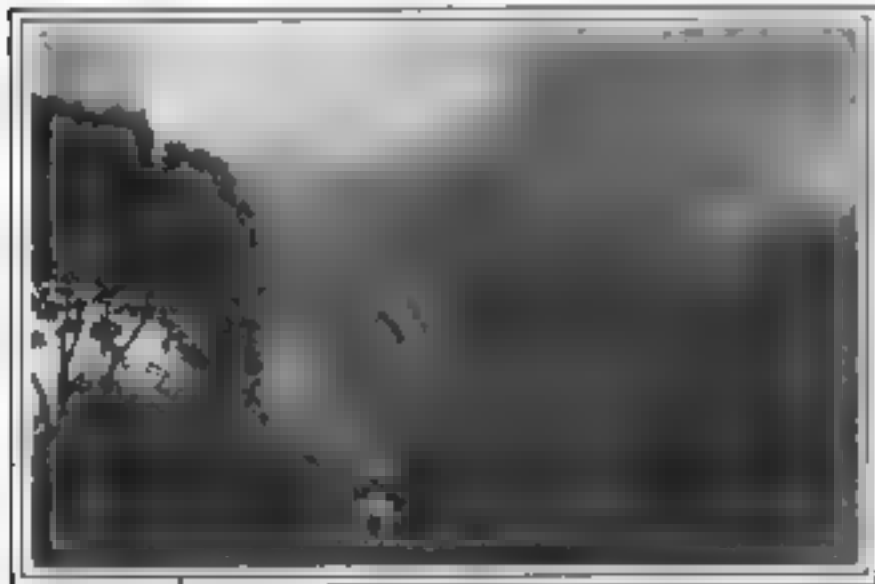
Continuing around this shallow extending out to sea they reach the apex of it and slip through the opening into the "pocket," the final trap. They go on without feeling about their fate, always with their noses against the net on the seaward side the side opposite the opening. Twice a day the fisherman goes out in his pound boats. The first trip is at daylight, he starts about noon. When they reach the pocket, they first enter the ropes, which hold in place the net which is the final part of the pocket. With the net first free the net is drawn gradually into the boat until only a small part of it remains under the water. In this hundreds of captive fish dart about in a panic of fear, vainly attempting to escape. During the latter part of August nearly the entire haul consists of lobsters, which under the water are as green as grass.

In the midst of the whirling pool of funny prisoners was one queerer and brighter than all the rest. It attracted the attention of even the phlegmatic fisherman.

"Ha, look at the dolphin!" exclaimed one of them. Then they all stood in line at the edge of the big pound boat, and at the signal from the captain of the crew who went further Lockwood, one of the old fishermen, they gave the final pull on the net. There was a tremendous splash as the fish as they went a creature the air which stirred them. They turned a spray of water like a shower and then before another was felt into the bottom of the boat. The fisherman took breath of their struggling, and proceeded almost by jerks, as the net was up again the ropes that held the net in its bottom. The gasoline motor was started and the fishing boat was off for the shore. As soon as the boat was landed on the beach the fish were piled into baskets. One fish was weighed. It was a light one. The net had yielded only one hundred pounds, and the fish had already been sold at three cents a pound. At a single day a fisherman takes in \$1,000 in fish. He takes in five hundred pounds, and the average price of fish is two and a half cents a pound. The fishing season here is from May to September, and each fish has his season. Along this part of the Jersey coast, where they are sheltered by the shore along rocks, are caught weakfish, porgies, plaice, but of fish, and Spanish mackerel. This fish is very much like the capelin in size and form and the latter are often served in restaurants in the place of the capelin. There is however one marked distinction. The Spanish mackerel has on its sides several golden dots about the size of a head of a nail. This ornament the capelin does not possess.

When the cold season returns in the fisherman retires and mends the nets. The cost of repair of the nets of Mr. Lockwood amounts to about \$1,000 a year. He has two sets of nets for each "pound" or fish trap. These nets must be changed once every eight days or they would be covered with sea grass so quickly that the vegetation of the ocean start its growth. The nets are often torn in times of storms. The great waves breaking themselves against the wooden ribs from the poles, causing so much of damage. But the fisherman has a way of preventing this. When a storm is coming they hurry out to their poles and loosen them from the poles allowing the storm to sink to the bottom of the sea. When tied to the pole however are made firm around that part of the pole which extends above the water's surface, so that when the storm is past the nets may be again hauled into place without difficulty.

In this old fisherman Nelson Lockwood spent his busy years. He was not always open faced and friendly, however, but he did not mind of one close to his life-saving service and has seen many a ship go down in fierce storms, and has saved many a life. He has, in testimony of his heavy and awful day in February, a gold medal, and by special act of Congress is recognized as a hero. He is now out to sea in the deadly cold water and his life is in danger. He is a man who has had some adventures from a whaling ship. That was a story of years ago.



A DEVASTATING CYCLONE SWEEPING THROUGH NEBRASKA.

THE TERRIBLE STORM WHICH IS THE DREADED SCOURGE OF THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

Striking Pictures of a Cyclone.

A SEVERE cyclone recently visited the vicinity of Scribner, Neb. While most people were seeking the shelter of cyclone caves, or in the absence of such were repairing to their cellars, an enthusiastic photographer succeeded in securing two remarkable pictures of the cyclone.

Near the close of a warm midsummer day a bank of ominous-looking clouds appeared on the horizon and swept toward Scribner with great rapidity. The opening storm was accompanied by a violent wind.

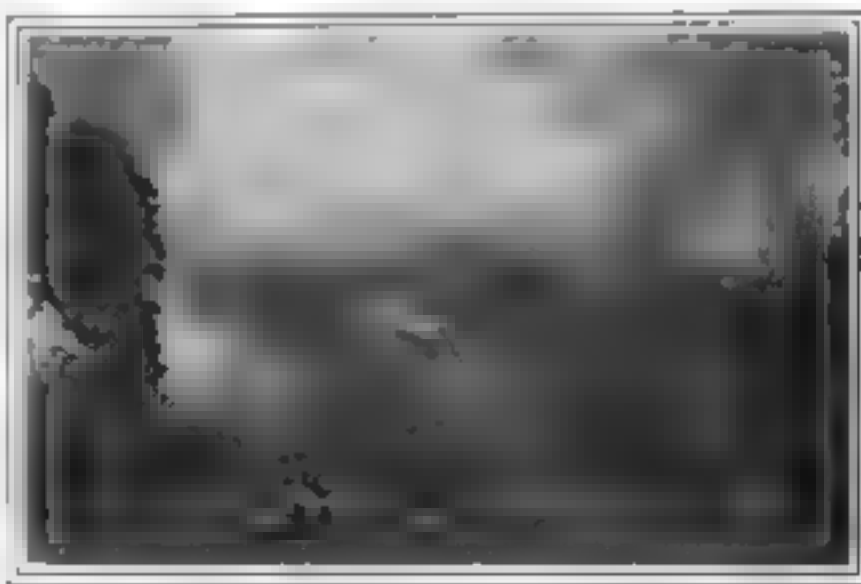
Before long the funnel of a cyclone appeared. It passed over the outskirts of the town, but as is seen in one of the pictures, the funnel lengthened soon afterward. The

second picture is probably the only one of its kind ever taken as it shows the seldom-seen "partial" curl in the funnel.

Very little damage was done in Scribner, but in the surrounding country districts, through which the cyclone tore, the crops were seriously damaged and some live stock lost.

Salt River a Never-failing Stream.

AN OFFICIAL of the Weather Bureau is authority for the announcement that the Great Salt Lake is drying up. As this lake has no water-connection with the river the passage up that gentle stream is likely to be as free as ever for the defeated in 1904.



THE ONLY PICTURE SHOWING THE FUNNEL'S "PARTIAL" CURL.

The Old Camper

For forty-five years had one article in his supply—Horden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It gives a red-dish, rather, healthy, crisp, and robust a daily comfort like the old home. Delicious in coffee, tea, and chocolate.

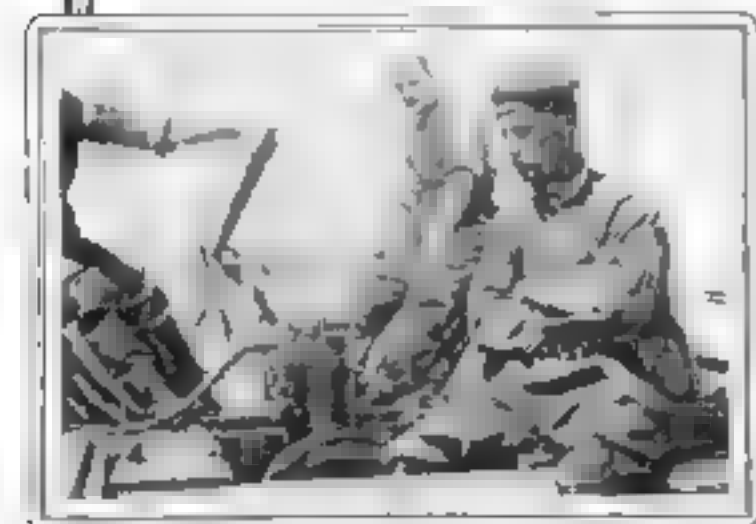
Of course you can live without telephone service, but you don't live as much as you might, because telephone service saves time and time is the stuff of life. Rates for Residence Service in Manhattan, from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co. 15 Day St., 113 W. 88th St.



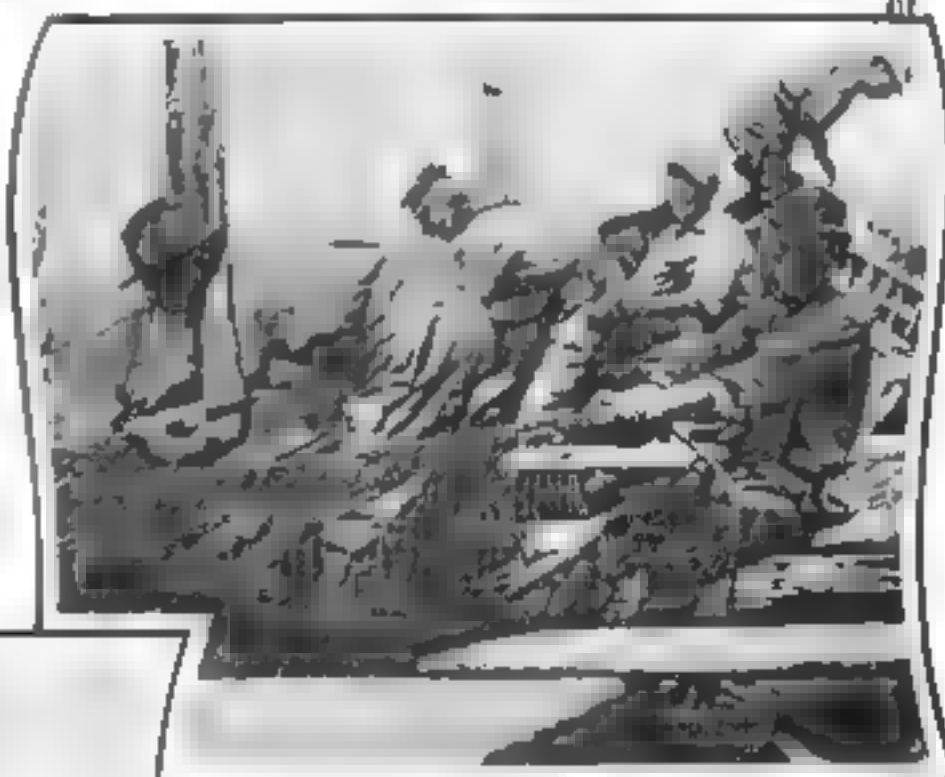
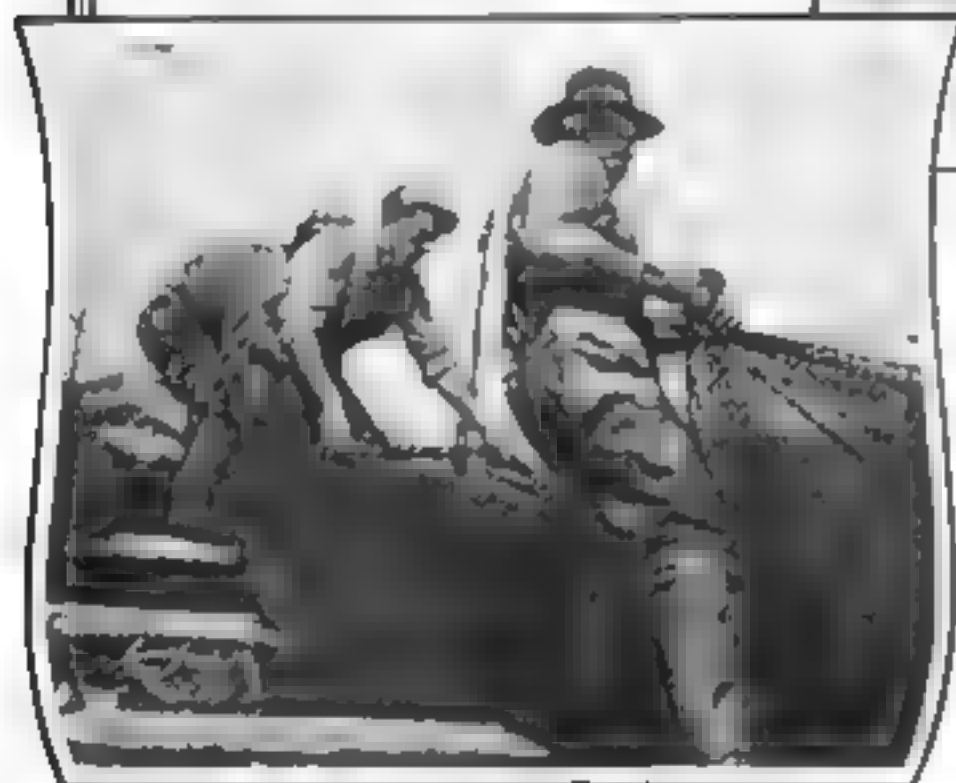
FIVE QUINCE FISHING VESSELS OF A TYPE CALLED PIRALISI-BOATS USED BY
US FISH BOAT.



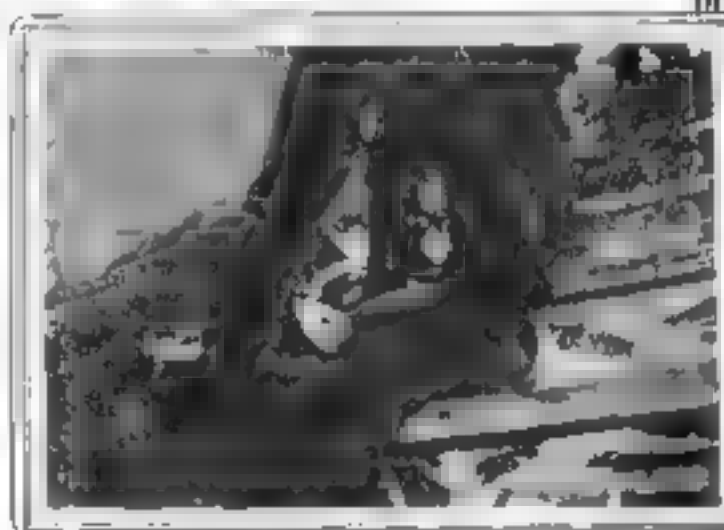
LET FROM THE NORTH FIRMNESS OF THE POLISH GOVT SHD
THE CITY



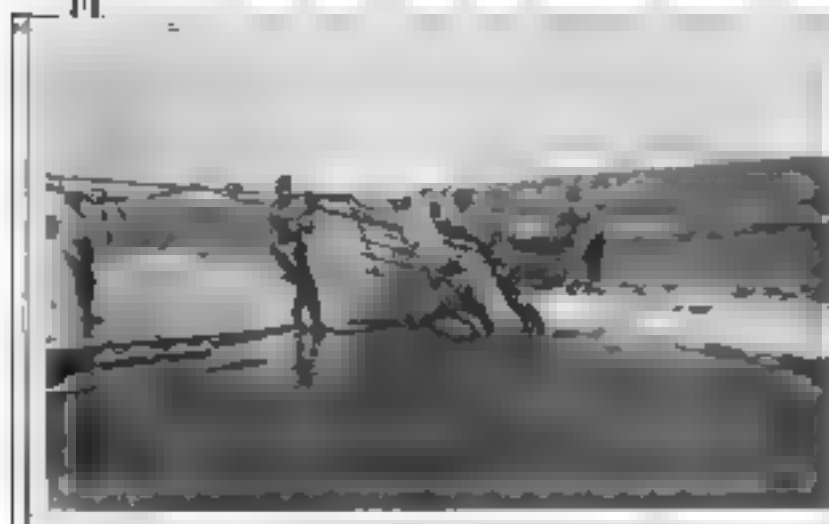
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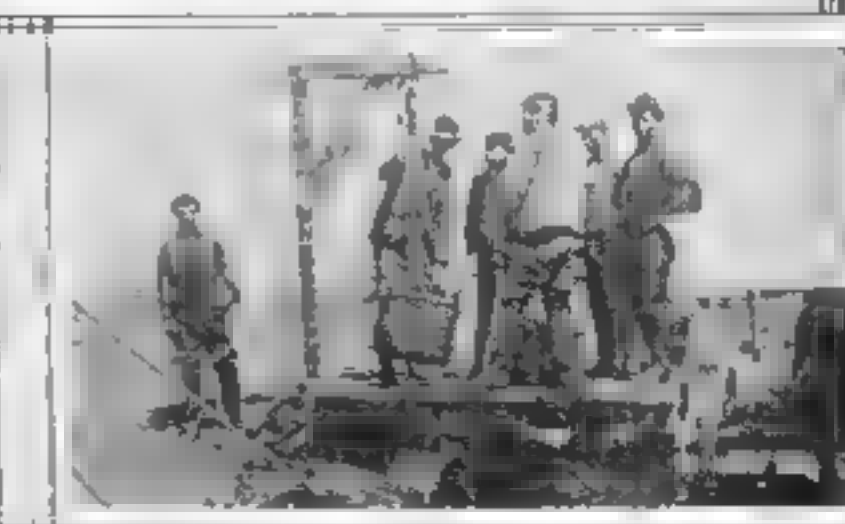
THE LATE JAMES H. DUFFY JR.



RECEIVED BY THE THOMPSON STRAIGHT-ARM THE BOTTOM OF THE ROAD



THE METHOD—ONE OF THE LARGEST JOBS OF THE DISTANCE.



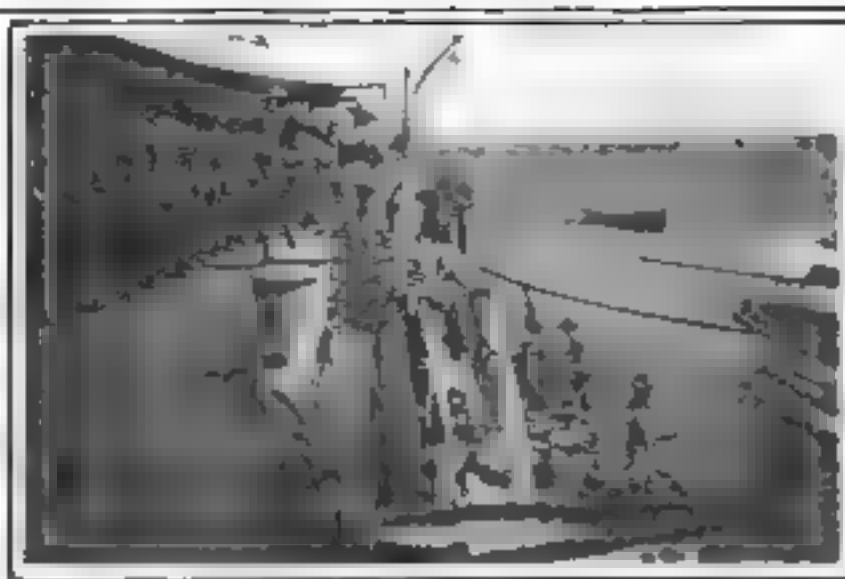
WILSON LOCKWOOD, FORTSMAX, RECES: BEATING BAGGETS OF FISH FOR MARKET

THE MODERN FISHERMAN AND HIS DAYS WORK

HOW THE GAME FISHES OF THE SEA ARE CAUGHT AT A QUANT COLONY AMONG THE HOMES OF MILLIONAIRES
ON THE JERSEY COAST.—Photographs by our staff photographer, H. S. Carter.



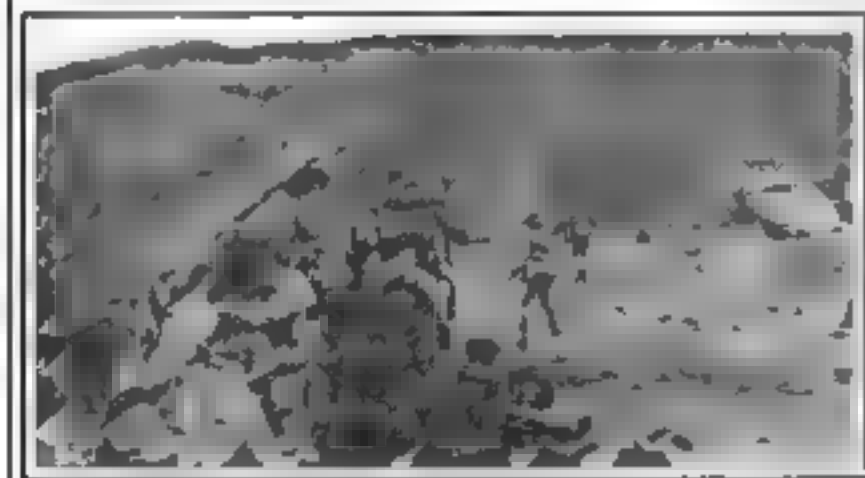
HEAVILY ARMED LONDON PARTY,
BEING LIFTED INTO A WHALE BOAT.



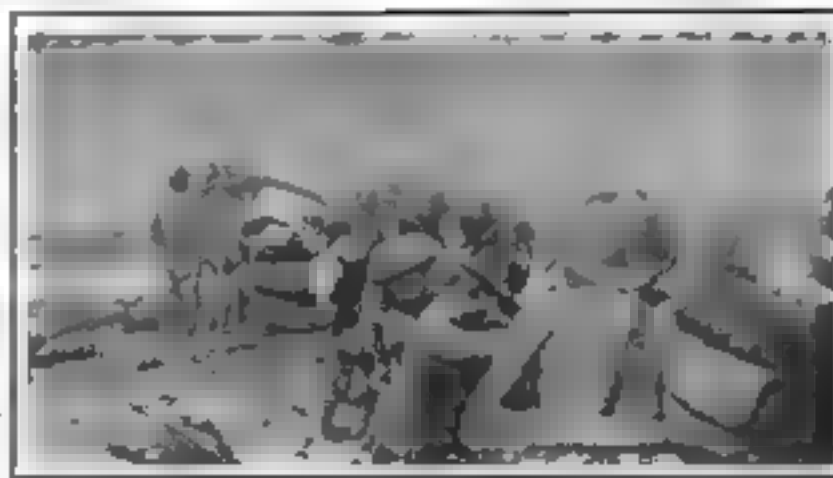
ARMED LIFT UP ON THE DECK OF THE PLACER "REARMAK,"
PREPARATORY TO LASHING.



TOWING A BOAT-LOAD OF MARINES
TO THE SHORE.



THE NAVAL CONTINGENT BEACHING THE SHORE PROTECTED.



FELLING THE LIVING CLIFF OF THE MOUNT OF THE MOUNTAIN ISLAND.

THE WAR GAME—CAPTURE OF BLOCK ISLAND.

HOW THE MARINES FROM THE "REARMAK" BEAT THE "EMERY" ON GROUND AND CAPTURED THE ISLAND "EMERY"

Wireless Telegraphy a Solid Fact.

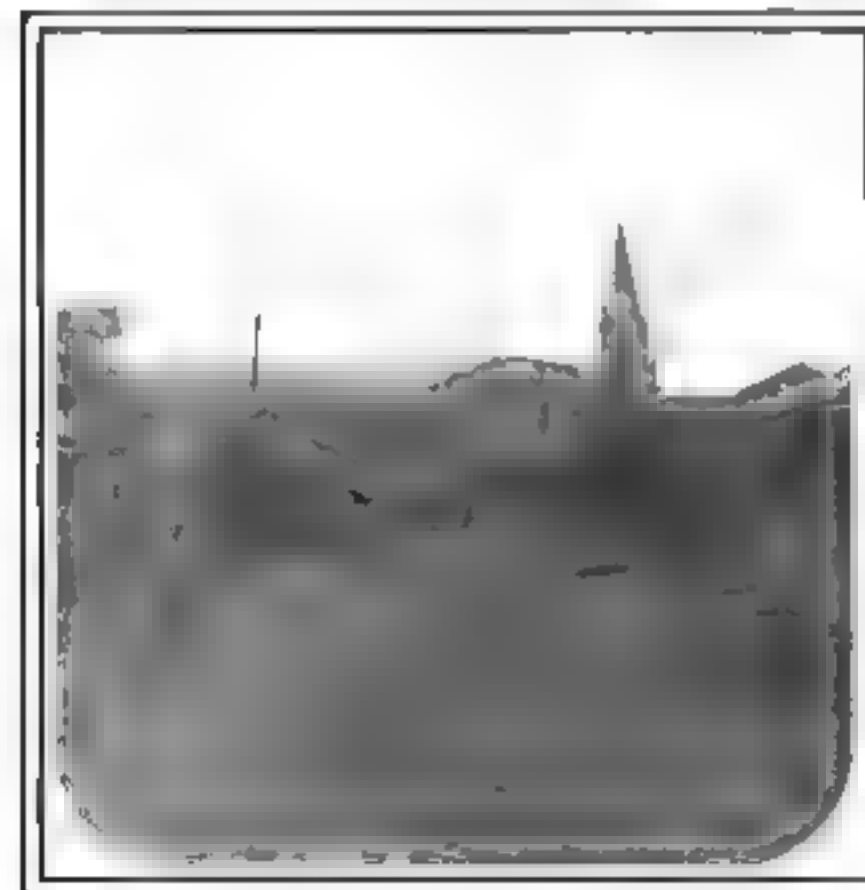
NOW THAT the sensational and "new days' wonder" period following the invention of wireless telegraphy has passed, and the period of practical development and extension has set in, we should probably have much less to say about public opinion than we really have. However, before we are fairly aware of it, it will be in general and popular use throughout the world. That wireless telegraphy has already been brought well within the realm of practical usefulness is evident by the fact that our government is establishing a system for its use in Alaska and the nearly all the ocean steamship companies are equipping their vessels with wireless apparatus. And it is being taken up also as a new and promising field for the investment of capital is evident from the state-

ment that a company has just been formed in England with a capital of about \$5,000,000 for the purpose of operating an extensive system of both wireless telegraph and telephone. The *Illustrated London News* says it is informed on behalf of this company that they can telegraph or telephone for a mile and for the same time as in working order they expect to be prepared to sell an apparatus with which every one will be able to telegraph or telephone and which will be of great value to the general public. It is always used as a "medium" all that is needed, it is said, is to connect the telephones in a room with the transmitter or receiver by means of a short wire with the proper gas or water pipe which will carry the current to and from the earth. The walls of houses do not form an obstacle to the transmission of messages. If the public mind had not long since lost its capacity for

"staggering" over the achievements of modern inventors, it would surely exclaim that even now when it contemplates the possibilities opened up by this achievement.

An Undecorated Hero.

THE *ALBION* Spectator talks that Captain Freeman who took the British steamship *Albion* out of the harbor of St. Pierre at the time of the eruption of Mount Pelée deserves something more than "a service of plate" from the British Board of Trade. He refers to the captain as an undecorated hero and speaks of his service at the time of the catastrophe as a deed which, in modern and undecorated courage is absolutely unparalleled in the history of a national disaster.



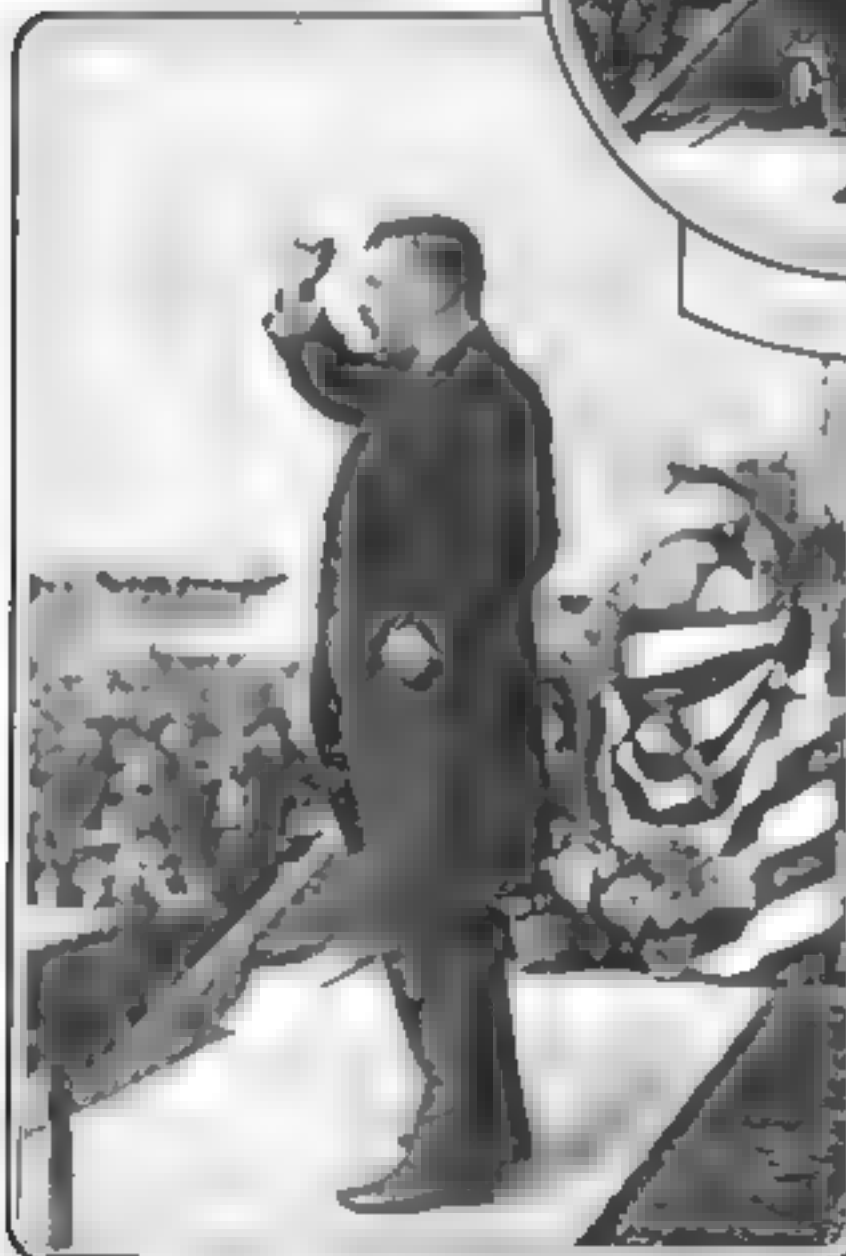
A FLEET IN MOORE BAY ONE OF THE FIVE VILLAGES DESTROYED—ONLY THE
CHURCH TOWER WAS LEFT STANDING.



NAIVE FORTS, AT THE BASE OF THE VOLCANO AND WITHIN THE RING
OF DESTRUCTION.

SCENE OF THE LATE FIERCE ERUPTION OF MONT PELÉE, MARTINIQUE, WITH LOSS OF A THOUSAND LIVES.

Copyright, 1901, by Colburn & Colburn



"As far as the anti-trust laws go, they will be enforced. No suit will be undertaken for the sake of securing to undertake it."

"We are positive of a complete solution of the problem of the trust question, but we can make a good beginning in solving these problems."

THE PRESIDENT TALKS ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

HOW HE APPEARED WHILE DELIVERING THE MOST NOTABLE UTTERANCES ON THIS IMPORTANT PUBLIC QUESTION.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. H. Lerby, accompanying the Presidential party.

John Smith, of New Jersey, and His Big Family . . . By Tom Thorne



OLDEST DAUGHTER SMITH.
One of the children of the famous
Smith family of New Jersey.

IT MAY be that the famous Smith family of New Jersey have held their last reunion. There is a touch of sadness in the thought as there is in the breaking up of a family and a home. Of the Smiths of New Jersey are all of the same branch all related by blood or marriage, and for twenty years they have assembled every summer in a grove of apple-trees on the farm of one of the founders of the tribe and while it has been the custom to make merry over the idea of a reunion of Smiths here the men looking forward to the meetings. It may be that the twenty or thirty families which took place recently will be the last reunion of the great family of New Jersey. The farm near Peapack, N. J. where the Smiths have been always gathered is already surrounded by the country places of wealthy persons.

On one side is the magnificent Blair estate owned by the late John F. Blair railroad magnate, near by are the summer homes of rich New York business men and capitalists. It is one of the most beautiful spots in New Jersey. At one end of the Smith farm is a small lake, formed by the running of a little stream, called the Northampton branch. The clay folk who live in the summer houses on the hills are anxious to have the lake made larger. The proprietors have it all in a way to make the lake of the lake stream and as a thing they have need of the Smith farm. An offer of \$200,000 was made for the purchase of the farm of 100 acres. The heirs of the late Peter Smith, in whom the title of the farm is held, demand \$500,000 for the old homestead. It is not unlikely but before another year or past a summer will be offered a price of \$200,000 and the old Smith home which is hollow with the memories of twenty-seven families, will pass out of the family forever.

The older members of the family have a white house where they are usually found. They are already used to the quiet of the house. The thought of meeting elsewhere than at this quiet and old-fashioned homestead of Joseph Smith.

The Smiths of New Jersey now numbering 2,200, are the descendants of one man, John Smith, who came to America from Holland in 1740, and settled first on Long Island. He moved after to New Jersey and his body



THE OLD PETER SMITH HOMESTEAD, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILE FROM PEAPACK. THREE THIRTY-SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY LIVE WITH SMITH.

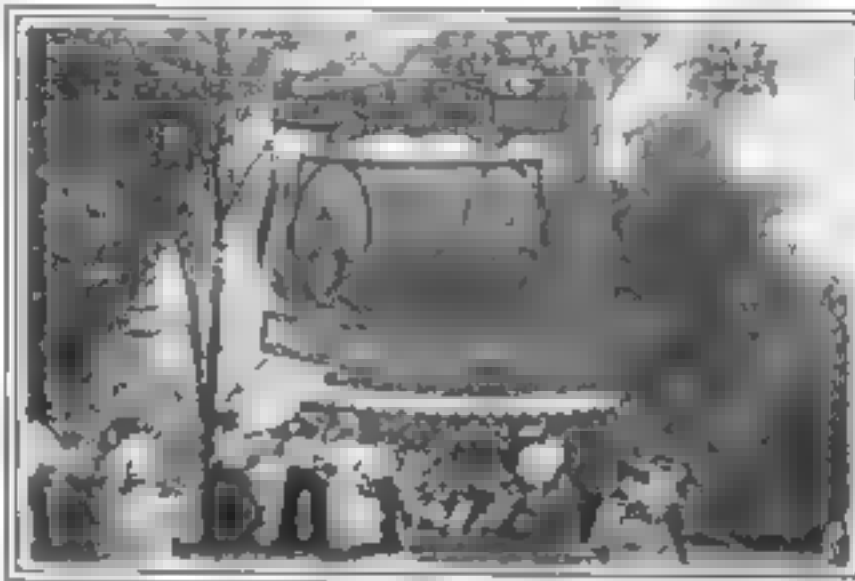
the parents of seventeen children, nine sons and eight daughters, who married and took houses in Huntington, Coates and Somerset and other counties near by and raised families of their own. So the Smith family was growing and prospering. Two of the sons of John Smith each became father of thirteen children and one of these two sons was Zachariah Smith who owned a farm of 1,000 acres in Somerset County which included the homestead near Peapack where the reunion has always been held. The house fell to Peter Z. Smith who was one of the thirteen children, and who was one of the organizers of the Smith annual parties. Peter Z. Smith has been dead eight years. With his death there was never a danger that the farm would be sold. He would not have sold it with a farthing. At his death it became the property of his wife, and the will forbade that she dispose of her inherited property. But a month ago she died and her four children, Isaiah, Daniel, George and Dayton, who own the farm jointly are not bound by other than the simple laws of family members to keep the place.

This reunion of the Smiths at Peapack, N. J. which has made the town famous is forbidden for all the Smiths of the United States as they have expressed their particular interest in that family in New Jersey. Their friends are invited and are made welcome and so are the Smiths from other branches in other States, but they are not taken into their community also allowed to register in the great hotel where they are shown that they are liberal descendants of the John Smith who came from Holland.

For many years there was annually a family meeting of the Smiths of New York State, an organization entirely separate from that of New Jersey. The reunion in New York State however are no longer held, while those in New Jersey have grown with each succeeding year.

In the old world before the reunion of the Smiths at Peapack there was to be an important large family picnic. The summer however the very pleasure of a devoted wife. It was anticipated by those families a high tide in the tide of the world.

The 2,000 guests of the reunion of the Smiths at Peapack differed in their own way of doing things. The summer however the very pleasure of a devoted wife. It was anticipated by those families a high tide in the tide of the world. The 2,000 guests of the reunion of the Smiths at Peapack differed in their own way of doing things. The summer however the very pleasure of a devoted wife. It was anticipated by those families a high tide in the tide of the world.



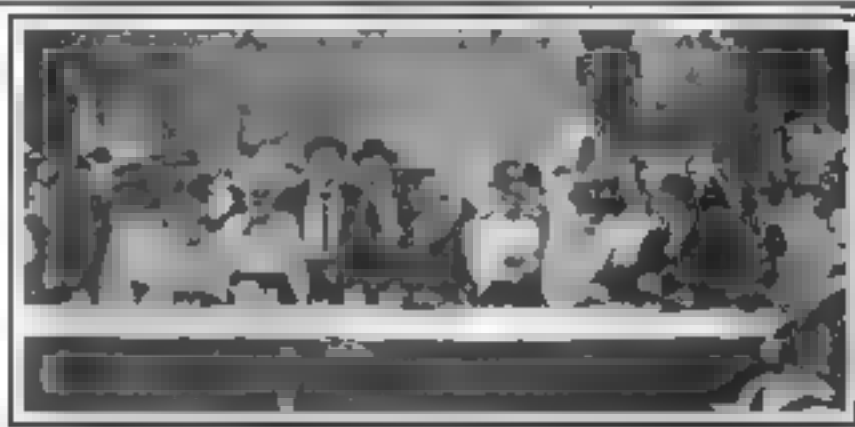
THE ANCIENT BURIAL PLACE OF THE SMITHS AND OTHERS ALL ANCESTORS OF THE FAMILY.

Now lies in the little graveyard of his family at Stanton in that State. John Smith and his wife Christiana, were

they were satisfied to be there, to meet each other and shake hands.



A GROUP OF SMITHS ON THE FIELD WATCHING THE BALL GAME.



THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES OF GRAPE-NUTS WERE DISPOSED OF AT THIS REUNION.

How Rural Mail Delivery Kills Trade.

THAT THE new system of rural mail delivery has many decided advantages over the old method of the country post office. There can be no doubt and those who have set forth in glowing terms, the blessings it will confer upon the farming population in the way of intellectual improvement, have perhaps not overestimated the case. Yet to the picture as most others there are no sides. So in years ago when rural delivery was first proposed in the country, the scheme as we remember was stoutly opposed by a certain distinguished and usually broad-minded statesman on the ground that its institution would tend to do away with the good old practice of the country people conversing at the village post office to talk over local politics and other neighborhood affairs, and thus would be a severe blow to democratic institutions. More practical, however, than this is the objection now coming from country storekeepers in localities where rural delivery is in actual operation. They complain that it is injuring their business. Under the old postal regulations the farmer went to the village for his mail, and just so sure

as he went he left some money with the storekeeper. Now he receives his mail at home or at some other place, except in cases of necessity, visiting the stores of the mail carrier to make any little purchases he may desire.

A Girl's Problem.

How to Feed Herself When Her Nervous System

I am a stenographer. That statement brings up a picture of long hours of tireless work, constant concentration and consequent exhaustion and brain ache. These come up before me.

A young lady in Dartmouth, Mass., writes: Some time ago I was a stenographer in a large city office. My work and having the responsibility of the office work resting largely upon me my health began gradually to decline, and I found facing the difficult problem of finding relief of some kind or leaving my situation. When added to my trouble I became depressed and nervous and suffered with insomnia and restlessness at night.

"I was speaking of my illness one day to a trained nurse, who recommended that I begin a systematic diet

of Grape-Nuts at once as she had seen its beneficial effect upon several of her patients who had suffered as I did.

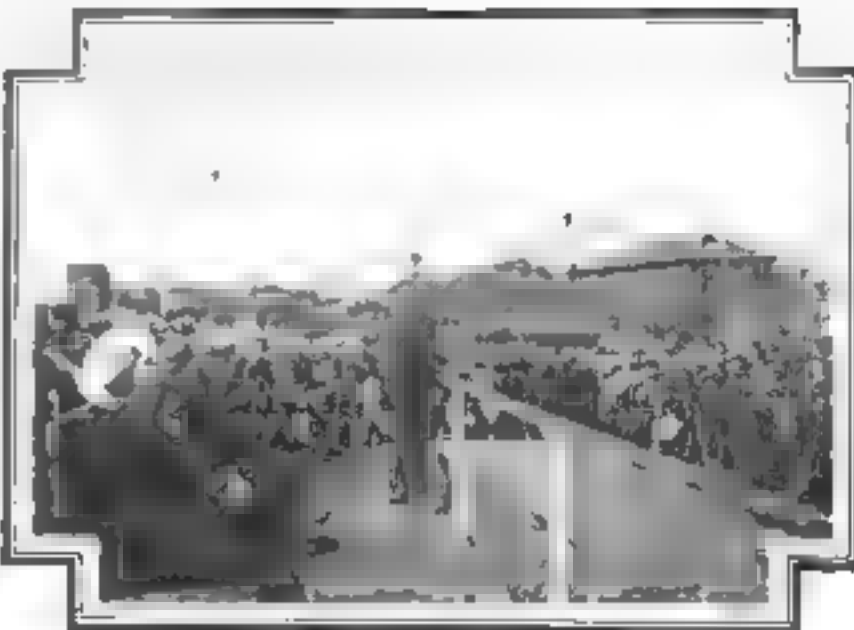
So I began to use the food conscientiously. I formed my entire breakfast with perhaps Postum coffee or some other nourishing drink and a second dish was taken at the evening meal. In about two weeks time I began to feel stronger and more hopeful, my digestion and appetite were better. I was less nervous and could sleep. I continued the diet steadily and soon courage and vitality began to revive and once more I began to think success lay somewhere in my big world for me.

"My work grew smoother and easier, and after seven months of this diet I could do almost twice the amount of work in a day and do it easily and without feeling exhausted.

"To-day I am filling a much more responsible position and do the work easily and satisfactorily. I attribute it all to Grape-Nuts which I still continue to use. For a palatable and healthful diet there is nothing on the market to equal it and the fact should become of common knowledge." Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mich.



"The people crowded in on him, and he was unable to get through the crowd."—Roosevelt in the crowd at the "Big Bear" hotel.



"We need to live the plain, practical, every-day virtues."—Address at Portland.



"The country districts are those in which we are most in need of the old American spirit."—Orator at the American Union Fair at Bangor.



"We need to live the plain, practical, every-day virtues."—Address at Bangor.



THE PRESIDENT AT THE HOME OF THE LATE JAMES G. BLAKE AT AUGUSTA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WELCOME IN THE PINE-TREE STATE
LARGE AND ADMIRING ASSEMBLAGES CAPTIVATED BY HIS VIGOROUS SPEECHES.—Photographs by our staff writer, G. B. Loring, accompanying the Presidential party.



WASHINGTON, D. C. THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL CITY.



MISS M. J. JONES PRESENTING FLOWERS TO THE PRESIDENT AT CUMMARTON PLACE, D. C.



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT WITH THE CHILDREN OF A HOUSE.



"IF WE HAVE NOT GOT IN IN THE LIFT TOWARD BATHING, PRESIDENT WILL BE A COOL."—TRIP TO A GREAT THRONG AT BOYER, N. H.



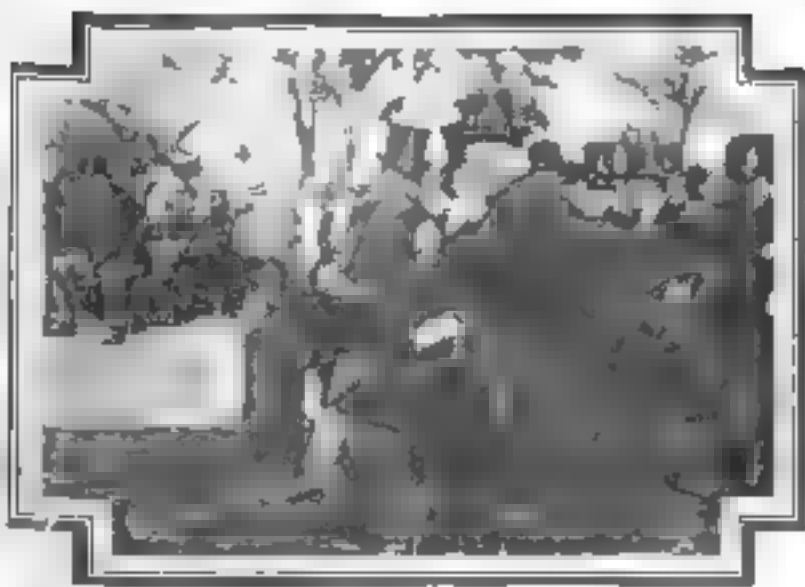
"THE GOOD WORK OF BUILDING UP THE RACE MUST BE DONE."—CONGRESS AT BAYBERRY.

CONGRESS AFTER A BATH ON

THE GUEST OF HONOR OF MILITARY

STRIKING SCENES AND INCIDENTS THAT MARKED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TOUR OF

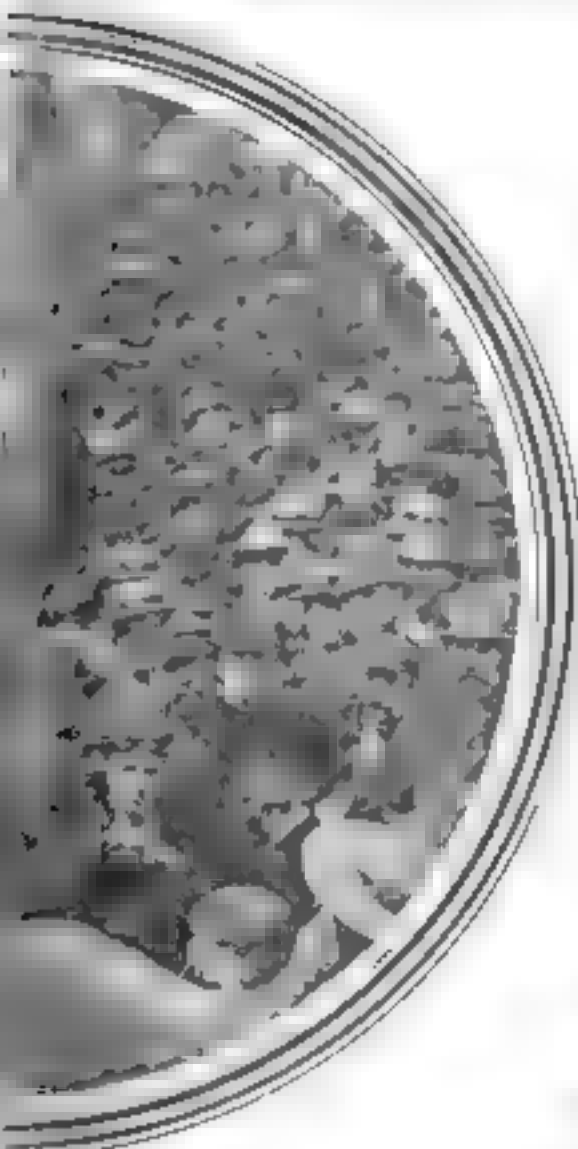
WEEKLY



A LUSH PARK 'JARDIN' AND THE PATH TO THE WHITE HOUSE



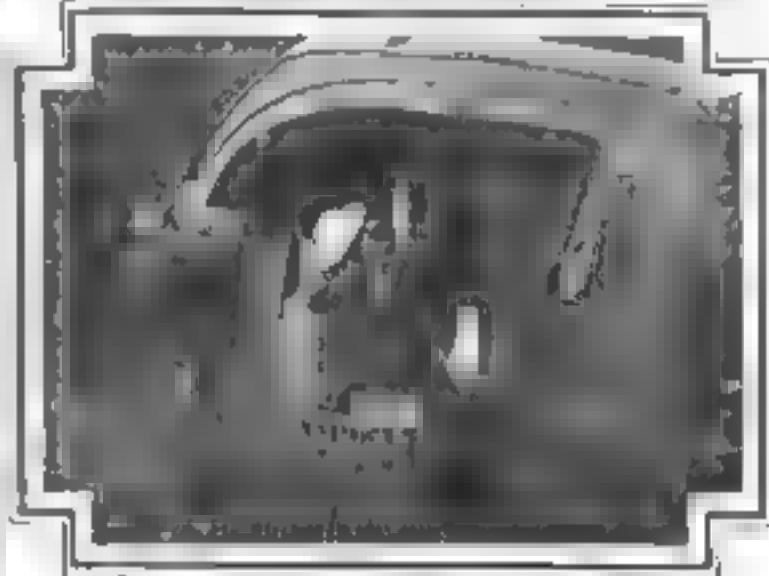
THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE PATH TO THE WHITE HOUSE



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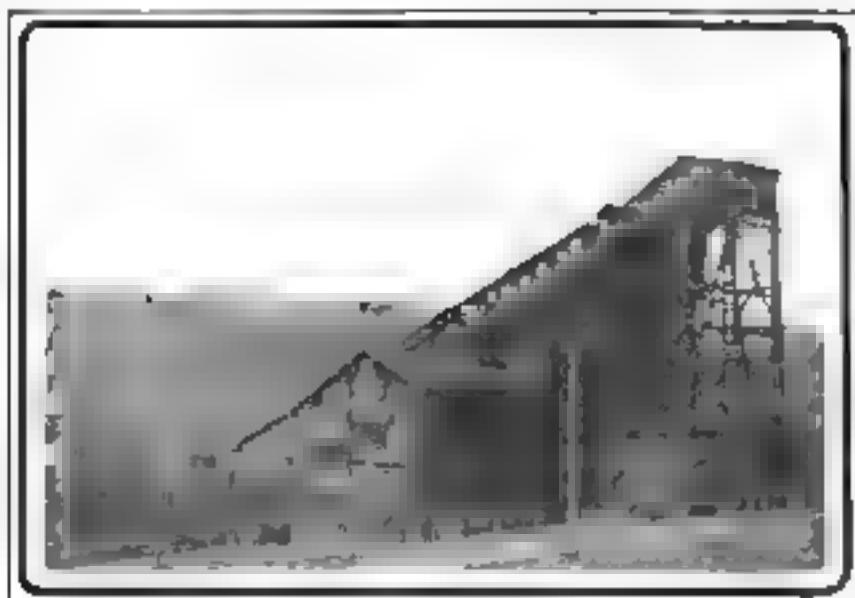
THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE PATH TO THE WHITE HOUSE



"TO THE MEN WHO FIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY IS OWING A GREATER DEBT OF GRATITUDE THAN TO ANY OTHER" PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT U. S. A. S. ENCAMPMENT AT THE WHITE, D. C. - IN EXCITEMENT OF SPEAKING, PRESIDENT MOUNTED A TABLE.

IONS OF NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE

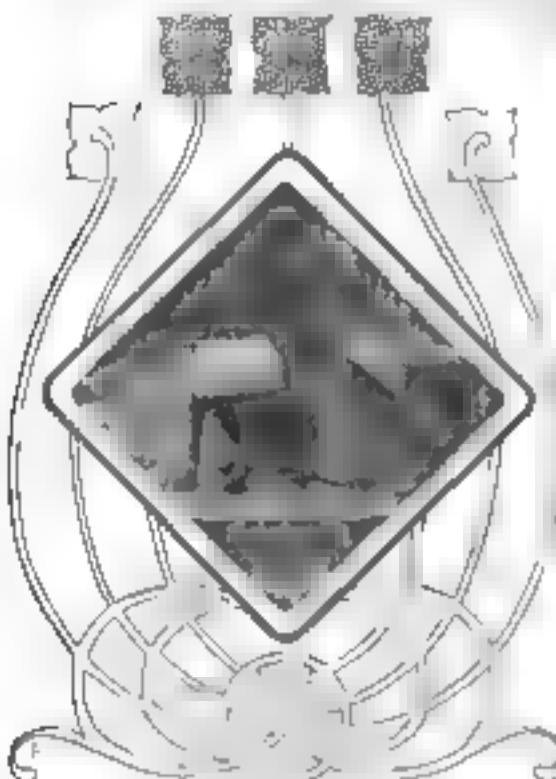
THE EASTERN STATES. Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey, accompanying the Presidential party



NO BEAKS IN THE COAL WHICH REMAIN AT PRESENT, FINE, SHAR WHILE THE
MIGHTY AND LAMPING. Major & Mrs. Thompson, Penn.



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SHAKESPEARE & VICTOR'S WILD BEARS IN CALIFORNIA
J. G. C. Strong, Pasadena, Cal.

[illegible]

(PRIZE-WINNER. ON THE FLOOD-ZONE IN THE BARRIERS OF THE FIRST MINORITIES NATIONALIST AT ST. LOUIS.—BY A Landing. St. Louis)

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MISSOURI WINS
STRIKING PICTURES GLEANED BY THE CAMERA ARTISTS IN A WIDE VARIETY OF FIELDS.

(SEE OFFICE OF VARIOUS SPECIAL AGENTS IN OUR RELATING PHOTOGRAPHIC ATTACHMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS MAIL.)

The Drama



ELIZABETH FRANK,
As the upstart May Truett in
"Captain Billy" at the New
Herald Theatre.




MRS. FATSHE CAMPBELL,
Who appears in "The Last Days
of Pompeii" at the Herald.



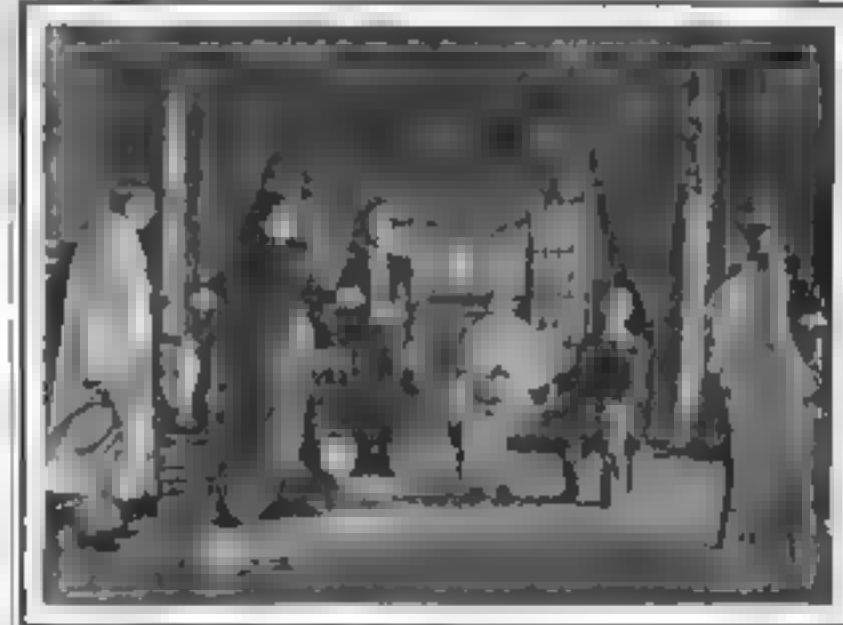
FLORENCE BARKER,
Who will be seen in "The
Lighthouse" at the Herald.



JOHN DREW AND MARGARET OAK,
As the Master and the Youngest Girl
in the play of that name at the
Herald Theatre.



ACT III. OF "THE NEW CLOWN," BY THE DABOCH.
Players from left to right: James Drake, Ralph Delaney, Douglas
Morgan, Margaret Oak, John Drew, and George Irving.—Herald.



"THE FACE," AT WALLACE'S.
Scene in Act I. showing the play. The play is a comedy of the "legitimate" type.
—Herald.



THE STAGED SCENE OF ACT IV. OF "CAPTAIN BILLY."
Elizabeth Frank, as May, among the flag, etc. The flag she's all to-day.—Herald.

THE DRAMA IN NEW YORK
NOTABLE SUCCESSES WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE OPENING OF A MOST PROMISING SEASON.

BOOKMAKING EXPENSES AT MALE TRACKS TENNIS EXPERTS NEED MORE TRAINING

In the World of Sports

**CYCLE TEAM HAVING MUST STOP FINE
OF TROOP FOR HUNTERS**

THE PRINCE OF THE BLOOD WAS
BY THE TIME THAT HE WAS
SEVEN YEARS OLD HE WAS
CROWNED KING OF THE
NORWEGIAN PEOPLE AND
REIGNED OVER THEM
UNTIL HE WAS
THIRTY-ONE YEARS
OLD WHEN HE
DIED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	5
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1. Die erste Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Kleinrentner". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine kleine Rente erhalten, die nicht ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

2. Die zweite Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Mittelrentner". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine mittlere Rente erhalten, die ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

3. Die dritte Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Großrentner". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine große Rente erhalten, die ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

4. Die vierte Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Sehr Großen". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine sehr große Rente erhalten, die ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

5. Die fünfte Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Sehr Kleinen". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine sehr kleine Rente erhalten, die nicht ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

6. Die sechste Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Sehr Großen". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine sehr große Rente erhalten, die ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

7. Die siebte Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Sehr Kleinen". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine sehr kleine Rente erhalten, die nicht ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

8. Die achte Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Sehr Großen". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine sehr große Rente erhalten, die ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

9. Die neunte Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Sehr Kleinen". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine sehr kleine Rente erhalten, die nicht ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

10. Die zehnte Gruppe ist die Gruppe der "Sehr Großen". Diese Gruppe besteht aus denjenigen, die eine sehr große Rente erhalten, die ausreicht, um ihren Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten. Sie sind oft gealtert und haben keine andere Einkommensquelle.

2. The second rule, β , states that the following conditions must be satisfied for a given β -value to be accepted:

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities related to the business. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

[illegible]

If Tired, Restless, Nervous,

Take Hubbard's Kidney Pills

Is quietness and strong action the nervous and brain tonic which everyone will find interestingly helpful? Struggle with mental weakness?

1. Die erste Gruppe ist die der *„Kleinrentner“*, die aus den kleinen, mittleren und großen Grundbesitzern besteht, die in der Regel nur ein bis zwei Hektar Land besitzen. Diese Gruppe ist die größte und wichtigste.

2. Die zweite Gruppe ist die der *„Mittelrentner“*, die aus den Grundbesitzern besteht, die zwischen zwei und zehn Hektar Land besitzen. Diese Gruppe ist die zweitgrößte.

3. Die dritte Gruppe ist die der *„Großrentner“*, die aus den Grundbesitzern besteht, die mehr als zehn Hektar Land besitzen. Diese Gruppe ist die kleinste.

4. Die vierte Gruppe ist die der *„Landlosen“*, die aus den Grundbesitzern besteht, die kein Land besitzen. Diese Gruppe ist die kleinste.

5. Die fünfte Gruppe ist die der *„Kleinrentner“*, die aus den Grundbesitzern besteht, die in der Regel nur ein bis zwei Hektar Land besitzen. Diese Gruppe ist die größte und wichtigste.

2. The second rule, β -reduction, is the following: consider any given lambda-term M and suppose that M contains a subterm of the form $(\lambda x. N)M'$. Then we may reduce M to the term N with M' substituted for x in N .

[illegible]

1. *Содержание*
 2. *Введение*
 3. *Глава I. Общие сведения о предмете исследования*
 4. *Глава II. Анализ литературы по теме исследования*
 5. *Глава III. Методология исследования*
 6. *Глава IV. Результаты исследования*
 7. *Глава V. Заключение*
 8. *Список литературы*
 9. *Приложение*
 10. *Сведения об авторе*

David W. Bartel introduces all the topics highlighted in this book. He is a professor of mathematics at the University of California, Berkeley, and an advisor to the U.S. National Science Foundation. He has published over 100 papers on all kinds of problems in group theory and combinatorics.

If Tired, Restless, Nervous,
Take HYPNODINOL N At 10 Nightly Doses

$$2\mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n] \otimes \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$$

It is not possible for the Commission to make any recommendation on the basis of the information provided.

2. The second rule, β -reduction, is the following: consider

[illegible]

1. *Содержание*
 2. *Введение*
 3. *Глава I. Общие сведения о предмете исследования*
 4. *Глава II. Анализ литературы по теме исследования*
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 7. *Глава V. Заключение*
 8. *Список литературы*
 9. *Приложение*
 10. *Сведения об авторе*

[illegible]

Sportsman Quotas Answered

If Tired, Restless, Nervous,
 Take Huxham's Aid to Vitality

Is quiet and energetic, his nerves and brain are
 more cheerful and industrious, his strength
 is increased.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights how different cultures may have varying perceptions of what constitutes a problem or a solution. This understanding is crucial for developing effective interventions that are culturally sensitive and relevant.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the process of selecting participants, gathering data, and analyzing the results. The authors emphasize the need for transparency and rigor in the research process to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings.

3. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study. It shows that there are significant differences in the way that people from different cultures perceive and respond to certain situations. These findings have important implications for practice and policy, suggesting that one-size-fits-all approaches may not be the most effective.

4. Finally, the fourth part of the paper offers conclusions and suggestions for future research. The authors argue that further exploration of the cultural factors that influence behavior is needed, and they provide recommendations for how researchers can best conduct cross-cultural studies.

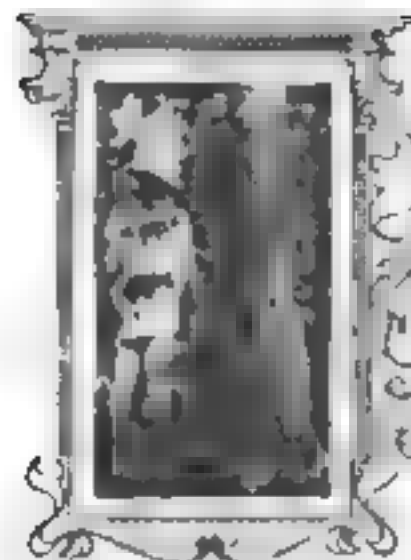
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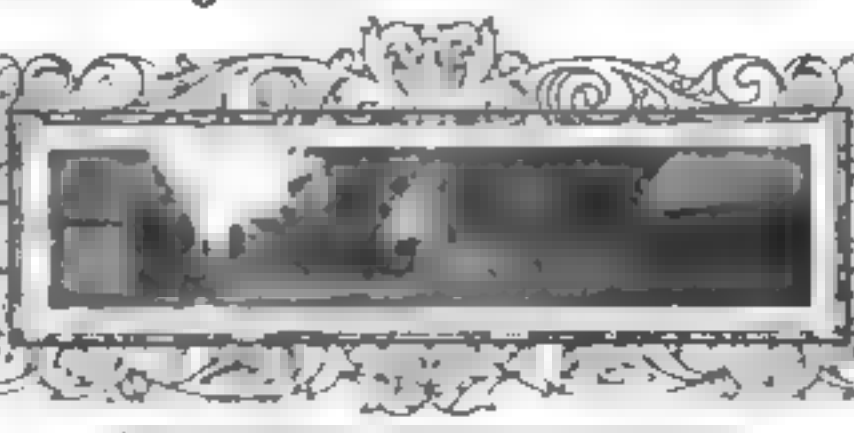
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Finding Fortunes in Rubber



ONE THE NATIVE OF THE RUBBER TREE.



The Boom in Mexico's Great Industry
By Oliver Smith



A RUBBER TREE IN THE RUBBER BOOM.

MEXICO IS full of opportunities for enterprise and wealth. The richest element, and often the quickest, fortune are made here by the intelligent use of the unexploited resources of nature. There was a time in the history of this country when the rubber tree was almost unknown. It was then that the native Americans were growing up with the rubber tree, and it was then that the rubber tree was almost unknown. It was then that the native Americans were growing up with the rubber tree, and it was then that the rubber tree was almost unknown.

Now the rubber tree is almost unknown. It was then that the native Americans were growing up with the rubber tree, and it was then that the rubber tree was almost unknown. It was then that the native Americans were growing up with the rubber tree, and it was then that the rubber tree was almost unknown.

There is in the eastern and southern part of Mexico a long, irregular strip of land known as the Yucatan, which has a fertile soil as any in the world. The wonderful fertility of this limited area is due to an interesting fact. It lies at the base of the great mountainous plateau which runs lengthwise through Mexico, and the soil is composed of the debris of the great mountains. The soil is so fertile that it produces a crop of corn in every year, for in this country there is no winter.

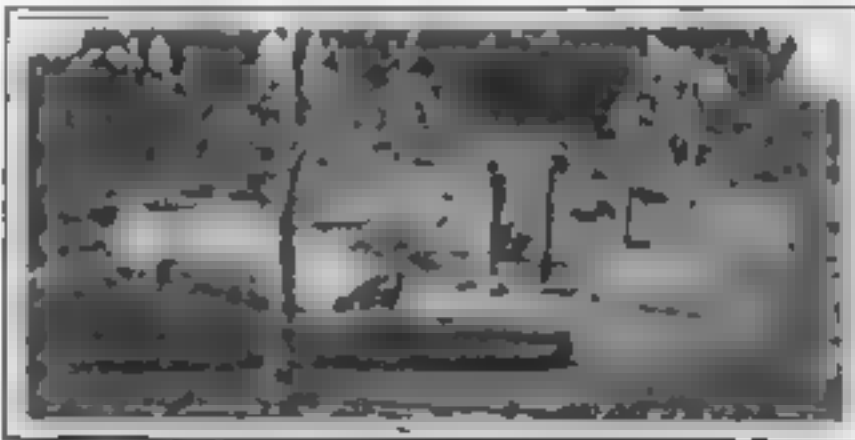
There is in the eastern and southern part of Mexico a long, irregular strip of land known as the Yucatan, which has a fertile soil as any in the world. The wonderful fertility of this limited area is due to an interesting fact. It lies at the base of the great mountainous plateau which runs lengthwise through Mexico, and the soil is composed of the debris of the great mountains. The soil is so fertile that it produces a crop of corn in every year, for in this country there is no winter.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY PHOTOGRAPH OF A RUBBER TAPPER IN MEXICO.

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ROOSEVELT IN THE SOUTH.—RECIPROCITY REVELATIONS BY HON. WHARTON BARKER

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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THE WAR BETWEEN COWBOYS AND SHEPHERDS IN THE WEST
MASKED CATTLEMEN IN WYOMING, AIMING TO DRIVE SHEEP MEN AWAY, SHOOT DOWN SHEEP AND THEIR HERDERS.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Carl Waller. See page 21.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE FEAT of swimming the channel between England and France appears to have a spontaneous fascination for the national sports fan have been called to the task and still fewer have been chosen to succeed in it. The latest Englishman to undertake to cross the western Hellespont without a boat is Mr. Montague Holburn, whose recent attempt was an unqualified failure after he was only half a mile from the goal when exhaustion forced him to give up. Mr. Holburn's swim was from Cape Orleans to Dover. He calculated that he made 25,000 strides on the rip, and yet after being in and working hard in the water for twenty-two hours and



MONTAGUE HOLBURN,
Who swam the channel, swimming the English Channel.

twenty-one minutes he did not when he had reached feel much worse for the experiment. It is the belief of pilots, familiar with the straits that Mr. Holburn would have accomplished his purpose had he started from the English instead of from the French coast. The direction of the current being from the former toward the latter. This view is strengthened by the fact that Captain Webb, who followed this plan, succeeded, and was able at the end of the swim to wade out and walk on the beach without assistance. Mr. Holburn, while resigning for his latest undertaking, made some notable practice record, one of these being a swim from Dover toward Ramsgate in which he covered the exact distance between England and France

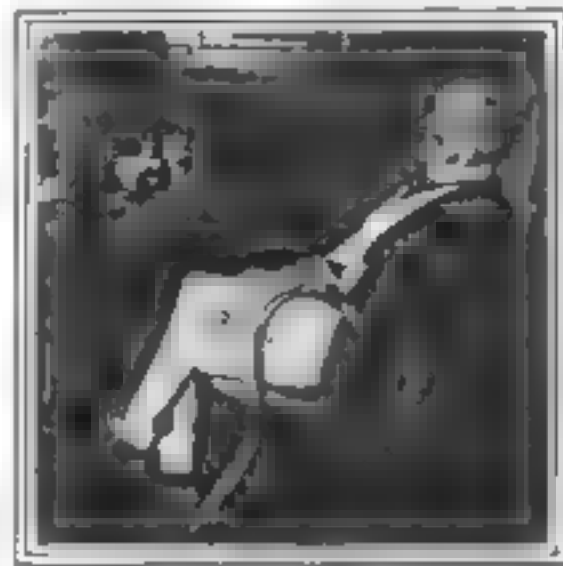
OUR ENGLAND enigma, who sought from the first to utilize for various purposes the ceremony of the crowning of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, are still discovering the uses of it. The latest device in England for raising money for charitable objects is the exhibition of a person in her coronation robes and coronet. The guide personage who was the pioneer in resorting to this before, he public in this fashion is Lady Raglan, wife of Lord Raglan, who lately resigned the under Secretaryship of War, and daughter of the Earl of Bessborough. Lady Raglan, in all the finery which she wore during the gorgeous function in Westminster Abbey exhibited herself at a charity show for the benefit of the local hospital at Beckenham, Kent. Her appearance there was announced on posters throughout the town, as if she were a celebrity of the stage. The very moderate fee of six cents was charged for admission to the hall in which she was on view, and so the spectacle was within the reach of all. As Lady Raglan possesses good looks as well as magnificent costume, there was naturally a considerable rush to see her at such a bargain-counter figure, and the hospital reaped much financial benefit.

WHATEVER ELAK one may deny to Russia or to the Russian soldiery it will not be disputed that the great empire of the North has ever been able to command the loyal service of men as brave and true in war as in peace and valiant in battle as any the world has ever known and they may be and of on have been, but never weak or cowardly. How true this is a hundred desperate battle-fields prove from the most ancient days of Russian conquest down to Revoluton and Revolution. A worthy member of the line of warriors and heroes is the brave patriot we present herewith, Corporal Stephen Strachon of the Seventeenth East Siberian Infantry. This member of our forces and a war medal nine times he army only six years ago is well entitled to be called a hero, for he has proved himself worthy of the highest decorations that can be given to a man without a commission who serves his king. In China Corporal Strachon gained the Order of St. George, gallantly saving his commander's life under a heavy fire. This was on July 17th, 1901. His valor again served him on September 17th of the same year, when he, with three others, was instrumental in putting sixty Chinese to flight. He was again noticed in April, 1901, when, serving under a commander who, with only fifty-eight men, was opposing a Chinese force of seven hundred, he rendered conspicuous service.



CORPORAL STEPHEN STRACHON
A young soldier who has won Russia's sword.

were summarily relieved of their command. Admiral de Beaumont's retirement was due to a published interview which represented him as severely criticizing M. Pelléan, the Minister of Marine. He repudiated the criticism but that did not in the least help his case. The removal of Admiral Serran is ascribed to supposed antipathetic developments in connection with the arrival of Captain Barry, commander of the cruiser Togo. Captain Barry has himself under three days in the cabin of his vessel while the rest of the Martinique squadron being there on board. In what was the Admiral was turned up in the cockpit has not as yet been replied to by the public. The Togo, which was the flagship of the squadron, was at New Orleans at the date of the Martinique disaster and promptly sailed for the stricken island, carrying supplies for the survivors contributed by the residents of the Crescent City. For this timely generosity the admiral



REAR-ADMIRAL SERRAN,
Commander of the Togo, which was turned up in the cockpit has not as yet been replied to by the public.

expressed for and gratitude. The many Americans whom he met and familiarly acquainted have been deeply grieved by the disaster which has befallen so able and capable a naval officer.

JUST WHAT effect the recognition of Robert La Follette for Governor of Wisconsin will have upon the chances for the return of the Hon. John C. Spooner to the Senate from that State does not yet appear. The Republican party in Wisconsin has been really divided over La Follette, his nomination being hotly opposed by a large and influential element of the party who are not in sympathy with the Governor's views on primary election laws and other State issues. Senator Spooner has been connected with the opposition and it therefore remains to be seen whether the breaking strength which La Follette developed at the recent State convention will be broken for or against Mr. Spooner as a potential candidate. His nomination for re-election will depend it is said upon his acceptance of the State platform with special reference to its character and language.



JOHN C. SPOONER,
Who spent his career in the United States Senate.

There is no reason why such an achievement should not be accepted by Spooner men who can afford to stand on the party's platform at all times. Senator Spooner has served in the Senate almost continuously since 1885 and is generally regarded as one of the ablest and most useful men who have ever sat in that body.

THE AMERICAN Bar Association at its recent session in St. Louis was extremely fortunate in its selection of a president for the current term. The new incumbent, Francis Baskin, Esq. of Philadelphia, is a gentleman who, in point of ability and character is fully qualified for his high honorary position. In his hands the traditions of the office will be well maintained. Mr. Baskin is a leader of the Quaker City Bar and comes of excellent ancestry. To some extent he inherits his legal ability for he is a grandson of Mr. William Baskin the first Federal district attorney for Pennsylvania, counsel for the first State Bank and first president of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Mr. William Baskin was also author of the well-known work on the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Francis Baskin since 1876 has been librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia, a place which has been filled by many distinguished lawyers. Among his



FRANCIS BASKIN,
New president of the American Bar Association.

contributions to legal literature is the last edition of Bouvier's Law Dictionary in the preparation of which he spent five years. So long as it places at his head men of such eminence as the late American Bar Association will retain the respect of the members of the profession.

ONLY TIME will reveal how genuine is the desire expressed by the imperial government of China to bring about a settled peace in regard to church matters in China. Some time ago there was issued an edict of the Imperial Chinese government appointing Bishop Favier to bring about peace between the Catholic Church and the Chinese people. The next question was what was to be done with the Protestants who have no official head of their own denomination. It seemed to be soon whether the imperial recognition of Dr. Timothy Richards will secure the desired results. In May Dr. Richards was requested by the government of the province to give them his assistance in the settlement of matters both missionary and commercial. He spent a month at Peking, having been called there by the plenipotentiary to assist him. Afterward he was named, Martyr Memorial University was for the first ten years put in care of Dr. Richards. On July 4th, 1902 there was issued an imperial edict declaring Dr. Richards to be a man of high attainments, possessed of a high public spirit and worthy of all admiration, and commanding the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who have drawn up a scheme for the furtherance of harmonious relations between Christians and the people generally to consult with Dr. Richards on the matter. In his recent hope, but with his valuable assistance the object in view may be attained, and the empire may be able to live at peace with their neighbors, the Christians.



DR. TIMOTHY RICHARDS,
Who has established religious peace in China.

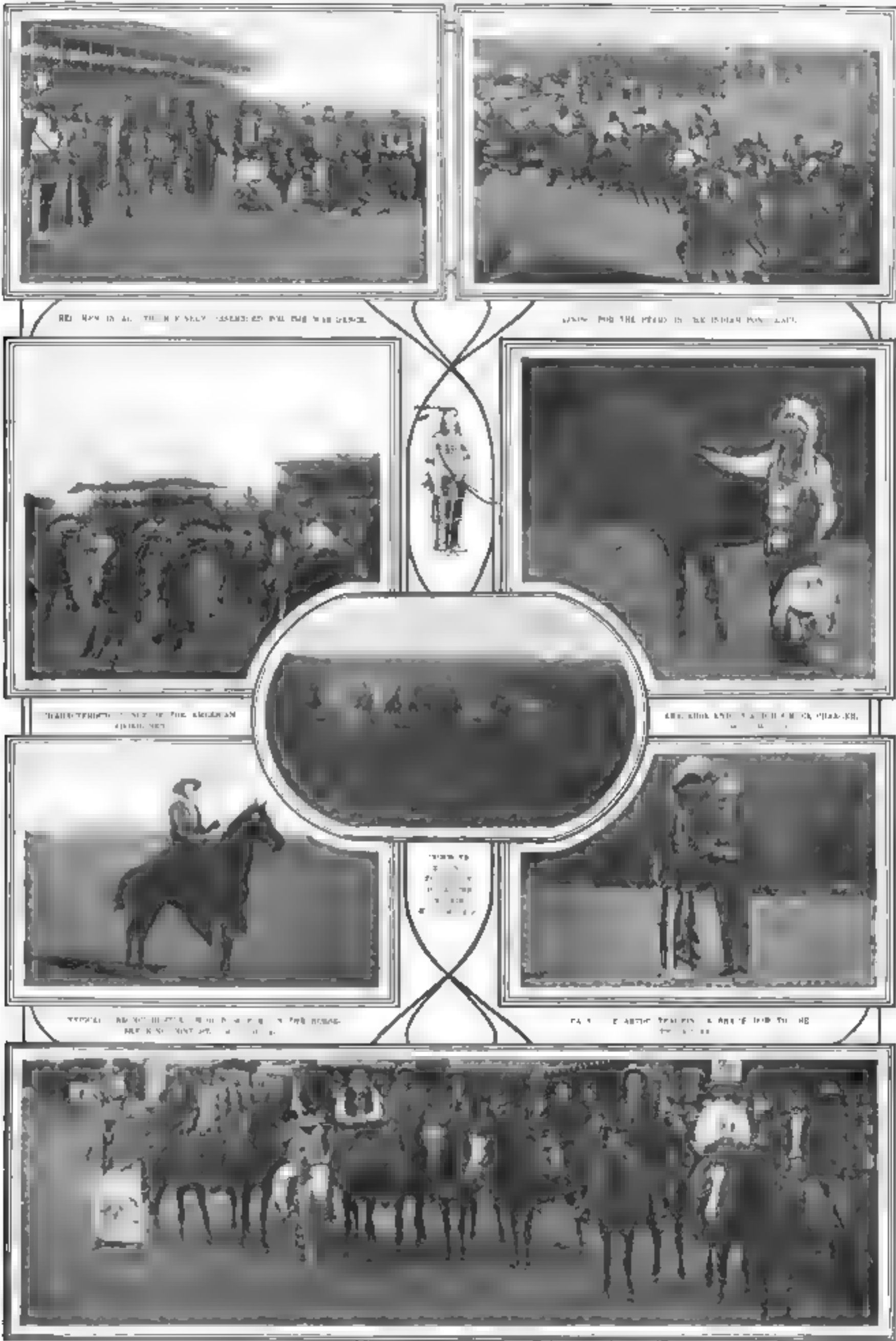
THE PRESENT dean among the editors of denominational weeklies in this country is Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of the New York Christian Advocate. The Advocate is one of the official organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his country, the volume of which are edited by the conference of the denomination. Dr. Buckley was chosen as editor-in-chief of the New York Advocate in 1890, and has been retained in that position ever since and doubtless will continue to hold the place as long as he lives. Dr. Buckley is a man of impressive and vigorous personality and besides being a first-class editor is regarded as one of the finest parliamentarians and practical debaters on the public platform. There is a strong element of pugnatism in his composition, and few there are who dare to cross swords with him in public debate where his remarkable memory and power of retort make him a formidable antagonist. He is a conspicuous figure at any conference he may attend, and may usually be depended on to vivify the proceedings.

THE AMERICAN people have a special interest in the Duke of Marlborough, who has recently been mentioned upon the Duke of Marlborough, since the arms of the English nobility some six and a half years ago, took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Constance Vanderbilt, a member of the well-known New York family. The duke referred to was that of an appointment to the knighthood of the Order of the Garter. As the duke comes of a family famous in the military annals of England the duke's appointment to the first of his kind to be conferred on a member of his house. The first to get this great reward from a duke of Marlborough, a grandson of the Duke of Marlborough, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces intended to serve in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The fourth duke also had the Garter as did the sixth and seventh. The present duke, it is hardly necessary to add, is the nephew of the Duke of Marlborough, a general of the forces in South Africa, three years ago. Like the Duke of Norfolk he dressed it incumbent on him to go to "the front" and was a staff captain in the Imperial Yeomanry in 1900, when he had the distinction of being mentioned in the dispatches.



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,
Who has been made a Knight of the Garter.

THE LONDON Standard thinks that Captain Freeman who took the British steamship Roddam out of the harbor of St. Pierre at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelée deserves something more than a service of plate from the English Board of Trade. It refers to the captain as "the undecorated hero" and speaks of his service at the time of the catastrophe as "a deed which, in coolness and undoubted courage, is absolutely unparalleled in the history of a nation of brave men."



RED MAN IN ALL THE NEWLY-ARRIVED IN THE WESTERN

MAN FOR THE FIGHT IN THE INDIAN WAR

MADE THE FIRST STEP OF THE AMERICAN

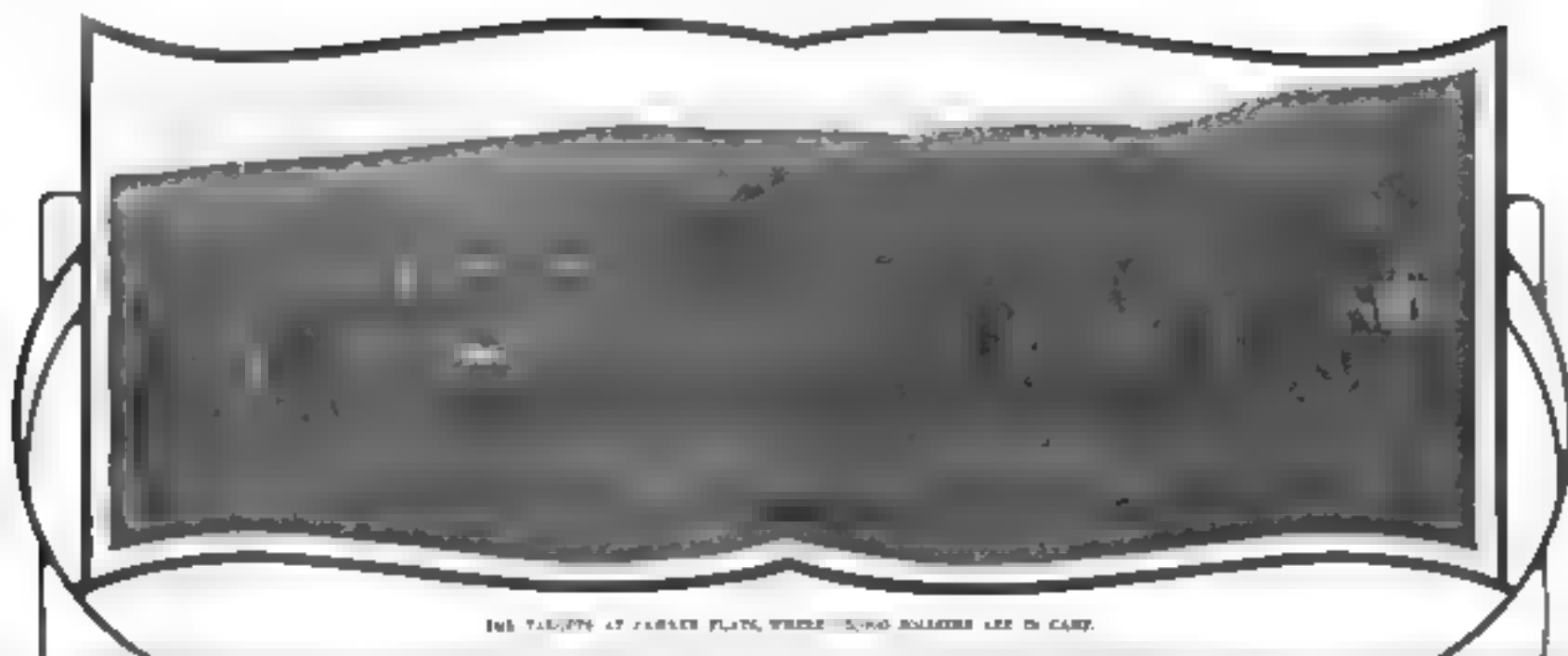
ARR. KID AND A LITTLE CHUCKLE

WOMAN IN THE WESTERN

MAN IN THE WESTERN

STREET SCENE IN CHEYENNE DURING THE FESTIVAL

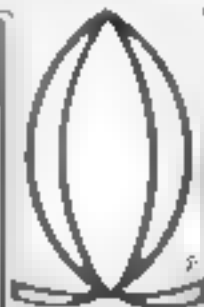
"FRONTIER DAY," WYOMING'S MOST NOTABLE CELEBRATION.
GRAND FESTIVAL AT CHEYENNE. REPRODUCING STRIKING FEATURES OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE OF THE PLAINS.
See opposite page.



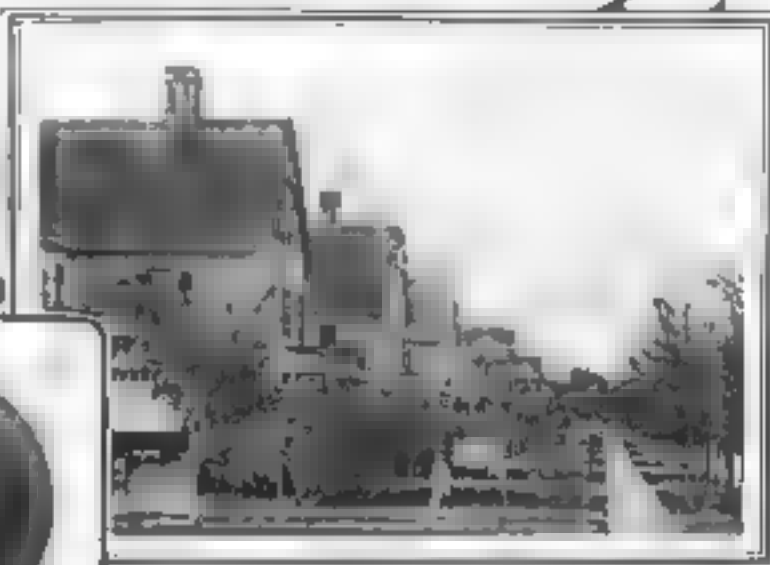
THE TARGETS AT ARCADE PLATE, WHERE 15,000 SOLDIERS ARE IN CAMP.



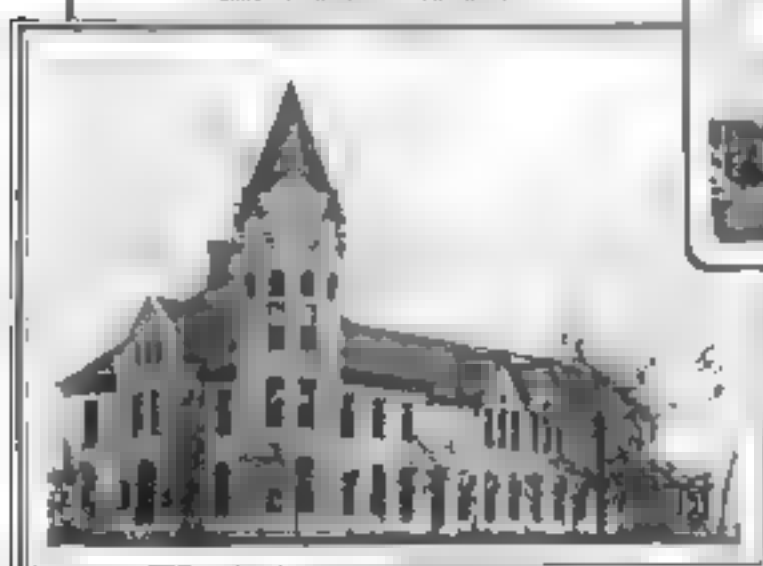
HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, BUILT BY THE U.S. ARMY.



THE 100
WAS PLACED
IN THE
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BARRICADE



HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, BUILT BY THE U.S. ARMY.



COMBINED AMERICAN AND BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, BUILT BY THE U.S. ARMY.



ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS, BUILT BY THE U.S. ARMY.



LARGEST KNOWN HALL IN THE WORLD, 500 FEET LONG AND 100 FEET WIDE.

MANŒUVRES OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AT FORT RILEY

MILITARY POST AT FORT RILEY, KAN., WHERE 15,000 REGULARS WILL ENGAGE IN A SERIES OF ARMY MANŒUVRES

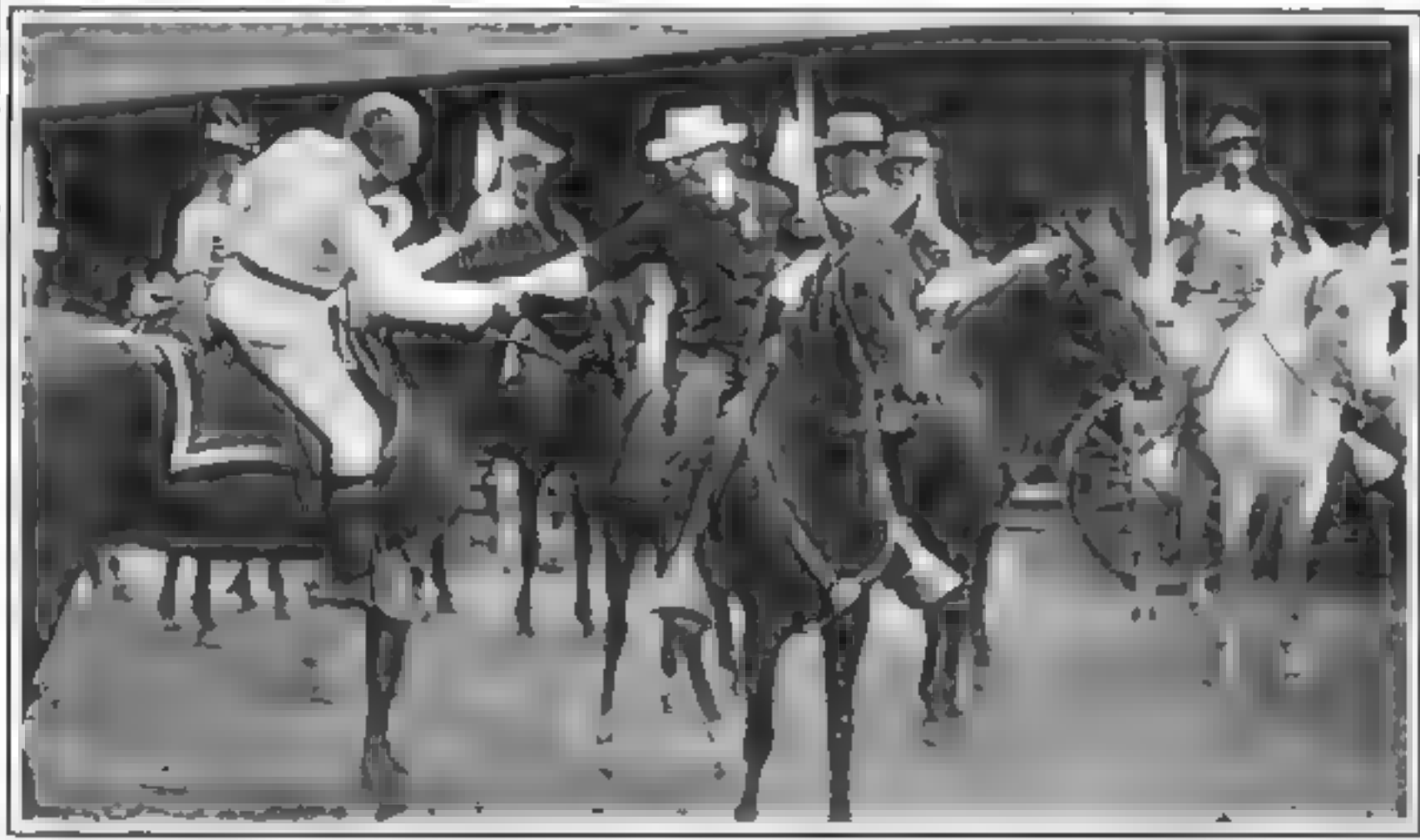
Photographs by C. M. Harvey—See page 202.



THE PRESIDENT MOUNTED FOR THE FIFTIETH TIME IN 1902. THE THUNDERBOLT WERE 100 LBS. AND 400 LBS. WERE 100 LBS.



VIEW AT THE PRESENT OF THE FORMER OF THE OFFICER. STABLE IN THE FIFTY FIFTY FIELD.



"YOU DON'T KNOW HOW GLAD I AM TO GET ON A HORSE. I WANT A CATTLE. PRESIDENT TO OFFICIAL JUST BEFORE THE WART."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

HIS RECENT RIDE THROUGH CHICKAMAUGA PARK. SCENE OF A GREAT BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Lacey, accompanying the Presidential party.

Have We Counted the Cost of the Panama Canal?

By Peter MacQueen

PANAMA NEWS, August 21st, 1902.

IT is an old saying that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Whenever any great project, glazed over with glittering words comes before the nation, the thoughtless millions clap their hands and cry "Great as Diana of the Ephesians!" Of all the myriads in the United States who want a canal dug somehow through the isthmus which separates North America and South America, how many really understand just what is going to be the cost and what the return on this gigantic labor?

To begin with, let us consider the Spaniards who have left scattered armies this place from Panama to Colon forty-seven miles of element testimony to fruitless folly. It is estimated that over two hundred and fifty millions dollars in good French gold lies rotting in the swamps of Panama, no has been wasted in the most fantastic tragedy of the nineteenth century. I remember being in Paris years ago, and noting the stricken, white looks on the faces of the French middle class who had come from the Loire and the farms of Brittany to give in their last years to the construction of a canal. How many died of poverty and a broken heart in France will never be known, but certainly there were enough to count a dead span of women for every ten on the Panama Railroad.

When coming here I have been given splendid, rare opportunity to see the line of the proposed canal. General Shaler and the officials of the railroad have been more than kind in the matter. We crossed the isthmus on the railroad's special car and marked the various deviations of the canal and the houses and hospitals built by the French companies at the several points. The work of the old French de Lesseps company had been done of its own, but the recklessness and extravagance of the company are severely believable. Two hundred splendid Belgian engines are lying idle in the sheds. Hundreds of tons of elegant machinery are rotting out in the former swamps. There have been waterworks built that would be luxurious in Paris, and some of the hospitals cost a million dollars and were as nicely equipped as those near the Channel River. What man has done here may do again. We must not rush into this great scheme without deep, careful thought. At the lowest estimate to finish the canal even now will cost more than the Spanish-American War.

It is true the French companies have left nearly twenty miles of the railway practically cut. But the American train will have to widen, deepen and improve all this work. The biggest is at all places a great help by furnishing water, while at other points the company which will take the utmost skill of the best engineers of the century. A vast excavation through the mountains near Panama, known as the Culebra cut has been dug to a great depth with increasing skill. But colossal work is

still required. It takes more work for the government than will be done and the war much time and money before the ditch goes through. The question of whether the work shall be done by contractors or directly by the government means millions.

The important question to consider is the health question. No part of Central America is a sanitarium. Notwithstanding I will say that Colon though exceeding all other places I have seen has dirt as yet not so pestiferous as I expected to find it. Words and photographs would not describe the superlative nature of Colon's filth. If anyone I am here at the height of the rainy and unhealthy season. There is no attempt at drainage. Filth is flung out of the windows into the streets. On a morning walk you must look out that you do not get the contents of a wash-basin on your new duck suit. Colon has a population of 2,000, variegated beyond the usual Japanese negroes left over from the old de Lesseps days, Indians mixed with Spaniards, English, Scotch, Danish West Indian colonists—a vast mass of all the races and problems that have come down to us from the days of the pirates of the Spanish Main. In the face of appalling filth and uncleanliness there has not been a case of cholera fever or contagious disease of any kind treated at the Colon hospital thus far during 1902.

The American colony numbering about 130 souls, lives along the seashore at Colon. Their houses are very attractive and sanitary conditions being well attended to. They have delightful and beautiful places of abode. But unless the American government gets full control of Colon before the canal is begun, the status of people in this Spanish possession of the canal would be a dangerous menace to the whole isthmus. Just now the cause of the disease here are largely due to malarial or malarial. I was allowed by Dr. Randall physician of the Panama Railroad, to examine the hospital records for eight years, and I was much surprised to find that yellow fever is not nearly so prevalent as is generally supposed in the Isthmian region.

The health of Colon, however, will be in a very different way when 25,000 or 30,000 workers assemble here from all the world. The sanitary expense of the canal project then is one we must not neglect. The whole history of Colon will have to be lighted filled in and drained. When the war is turned up pestiferous vapors will be blown out through I do not agree with Senator Morgan that the health of people on ships passing through the canal will be endangered, but we must count on having more than on the isthmus during the digging of the waterway. How we best protect the Colon and Colonians then.

The annual rainfall for the year at Colon is two inches at Colon at a 100 inches at La Chorrera the rainfall is 341 inches per year. When it poured in torrents the other day the people told me that the sea was not a storm, only

a shower. This rain of eight months every year presents tremendous engineering difficulties, never before encountered in the history of the world. No doubt the original estimate of the cost of constructing the canal will be increased by at least one-third.

At present the idea is to build a canal with locks, but I have no idea that this will ever be done. A sea-level canal is the one that will finally be feasible. The tide at Panama is eighteen feet. In tide at Colon is eight feet. When the engineers get down into the bottom cut they will doubtless, very reasonably report that the locks and gates are great improvements. People have looked upon a sea-level canal as a foregone conclusion. By sinking the locks and gates feet more than the present surveys call for this result can be obtained. That means fifty millions dollars at one clip. Before we have mastered the problems of health, rain, wind and other mountain cutting and level dredging, the isthmian ditch will probably cost half a billion dollars.

The Colombian government is another question. I had several long conversations with Dr. Marin-Farred, the most prominent of Colombian politicians and able, just and friendly, an enemy of the privilege of Panama. He opines that all parties in Colombia are of the canal, and favor giving America all reasonable concessions. But even this splendid, broad-gauge Colombian statement has not been passed over to us in the jurisdiction of Panama and Colon. Panama City is a Spanish possession of 25,000 inhabitants, very charming in situation and scenery in fact. But just as unwholesome as can be. As my good friend Captain Brown of the Panama Railroad expressed it, "between the sea and rain and the filth of the streets of Panama are as clean as a whistle."

There are approximately some of the difficulties involved in the construction of the canal. 1. Immense problems in sanitation. 2. Great difficulty of climate to the government. 3. Critical diplomatic relations with the Colombian government, which may only be overcome with great patience and toleration. 4. The inevitable increase of expense above the original estimates of cost. The most careful financial statement assumes that the cost of this undertaking with the expenses attached to its operation will be at least five hundred million dollars a year, while the Spanish spending on the Spanish fleet will on the same estimate be only 57,000,000, thus leaving a deficit of 25,000,000 a year.

On the other hand, if the water way is put through successfully, it will make the canal system the nucleus of the commerce in destiny of North and South America. I have no thought that the Americans will fail in any great project in which they put their hands, but I sincerely ask, are we ready to undertake this colossal task and will it pay us in the end?



THE "BIG" FLOODING STREET OF A TOWN FLOODED BY LITTLE OVER A FEET HIGH.



HOW THE LEAVING THUNDERSTORMS LOOKED ON AUGUST 15TH 1902. A LANE THROUGH THE CORN.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA, SCARCELY MORE THAN A YEAR OLD

Photo-illustration by Mrs. J. B. Stone, Copyright

A Young City's Marvelous Growth.

THE RAPIDITY with which things are done in the bustling West is strikingly shown in the case of Anadarko, Oklahoma, a little city which has just celebrated the first anniversary of its founding. Marvelous has been its history from the sale of the first lot to a corner lot August 24th 1901 to its present metropolitan appearance. Large brick streets have taken the place of the tent and shanty in use then. Grand stores and broad sidewalks displaced the one-room log and telephone lines form a network at some of the best corners and everywhere may be seen improvements and beautification in cities of ten times its age. A tramway is in place with a capacity of seventy-five cars daily and only supplies the city but adjacent towns also.

Contracts are now being let for a \$200,000 court-house, \$5,000 jail, \$200,000 school-buildings, \$40,000 waterworks, etc. Electric light, sidewalks are making improvements. The city will be a thoroughly lighted watered and equipped in all particulars. The population now is about 3,500, and is growing wonderfully all the time. Good homes are springing up throughout the city. Indiana recently received a large payment due them on

the sale of their reservation, and spent it mostly at Anadarko's numerous stores.

From the pioneer days with the removal of the Grand Army of the Republic of Oklahoma took place at Anadarko. Thousands were present from all parts of the Territory.

A Peculiar Adirondack Crop.

THE PRINCE of berries affords in many sections of the country during the summer months profitable employment to large numbers of people. At West Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., the sort of industry has become of more than passing interest. In that town Mr. Albert E. Wood owns a cluster of patch comprising one thousand acres. The tract is an old lake bed, still being found indicated in the track and the lake stones plainly showing the wear of water. The property and business of blueberrying have been in the Wood family for at least forty years. The blueberry season at West Chazy opens on July 1st and lasts until August 20th or September 1st. Nearly three hundred pickers, many coming from the neighboring towns, but the majority from Canada, establish themselves for the short season

in little shanties at some fifty "camps" on the Wood tract, and while families engage in the work of picking. In the center of the tract there is a stream where the berries are measured and bought and where groceries are sold to the pickers. Mr. Wood pays the pickers from five to seven cents per quart and sells the fruit mainly in Troy and Schenectady for about nine or fifteen cents per quart. This year he shipped more than 50,000 quarts to the cities named. Some of the pickers can earn \$3 or \$4 per day and not a few families make enough thus to keep them through the winter. The fruit is all raised, devoted at the time of the season.

The pickers' preparations for dinner afford an interesting sight. Few of them are supplied with stoves and the greater part of them do their cooking over open fires built up front of their one-story huts. The campers are so industrious and hard lot and so busy that they are not able to take the berries wet and unsalable. Among their simple diversions in camp are included the visits of park-keepers, and fortune-telling hypnotists or other sorts.

Greatest of All Tonics.

HIGH-PHOSPHATE
NOURISHES, STRENGTHENS, AND IMPARTS NEW LIFE AND VIGOR.



RAISING AND DOING THE FEED OF THE CATTLE



PREPARING A MEAL AND BAKING IN THE KITCHEN



A DELICIOUS BREAD
IS THE BEST OF
THE LAND



A WINDMILL, THIS PROVIDES THE POWER OF IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE.



THE CASE OF THE CASES ON THE CASES OF THE CASES

A PROFITABLE ADIRONDACK INDUSTRY

HUNDREDS OF INDUSTRIES MEN GATHER NO BARRIERS BY THE CARLOAD AND THE NORTH WOODS MOUNTAINS

Published by the U. S. Government, for sale by the



THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR FROM THE TRAIN TO THE TOWER — AS AT CHATTANOOGA.



GENERAL HARRISON AND THE PRESIDENT AT CHATTANOOGA.



ADDRESSING THE TEN THOUSAND CONVENTION AT CHATTANOOGA.



ADDRESSING THE TEN THOUSAND CONVENTION AT CHATTANOOGA.



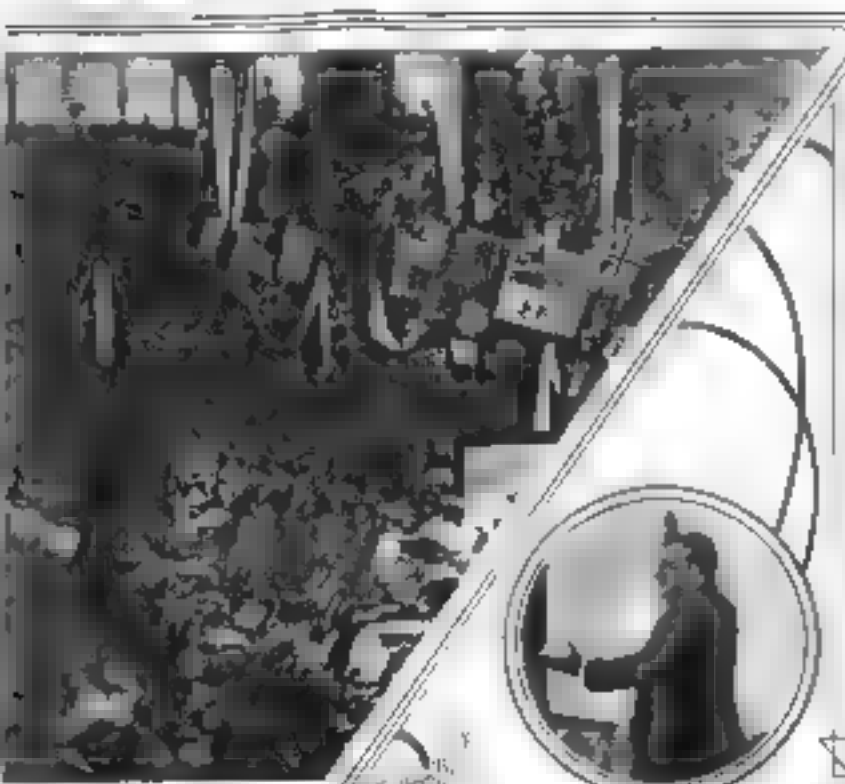
LEAVING ELIZABETH, GEORGE W. VANDERBILT'S MAGNIFICENT ESTATE AT ANNAPOLIS.



PRESIDENT, FROM A BALCONY ADDRESSING THE CONVENTION AT CHATTANOOGA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DE
KALEIDOSCOPIC GLIMPSES OF HIS PROGRESS THROUGH SCENES OF CH
Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. L.

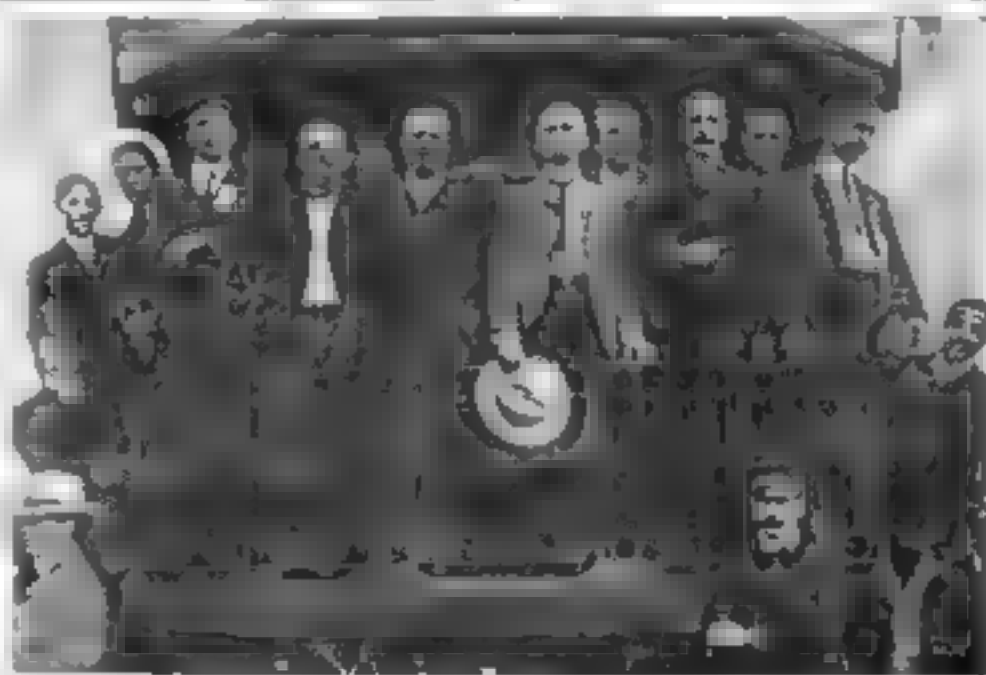
WEEKLY



BY THE HUNDREDS OF
A TALK AT HARTFORD, CT.
MAY 10



THE PRES. AND VICE PRES.
SPEAKING AT HARTFORD, CT.
MAY 10



FROM LEFT: MR. ALPHONSE CARP, MR. WOOD AND THE MR. KILPATRICK WHO
A. BURNETT AND OTHERS



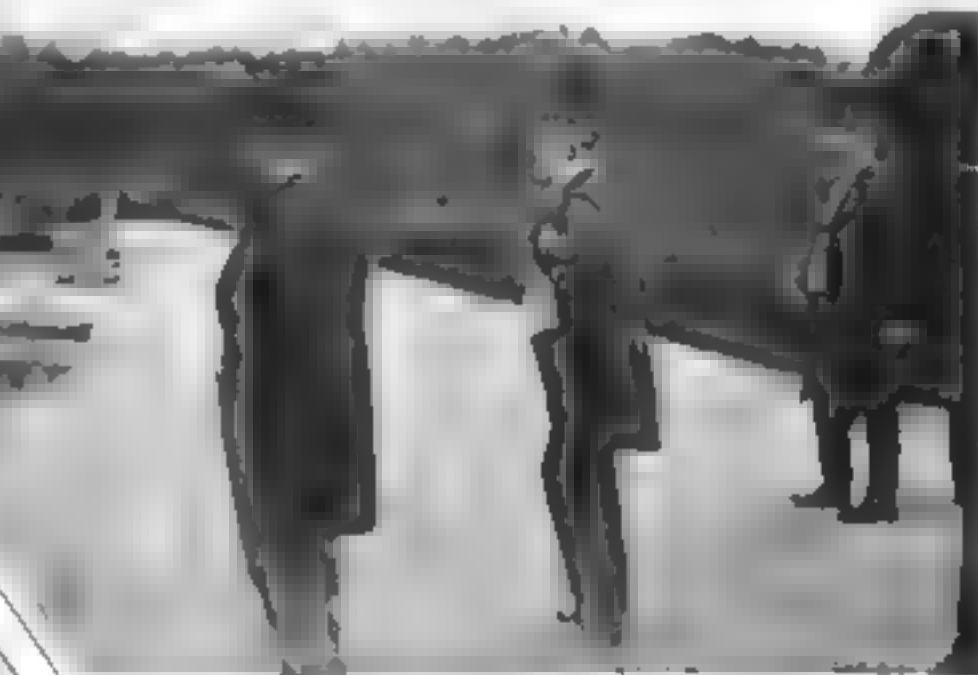
FOR MORE THAN
40 YEARS



PARADE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON D.C. FOR THE PRES. AND VICE PRES.



A BIG CROWD AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

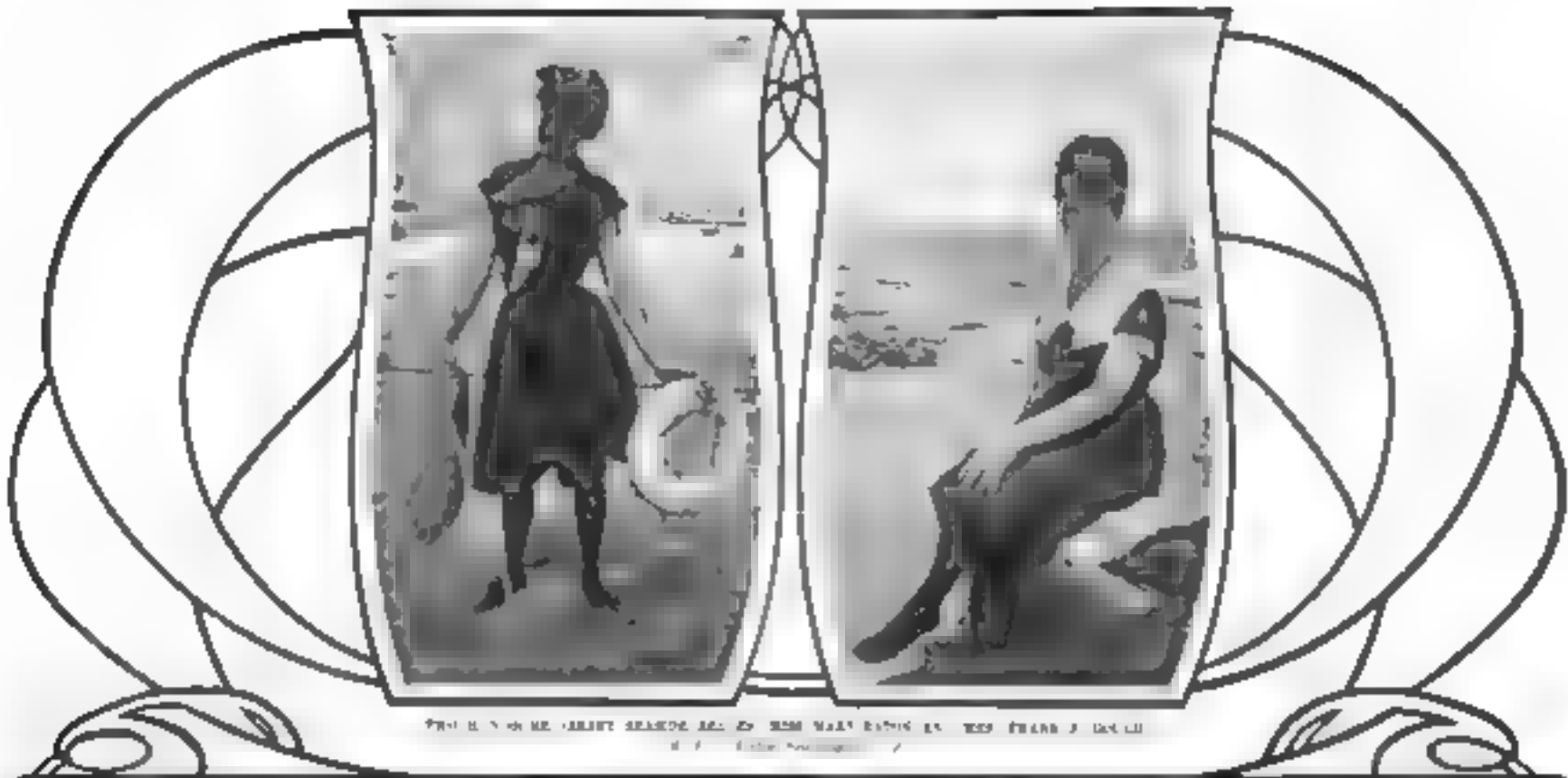


VIEWING THE SEASONS AND CHANGES OF THE PRES. AND VICE PRES.

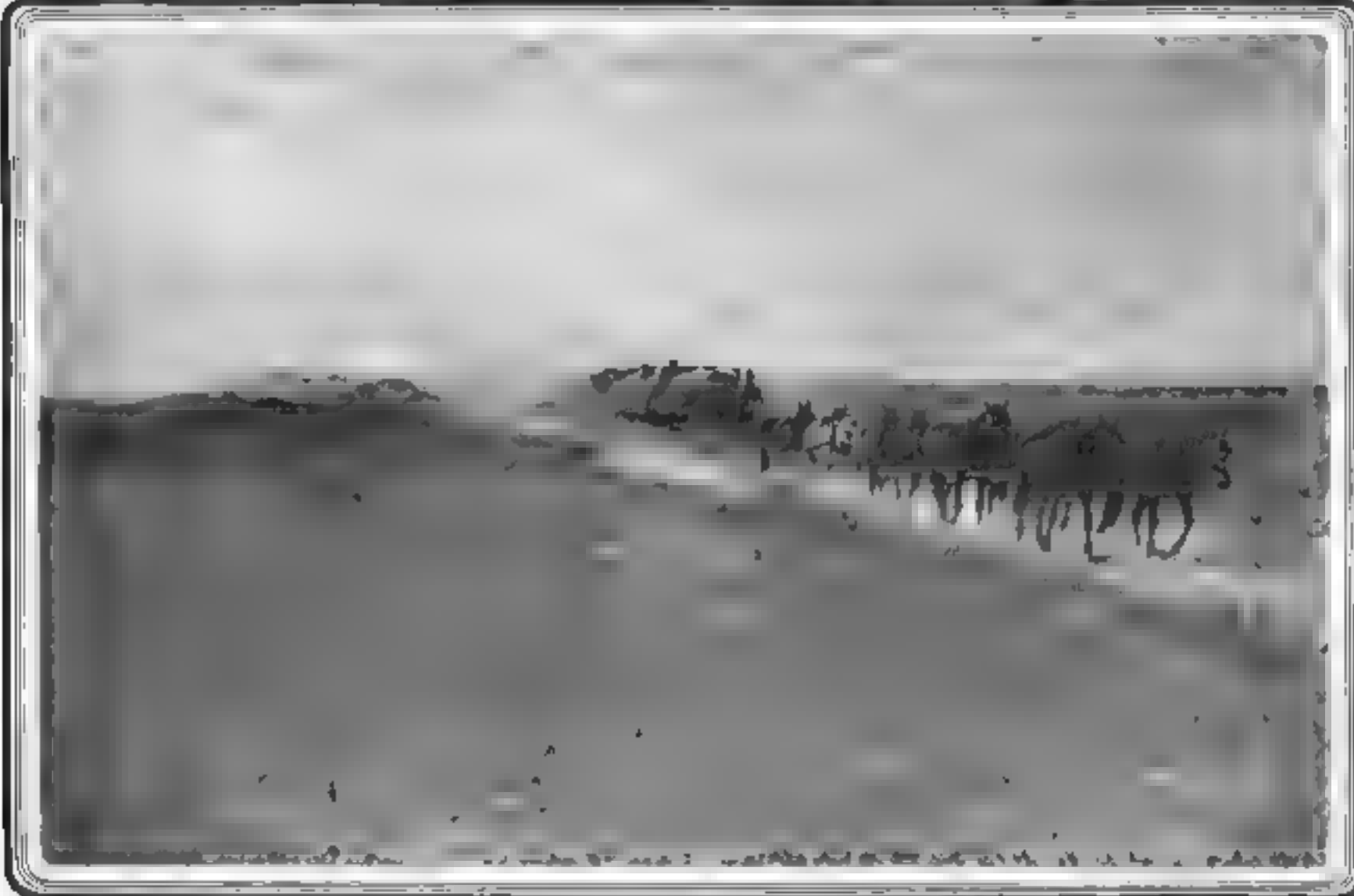
LIGHTFUL SOUTHERN TRIP.

MEET HISTORIC INTEREST IN THE HEART OF THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Key, accompanying the Presidential party.



PRIZE WINNER MRS. MARY BROWN, SEATED, AND MRS. FRANK J. BROWN, STANDING.



PRIZE WINNER MRS. MARY BROWN, SEATED, AND MRS. FRANK J. BROWN, STANDING.



SCENES OF INTEREST AT VARIOUS POINTS SNAPSHOTTED BY OBSERVANT CAMERA ARTISTS.



SCENES OF INTEREST AT VARIOUS POINTS SNAPSHOTTED BY OBSERVANT CAMERA ARTISTS.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MONTANA WINS
SCENES OF INTEREST AT VARIOUS POINTS SNAPSHOTTED BY OBSERVANT CAMERA ARTISTS.
(THIS OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTESTS IN THIS PART.)



THESE PLAYERS STAGE "THE YELLOW WALLPAPER"
Is presented by the Metropolitan Theatre Company, Inc., at the Metropolitan Theatre, New York.



MISS
KATHLEEN
KELLY
Miss
Kelly
is
the
author
of
the
play
"The
Yellow
Wallpaper"



MR.
J. M. KELLY
Mr.
Kelly
is
the
author
of
the
play
"The
Yellow
Wallpaper"



MISS KATHLEEN KELLY
As the author of the play "The Yellow Wallpaper"



MISS KATHLEEN KELLY
As the author of the play "The Yellow Wallpaper"



MISS KATHLEEN KELLY
As the author of the play "The Yellow Wallpaper"



ACT I OF "THE YELLOW WALLPAPER"
At the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Miss Angela Russell and Brandon Byrne, the stars, in the center.—Byron.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN THE METROPOLIS.
SCENES AND PLAYERS FROM NEW PLAYS AND POPULAR REVIVALS.

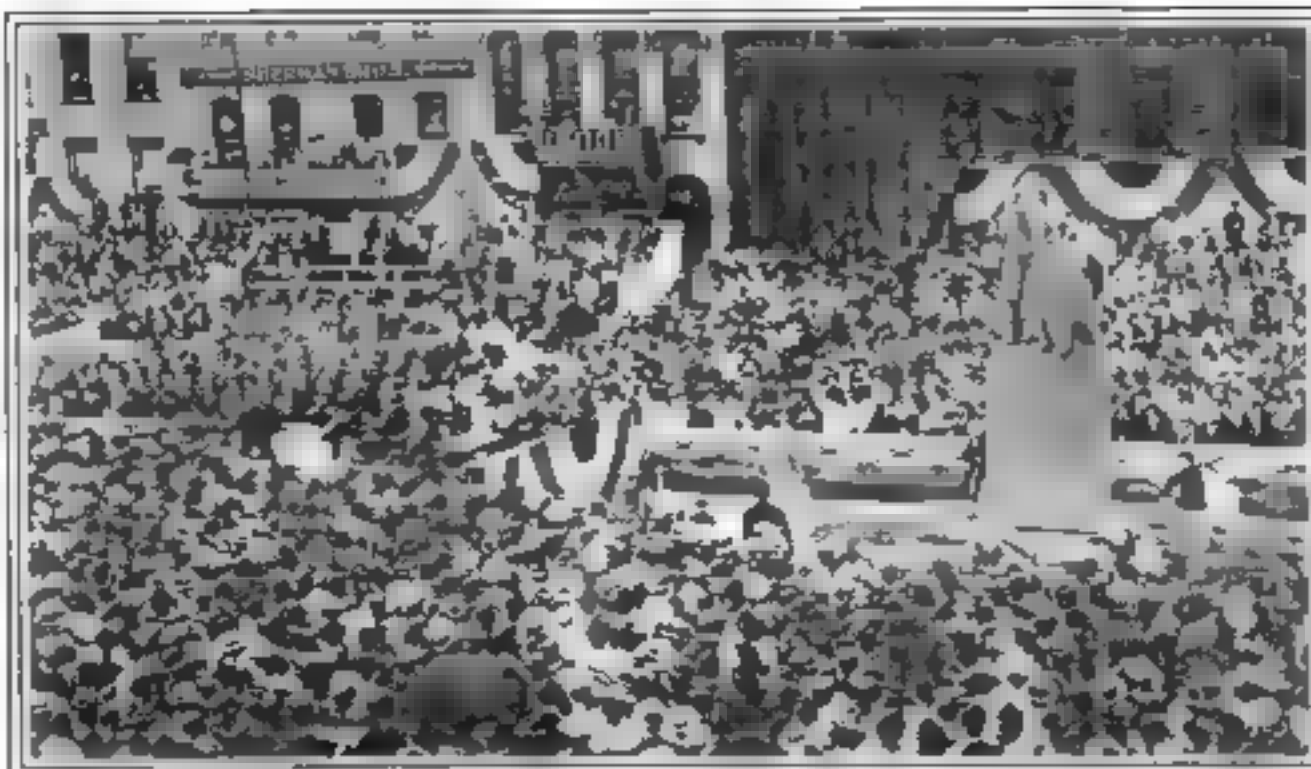
Pets of Popular Players

Continued from page 383

"Pinky Panky Poo" and Mrs. Patrick Campbell now in New York again after spending a quiet summer abroad. Pinky Panky Poo is Mrs. Campbell's monkey-griffin dog, as everybody knows. He is her constant companion and happens again a joy. At this writing he is the last of a long line of dogs bred to the royal kennels of Belgium. He was given to Mrs. Campbell by King Leopold as the greatest token of interest his Majesty could possibly bestow. The intentions of Pinky Panky Poo were raised by the prince of Belgium to fight long-drawn and bloody battles on the royal banner as an after-dinner diversion for his Majesty and his Majesty's courtiers. No one would imagine that "Pinky Panky Poo" might have inherited a very unapproachable disposition. In the contrary he is most engaging in his manners and decidedly enjoyable in his view of life generally.

Another famous dog in New Haven for William's circle first met Jephthah Bull. "I never saw him," he dog knew a great doggy record. That dog with every thing in her claws in "Paris," which she in in was much in her hands and "that the exhibition had come to her mother's power, she to get the 'duo'." She is said to be the smallest dog of her kind ever shown. She was quite an important figure in William's production of "The Way of the World" last season. She sat up in the automobile in the first act and "she" showed her in a superior way that had no other of "that in connection" to the whole scene.

Nobody who sees Miss Emma Clayton, the white-haired twinkling little dowdy dame at White & Birch's would imagine that she is the "doggish" kind of a dog lover. But she is. Being a real sister a neighborhood too. All her summer home on Long Branch she has a house of hollies that are her greatest pride and she is greatly represented in no small degree in the bench shows time and there. Miss Clayton is Mrs. John Marshall off her stage," and a year or so ago Mr. Marshall bought for her the famous belted French tail. Russia or. He has a great bench record, and made a valuable addition to Miss Clayton's collection. From there in Judge a cute little Boston terrier that came in last year night over the flashlight, something in a basket of flowers. She thinks a lot of him and of a little black Yorkshire that Mr. Marshall recently imported, which answers to the eugenic name of "Foster."



SEVERAL H. P. FLETCHER'S STAFFS EMPLOYED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. IN 1964-1970 BASED & SOLD BY BELIEVING HIM AS A MAN AND BROTHER
JAMES EARL RAY (THE LATE) ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A. J. E. Fletcher

[illegible][illegible]

the front. Just at that moment the perspective of the picture opened on an appearance. Mr. Hart asked him if he had any other friends who would like to consider what the most delightful of a new hair designed with the intention to appear the most elegant as he had been of the individuals. He explained that he distinctly had found Mr. Black was the best and

You sing that
 You're the most and
 You're always happy and
 Everything would be what you believe it would
 We'll make it out in an instant I'll be the top
 You're the most and a whole lot more --
 All right, now let's sing it like this: you please to do
 You're the most

When Mr. Hays finished his breakfast he came out and found the old fellow just putting on his morning coat and a hat. "What a beautiful day!"

Wld. how much do I owe you for breakfast etc? he asked.

"It should be a day I wake up," said the farmer.
Ten days.

Yep. I reckon up fifty cents for the grub and my children get a drink, be happy.

William & Joe Lloyd Jones are the authors of *100 Years of the Welsh Language*. They are also the authors of *The Welsh Language: A History*.

The Internet structure has a high degree of flexibility for a number of different types of connections, and this is one of the reasons why it is so popular.

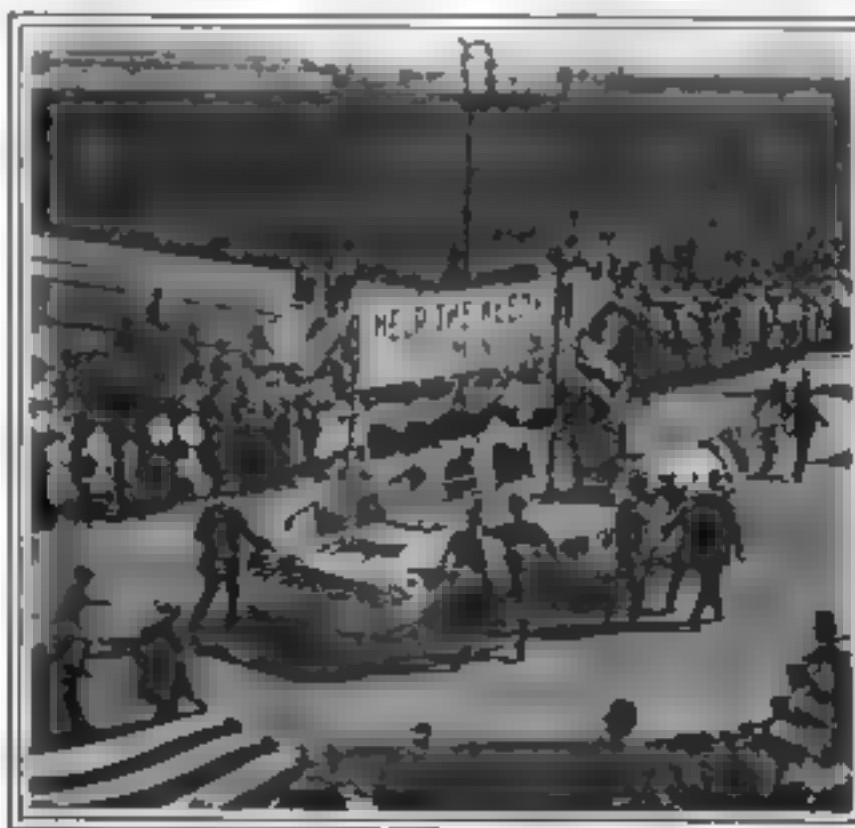
"-Cub. don't you? Well, you could have too right 'til now if I don't put down some dollars there's gotta be no counting! It don't count here, my friend."

Productions were superb. The actor paid up after
method mostly was followed by "Hoot Hoot" and
course "Hoot Hoot" was his war as any dog will if you
do a little bit of training and is now a household pet
That's what Mr. Hart says

[illegible]

Novel Uses of Class

WHILE IT is true that the manufacture of malleable glass is still among the last arts the inventive and successful scientists and mechanics of our day have discovered a great number of new and novel uses for this fragile and unyielding material. One of the latest and perhaps the most valuable of these uses is the employment of blocks of glass to sustain the third rail of electric railway systems. This has been done in London with success. A similar application of glass is seen in the use of the railroad car in place of the ordinary wooden one. A practice adopted several years ago by some railroads in the United States thought not to a great extent. A still more novel use of the substance is an sheathing for vessels instead of copper. The alien government tried an experiment of this kind nearly twenty years ago with a single vessel, but no nothing more was heard of it the fact was probably not satisfactory. It was thought at the time that it would have an advantage over copper in being free from oxidation and also in affording no hold for barnacles and other subaqueous which cling to the bottoms of other vessels and seriously impair their sailing qualities. Glass has also been converted into casks for wine and beer, into weights for window sashes, bearings for machinery and into bricks for building purposes. In the latter case they are made hollow and have served admirably for the purpose. In fact glass is entering more and more as a factor in the construction of buildings, including the use of glass-encrusted French doors for doors, etc.



UNIQUE FLOAT IN THE LARGEST FAIR AT CHICAGO—BIG OFFSHOOTERS-BOX OF WHEELS
 WITH WHICH THE CROWD CAST \$4,000 FOR THE GRAND PRIZE. — Chicago

Another material in which glass is the chief constituent is known as glass-cotton. It consists of glass made into

small fibers and is used as filter in laboratories where it is valued because of its durability and cleanliness.

General M. I. C. as a Student.

GENERAL NELSON A. MELB is one of those men who have never considered themselves too old to learn. He took up the study of French when past maturity and in just a few spare hours a day he has now acquired that language fluently.

A Car's Intelligence.

DUMB ANIMALS CAN RESENT VANDER
A cat will refuse to drink coffee but will drink and thrive on Pantum Food coffee.

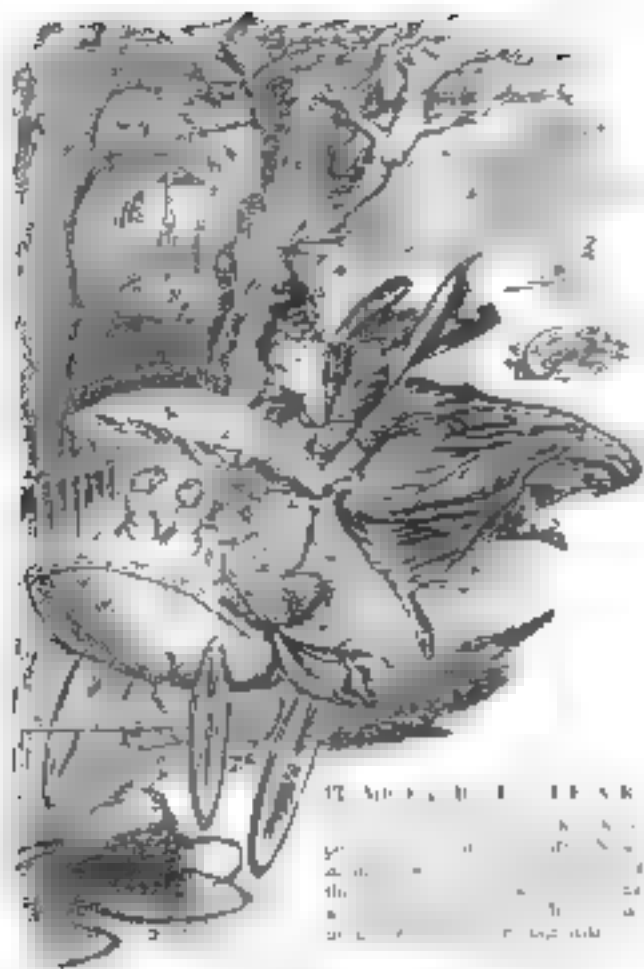
Mr. Alice Gould, of Marwood, Ill. says:
"Coffee drinking made the very much fun
down, this and nervous, and I thought I
should have to give up my work."

I was induced to try Postum by a friend who suffered four years from severe back headaches lasting for several days at a time. This said that mine using Postum coffee she had been entirely free from all attacks. I used this by drinking Postum according to directions & was again so free from this.

"It is now six months since I began drinking Peptum and I have gained 8 pounds in weight. It has built me up and I feel like a new person."

We all drink it now even to the cat, who is the pet of the family and it is funny to see him drink his bowl of Coffee every morning. We often try to get coffee, but he has the good sense to refuse it.¹⁴

Postum. Food Coffee every morning. We often try to get him to drink coffee, but he has the good sense to refuse it."



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 for After Shaving.

MYSELF CURED
 OF COCAINE MORPHINE OPIUM
 OR LAUDANUM.
 BY THE
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CALIFORNIA

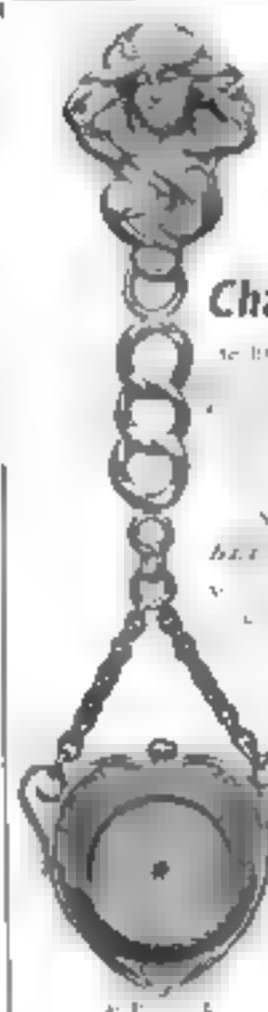
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 Years of experience have made
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 enough. When others are offered
 it is for the purpose of larger profits.
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THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
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LESLIE'S

WEEKLY

Weekly No. 10 Fifth Avenue

XCV No. 2456

New York, October 2, 1902

**BOSTON
STORE**

BUSIEST STREET IN IMPERIAL CHICAGO

STATE STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM MADISON STREET THE TALL MASONIC TEMPLE IN CENTRE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

*本報記者王曉明採訪、陳文輝採訪、李國治採訪、王曉明採訪

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A LITTLE RIFFLE was raised on the surface of Paris society recently which may or may not lead to further unpleasant consequences, by a personal assault made upon Maitre Barbou, a well known French advocate by the Prince de Hagan. The encounter was not a very serious one although the lawyer is said to have received several severe blows on the face from the prince and thought it necessary to summon his assistant before a magistrate to answer for his actions. The Prince de Hagan referred to is Helle de Tallandier Perigord, whose brother was married to Miss Helen Norton, of New York. He declared that he only struck Maitre Barbou lightly in order to provoke a duel because the lawyer had insulted his fiancée. Maitre de Hagan in an action by court in which that lady appeared as a plaintiff while Maitre Barbou was the defendant a lawyer. Whether the sought-for duel has come off or not the waiting world has not yet been informed, but as it is not the present fashion in France for duellists to do much other serious bodily harm no anxiety need be felt in this case.



PRINCE DE HAGAN.
Who figured in a recent Paris sensation.

THIS WEEK is not far distant when the religious public will have been tremendously shocked at the spectacle of an ordinary clergyman paying such a tribute of his profession to indulge himself in such a worldly amusement as a game of football and had a church dignitary holding the exalted and dignified office of a bishop venturing to do such a thing it makes one almost tremble to think what might have happened. But there did not even here, no change, but we are now able to read of a baseball match in which the opposing sides are made up entirely of bishops, deans, and rectors without so much as a thought of protest or any thought of a heavy trial. No good reason can be given to any reasonable person why a bishop or any other clerical personage should not play ball if he feels that way while a number of excellent reasons will suggest themselves why men engaged in such pursuits should seek health and strength for their religious duties in the strenuous recreation of the baseball field. A recent specimen of this sort was the annual meeting of the "Ligue Française de Long Island," one feature of the programme being a baseball game of ball between the members of the Ligue. Maitre Huguon, of the Long Island League, was the "short-stop" of one of the teams and distinguished himself, it is said, by five runs in the field. He also made two home runs, and his batting is said to have delighted the spectators.

ONE MIGHT think that a salary of \$20,000 a year, the sum paid the President of the United States, would be sufficient to keep



LORD HOPETOUN.
Who expects to receive a great deal of money because the salary was not small.

he well from the chest of almost any thing even though he had the exalted station of viceroy-governor of the New Commonwealth of Australia. But Lord Hopetoun, who was appointed to that office a year ago last January when the celebration under the Southern Cross began its existence, is not thinking so, and therefore he threw up his commission and has recently returned to England via the United States. The explanation given is that the despatch upon the hospitality of the Governor-General are so great that \$20,000 a year will not pay the bills, and as Lord Hopetoun did not feel like taking out the balance from the net income he surrendered the job. If that is true it would seem as if hospitality in Australia cost more than it does in most other lands and that too high for a country just starting out on the path of political independence. Doubtless much of the expenditure was due to needless ostentation. During Lord Hopetoun's brief stay in the United States he impressed all who had the pleasure of meeting him as being a vigorous, intelligent, and capable young man. The acting Governor-General of Australia, pending the appointment of a successor to Lord Hopetoun, is Lord Tennyson, a son of the famous poet.

THE FACT that a mere lad is able to operate an automobile efficiently and safely should go far to convince people that there is less danger in the use of these vehicles than is commonly supposed. Stanley E. Arnold, of Chicago, only thirteen years old and the youngest automobile in the world has acquired such mastery of his horseless wagon that he runs it with more skill than most older owners of automobiles display. He recently took part in a car-hunted-once endurance tour and made the distance in schedule time a feat which many of the contestants of mature age failed to accomplish. In recognition of his performance he was awarded a blue ribbon. Although he is so proficient in managing the machine young Arnold has been refused an automobile license by the city authorities on account of his age. It is probable however that in a competitive examination he might gain a higher rank than some present holders of permits. His example is one that should find imitation.



STANLEY E. ARNOLD.
The nation's youngest automobilist. Photograph by M. H. H.

everywhere, for the automobile is the coming vehicle and our laws should so far as possible be framed to operate it skillfully and peacefully.

MR. L. L. BAIN, the remarkable delineator of the domestic feline is forty-two years old. He is the son of a North Staffordshire gentleman but his father was a French lady. He first began to draw cats in 1883, and became president of the National Cat Club in 1893.

THE WOULD-be has become quite accustomed to having his portrait painted upon it at intervals and persons who imagine themselves as the subject of an after the manner of a cat and sometimes and others who hold their audience spell-bound with their performance.



MADEMOISELLE CHAMBERLAIN.
The literary prodigy who is ascending Paris.

given from the porch of a hack-char, as Lord Hopetoun did not feel like enough to create more than a passing sensation. But infants who keep in numbers and write novels and plays are exceptional enough in literary history to make their advent worthy of special emphasis. It is such a remarkable personage who has appeared in Paris in the person of Madeleine Chamberlain, other name "Carmen d'Arles." Only ten years old, this little girl has already presented to the world five novels, seven plays, and a volume of poems, and has actually been elected a member of the Paris "Société des Grands Lettres." As we have not been favored with the reading of any of Madeleine's Chamberlain's stories and verses we shall reserve our opinion as to the intrinsic merit of these productions until they have passed under our critical eye. It is hardly possible to conceive that they may be up to the level of Hugo and Balzac but we greatly fear that such is not the case.

A HUNGARIAN genealogist, Stefan von Mikhalovitch, has been inquiring into the relationship of the Kaiser with the Hungarian Apads. He finds that the Kaiser's Zsuzka, the wife of Frederick III, Burggraf of Nuremberg, was descended on the female side from King Wenzlaw of Bohemia, who married Adelaide,

daughter of Andreas I, of Hungary. The genealogist also deduces, from the fact of the marriage of an English prince with a Countess Apachen, a daughter of Stephen the Holy of Hungary, and an ancestor of the Stuarts, a family connection between the latter and the Hohenzaollerns.

IT MAY not be generally known that Senator Mason, of Illinois, made his first appearance in the political arena as a singer and not as a speaker, but such is the case. This appearance dates back to 1851, when "Billy" was at the tender age of six years.



SENATOR MASON.
At Illinois, who started in politics as a singer.

About that time the budding statesman had learned from his father or from some of the abolitionists "who frequented his father's wagon-shop, two songs; one of them was denunciation of the "peculiar institution. The other was like unto it "only more so." Next door to the wagon's shop was "Merrill's store."

Merrill was a Democrat with all that that implied in 1850. Some misapprehension or it may be a genuine soul thought it would be a good thing to induce "little Billy" to write his "wood notes wild" in the publicity of Merrill's store. Accordingly a piece of twelve copper cents (cents then were of the size of the present half dollar) was handed up, and the infant prodigy was lifted upon Merrill's counter and asked to discourse on it. He did. It was a shockingly necessary performance, in being elected "little Billy" followed with a verse of "Rock of Ages." Merrill was satisfied somewhat, for the evening he had declared that the piece of the piece did not only stand for the inquiry of the young prodigy and offered a silver quarter to the young writer if he would sing something better than that. "Merrill's store" were secure in their days; moreover William E. Mason never was aware of a call from his fellow-citizens, and so he gave "the other" which was rather more shocking to Democratic sensibilities than the first. Merrill however magnanimously paid the expense. Five years later when he was made out the respectable young man and had turned his attention to his country's business by getting into the service as a land-lord and for his protection a life and made himself master of Yankee land (Story 11) "Merrill." The masterpiece "The Girl I Left Behind Me." But when he presented himself for reelection he was rejected as deficient in health.

THE REVUE HENRI-MARTIN of Paris, must have been hard pushed for a sensational story when it printed an article in which it was alleged that King Edouard did not get through the whole consistent ceremony previously after all our that after he actually knowing a man who is the King's double and was clad in such robes presented King Edward. This is so only inasmuch as the story of the non-existent man of Cape May a few days ago wearing green goggles and an ulster.

ALTHOUGH BOTH Englishmen and Americans, and especially the residents of London, seem to be in constant danger of being "plucked" to death it is difficult to see how anything but good can come from the non-stopper exhibits organized in London, to be known as the "Pilgrimage."



MR. HARRY MORRISON.
Honorary secretary of the Pilgrimage, a new Anglo-American thing in London.

It is supposed to establish branch societies or clubs in all the principal cities of both countries with headquarters in New York and London. The dues are to be only ten dollars a year. The object is to promote the spirit of fellowship and good feeling among the members. A leading figure in the movement thus far has been Mr. Harry Morrison, who is also the honorary secretary. At the time of his visit to London early in August Lord Roberts presided. For Charles T. Yarker, Mr. M. E. de Young, Lord Strathmore, Mr. Egerton Castle, and Mr. Hemmiker Weston. The first banquet of the "Pilgrimage" is expected to take place in London this month.

New York's Promising Dramatic Season

THOSE who prefer the light and trifling things of the stage will enjoy "The New Clown," which Charles Frohman has presented so neatly at the Madison Square Theatre. It is an English importation and the plot hinges about a nervous young lord, who accidentally pushed a friend into the river and thinks he has drowned him, and in his anxiety accepts the offer of a traveling showman to take the latter's engagement to appear as a clown in a circus, under the assurance that no one will recognize him in his disguise. It is easy to see that this plot affords the basis for a good deal of funny work and Jameson Lee Fennell as the clown, gives a capital characterization of a somewhat trying part. It is not one that requires the highest abilities, but there is much cleverness in Mr. Fennell's acting. A lot of clever girls and performers, an attractive representation of the green-room of a traveling show, and a glimpse of the circus itself all make the comedy entertaining though there is a little prudishness and dullness in the first act. The cast is not notably strong, but there are a few noteworthy players. It is especially a clever young woman, none of them strikingly beautiful, but all pleasant enough on the stage. Miss Julia Hulley as the star clown's sister is an smart as usual, and Miss Margaret Church and Miss Heather Morgan as two highly society ladies, carry themselves gracefully and graciously. Walter Smith, as Thomas Dixon, the strolling clown, does some of the best acting in an unimportant part and the honors are shared in this respect by Ralph Delaney, as Mr. Dixon, proprietor of the circus. A feature of the entertainment is the singing by Arthur P. Winchell, the jockey, and by Miss Raymond, the well-known solo-singer. The latter would make an excellent understudy for May Irwin especially in a duet of comic songs. It looks as if "The New Clown" could stay the season out at the Madison Square.

The leading novelties of the opening season of the fall dramatic season include Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "The Emerald Isle," at the Herald Square with Jefferson de Angella as the first attraction; "King High Hall," with a new company, an excellent chorus and well-selected ballet, at the New York "Hally in the City," a musical novelty well worth seeing at the Broadway and Madison Avenue.

A Rose is a Plymouth Town, at the Manhattan, the sentimental drama, "Hearts Alight," at the Bijou; "Twelve Whirls," well characterized as "a musical comedy," at Weber & Fields; "Mrs. Jack," a laughable comedy, at Wallace's; "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," perhaps the most laughable thing of the kind thus far this season, at the Knickerbocker; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in "And Jeanne," as he intones, a delight of comedies from the French; "There's Many a Slip," at the Garrick; a fairly strong drama at the Empire with John Drew as the star the musical play "A Country Girl," at Folly's and Virginia Hamet, in "The Plough's Tale," at the Criterion. The revivals include some of the best things of last year among them: "Soldiers of Fortune," at the New Theatre in which Robert Edson does extremely well; Mrs. Leslie Carter in her wonderfully strong performance of "The Harem," at the Helicon Theatre and "The Slave in Dolly Varden," at the Victoria. It is unnecessary to add



A NOTABLE APPEARANCE FOR THE NIGHTINGALE OF THE THEATRE, A NEW GENTLEMAN, LADIES, BEFORE THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE NEW THEATRE, NEW YORK. (Landscape)

that the continuous performance of "A Country Girl" from 1898 to the present. It is too good a show to close.

Dramatic education will be materially helped it would seem, by the plan set on foot by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts to admit all worthy young men free of tuition. The board of trustees of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Vesper Theatre Dramatic School has recently passed the following resolution: "To take effect October 1st 1902. No tuition will be charged young men for the junior or senior terms who satisfactorily pass the entrance examination and who meet the requirements and standard of the board of examiners."

The continuous performance of the leading variety houses are especially good this year. Proctor's company, at his various theatres, are giving their best; the variety bill at Keith's cannot be surpassed, and is seldom equalled, and at the Eden House the latest things in wax works and cinematograph pictures are constantly being brought out.

Should a West Indian confederation ever be formed, in the opinion of some it would be simply a calamity. Geologists maintain that the islands, about 3,000 in number, extending from near the coast of Florida and Venezuela to a wide curve down to and along the northern coast of Venezuela, are but the remnants of a more or less ancient geologic continent the greater part of which was submerged.

Should a new continental formation be effected, it would comprise the Greater and Lesser Antilles the islands near Venezuela including Trinidad, and possibly the Bahamas the combined area of which at present is 92,641 square miles of actual land, with such mountains as would be yielded up by the sea, which would doubtless be very extensive. The Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea would then be merely great salt lakes. However a geological rearrangement would obviously have a remarkable influence on the climatic, geographical, and political conditions of that section of the world.

Are the West Indies To Become a Continent?

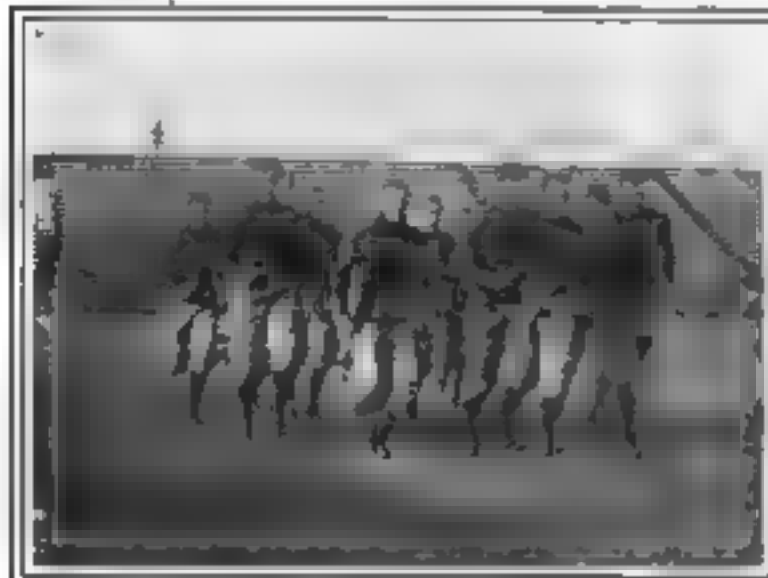
THE CHANCES which are continually, though often imperceptibly taking place in the surface of the globe have now newly brought to the notice of the public by various recent statements of the scientific men, the ancient springs of the late volcanic volcanic eruptions in Martinique and St. Vincent. The illustrious E. Gregory, professor of geology at Yale, recently was credited with saying:

"The whole chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea is undergoing a change from which it is an air of structure as is known. In the future, it is probable that the islands will be a new continent, composed of land surface throughout."

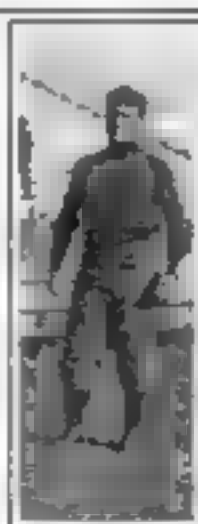
Professor Gregory's scientific grounds for his position were not good, but Professor James A. Huxley, who fills the chair of geology at Columbia, in a more responsible position on the subject explained that the islands of the West Indies were slowly rising to a higher level and thus gradually changing, and some forms of comparatively recent origin have been found in them at a considerable distance inland, which was clear evidence that that island had been undergoing elevation. There was similar proof for the islands of the Caribbean Sea and of the Antilles. The islands would eventually be displaced by dry land. This process, however, would probably require some millions of years for its completion, as but few changes in the surface were going on at present and of no particular importance at present.

From these sources it is learned that the volcanic eruptions also are to be a prominent feature in building up a continent on the West Indies. In the Greater Antilles there are no active centers but the frequency of earthquakes there proves that this group is in the process of being built up. The Lesser Antilles are also in the process of being built up. The geologists from these islands in a already constructed considerable portions of the islands. Two processes, however, gradual elevation and eruption of land-forming material are looked to by the scientific men to fill up the gaps between the two separate land, the islands. Volcanic action, he had mentioned would, of course, accelerate the movement toward physical union. On the other hand, there are indications that the volcanic disturbances may result in the final collapse and elimination of some of the islands.

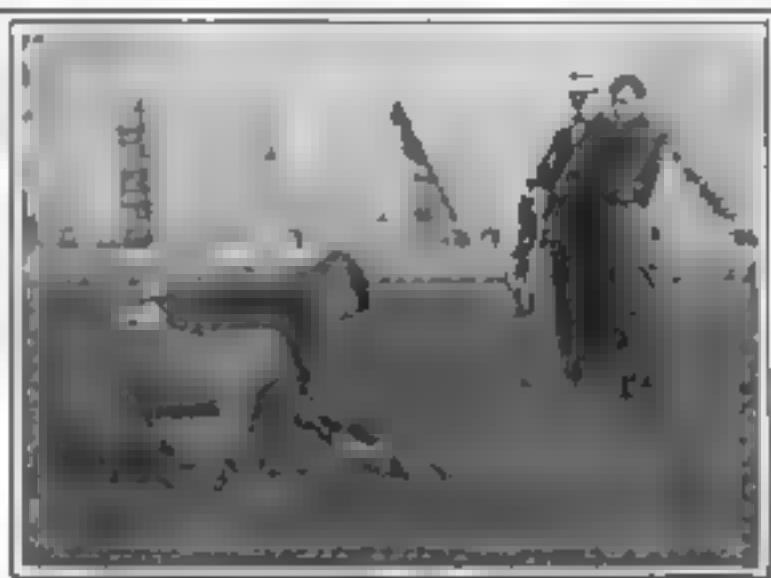
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YALE'S FOOTBALL SQUAD ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE SEASON - CAPTAIN CHADWICK LEADING.



BOSS: THE AME TACKLE FROM THE NEW YORK AND NEW YORK.



KNOW: THE 212 POUND GUARD RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM COACH SWAN AND CAPTAIN CHADWICK.

PREPARING AT YALE FOR THE GREAT SPORT OF AUTUMN.

STRONG AND ACTIVE FOOTBALL TEAM OF THE FAMOUS UNIVERSITY GOING TO TRAIN THOROUGHLY FOR COMING SEASON'S CONTESTS.

Photographs by E. H. Sedgwick.



Why We Must Have a Greater Navy



By Captain A. T. Mahan

AT THIS time, while our naval maneuvers are attracting so much attention, it is pertinent to point out that it is commonly but mistakenly supposed that the present necessity for naval enlargement rests upon the acquisition of the overseas territories by the United States as a consequence of the war with Spain. The mistake is serious, for undoubtedly the war convinced our people of the old axiom: that the security of a great navy and a few of the territories we are acquiring, but the result was approaching unobserved and it did not in our minds as a matter of fact and interpretation for the fortunate destruction of the war and its demonstration of the usefulness of a navy.

We have the highest military authority for saying that the best and only sure form of defense is to take the offensive, or at least to be evidently ready so to do at brief notice. The navy is essentially and pre-eminently a force that thus acts, in virtue of the mobility which is its prime quality, and it is scarcely necessary to argue that the more widespread the interests open to attack, the more valuable in this sense the navy is, and the more numerous and powerful must it be. So long as we had no external possessions, it was comparatively easy to blind people to the usefulness of a navy as to the necessity for it. A navy for coast defense only was then a plausible though idle idea, and it was a very easy other step to say that the United States must have land defenses, not ships, and more ships, not a navy, on the ground of passive defense, that is true; therefore ignorance of military principles being characteristic of mankind generally, and of Americans particularly, the need of a mobile force to act offensively could not obtain recognition.

It is not the least of the advantages we have derived from our new possessions that the condition of the public mind has been changed. It was very widely argued, in the beginning of the expansion which has been made in the last decade of the nineteenth century, that future marine acquisitions would be so many new exposed points, to be supported by sea only. And by land, as our continental territory has been very right and this is very true: the flaw in their argument, as well as the basis in the eyes of the American public, which prevented it from being clearly seen, was the failure to note that, even when not possessing a square foot of territory, we have our borders, we have our interests abroad, available by a superior navy and only to be protected by such display of force as our navy should make it not worth while to attempt to attack.

The argument of the opponents of territorial expansion was in moderate limits, and with due regard to history and subsequent utility in the position acquired, was thus plausible, and was deplorably successful, but it was fallacious. It admitted a sound military principle, the exposure of points, but wholly ignored qualifying considerations of the most serious character, reversive of conclusions. It may with much more certainty be now alleged, and the assertion can be supported by the point of demonstration, that the acquisition of recent years, despite the additional requirement of their defense imposed upon us, have not necessitated any increase of our naval resources, and that which would have been required is demanded at the present time had there been no change in our hands.

It is true that have increased the burden of purely naval warfare, which but for the navy would have been impossible, by the seizure of them, and due to the exposure of their resources, the navy itself receives an increase of strength, an augmented facility of movement, by finding upon distant positions for equipment and repair upon lines, to use the military term, in several parts of the world where our interests demand naval protection, and the land already mentioned, namely, readiness to take the offensive is essential.

Position of this character add a percentage of value to a great mobile force, military or naval, for they by such increase its power and its mobility. This percentage may be difficult of precise definition as to amount, but it is the loss of the navy, which can be obtained only at great cost, and with certainty that ships can remain in readiness, and in security near the possible scene of operations; that they can be repaired there, instead of being sent to the United States, all these conditions, which our navy possesses, will afford enable us to work on the spot to be done by land ships, and diminish by their storage facilities by their accumulated and mutual resources, the immediate dependence upon home by a long chain of communications, which is the great danger in all military operations.

Thus, according to the particular conditions, our ships may do the work of two or three ships of five, or perhaps more of six, or the projection may be less, the gain in efficiency, however, in such cases always does, smaller military and therefore less expense. When a battleship in war time runs upon an uncharted rock, as the Oregon did a year ago in the China Sea, it makes an immense difference to an admiral, and to the operations in hand, whether she can be repaired at a distance of five hundred miles, or of five miles. The case is the same with a minor vessel, and it is the removal of that one of the greatest of naval anxieties. For instance, it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Guadalupe, only fifty miles from Santiago de Cuba, to the American fleet off the latter port, which otherwise had to coal in the open, or depend upon a base many hundred miles away.



Captain A. T. Mahan.
The author of the article.

There is not, at first, an apparent, but large advantage in maritime territorial expansion. There is, however, a great advantage, and it is not a matter of indifference that you have too many. It is a positive injury. Consequently, the removal of naval bases to different parts of the world by land is made into an argument for maritime expansion.

Such a navy expansion in the United States has not the single has and have previously for military purposes. Incidentally, it has contributed to naval power, and it has and so it is recommended the limit of ability to that end. What is so far from a useful rather directly to reduce the scope of exposure of our fleet and to reduce its strength. It is of course very possible that consideration of point of our commercial expansion, or even government, might lead to acquisition of a power and nation of which would find no compensation in point of naval strength in general national security. The public mind of such expansion, if it is not met up with high courage, or at least a sense of duty, will not support the argument, but in fact no such naval expansion has yet occurred.

The march of events, not in the United States only, but over the world at large, not of military or naval events chiefly, but of political events, events commercial and commercial, has brought about the present, which is now universally recognized for large service: namely, that the standard of the standard of twenty years ago. Of the march of events in the United States, which has brought about the present, which is now universally recognized for large service: namely, that the standard of the standard of twenty years ago. Of the march of events in the United States, which has brought about the present, which is now universally recognized for large service: namely, that the standard of the standard of twenty years ago.

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States has had no part but which have constituted a political situation, but necessarily increase, our political and commercial position, and consequently, our naval position. For an interval of this kind are outside our control, and it is not the part of a first support state. The external position of the United States is in the end, a world character. First, there is the perfectly legitimate and most reasonable form of commercial competition in open field and a result is an effort to extend and sustain commercial advantage by the extension of political power either by controlling influence or by active intervention under some of either of which the commercial system of the particular country obtains favored conditions, injurious to others, from special privilege all the way up to a practically exclusive market. The history of the past twenty or thirty years shows in each instance a result of the extension of power even to the destruction at times of a well-established commerce.

Much of this political-commercial movement has occurred in regions where the United States has been compelled, by her recognized traditional policy to abstain from intervention, or even reconstruction. The politics in none of our business, and the resultant commercial movement of it is not to be seen in a world. This applies to Europe generally, to Africa, which, both by position and now by generation, is an appendage of Europe, and probably also to some parts of Asia, especially those on the border which are just beyond the European interest. For the United States is in North America, in eastern Asia, and in the Pacific. From interest in none of these are excluded by the Monroe doctrine and its corollaries, by which we might define our policy to be to keep off in most of these, in some cases, while by our express declaration political intervention in North America is a crime. To interfere European political control, will be regarded as directly injurious to us.

As regards the Pacific and China, the movement there and especially in the last of these has been so much for the public that it is unnecessary to say all details. It is obvious, however, that where the commercial interests of other are so great and political and commercial interests the desire to secure commerce up against it will lead to action that passes into a dangerous temptation to use it as a means of being political. Therefore, when prepared to acquire our rights, either singly or in combination with others, we should be very careful to keep our hands off ourselves, and to keep our hands off the hands of others.

The case in South America is even more serious; for political interference there not only may injure us commercially, but would certainly dismember us, in face of our clearly avowed policy. It must be remembered that this extension of commerce by political pressure is a leading element in the spirit of the times, and when such a spirit is looking for a field in which to be free, or free and so prevailing in South America can secure exemption only by a display of power to resist, which South America itself does not possess, and which the United States alone can supply.

There are among the many conditions which necessitate the creation of a powerful United States navy, and they are quite independent of our relatively weak possessions, most valuable though these are from the basis point of view. We are confronted, in short by a general movement of the nations, resting upon a spirit abroad among their peoples, which seeks to secure commercial advantages in all quarters of the world; permeable, if may be but if not by promise. In this collision of interests, force will have a determining part, as it has in all periods of the world's history, and force, in such a sense, means necessarily naval force. It is upon the spread of this spirit and the action resulting from it that the future of a great navy is based, and upon the act of our having secured it, we have secured the future of our nation, the Philippines, and if there be any other acquisition at present, have not created the necessity, on the contrary they have relieved the extent of the burden, by contributing to support it.

The Value of the Historical Novel.

THE PRESENT-DAY historical novel has reached but the first of its possibilities, but even for this it deserves our gratitude. It has added some heroic and other interesting types of character to those with which all readers of fiction are acquainted, and with them it has given a new lot of scenes, which, with the historic literature, cannot increase and spread of action, but even of other days, has been presented with a degree of history and biography, some of them in form of new adventures, for them, and in some has been given the character of fiction. Of most of these great characters it must be said that their appearance in the world have been like ancient gods, and for a while, but there is something inspiring and ennobling in even a momentary glimpse of a great creature.

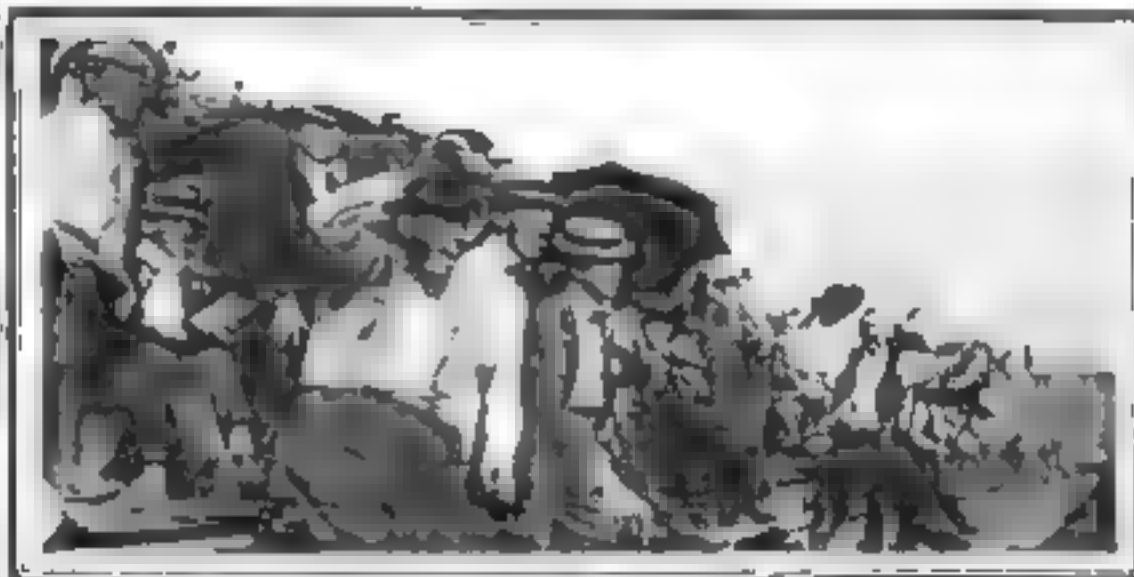
HEALTH makes strength. Abbott's, the Original Angkor, makes health. At druggists and grocers.



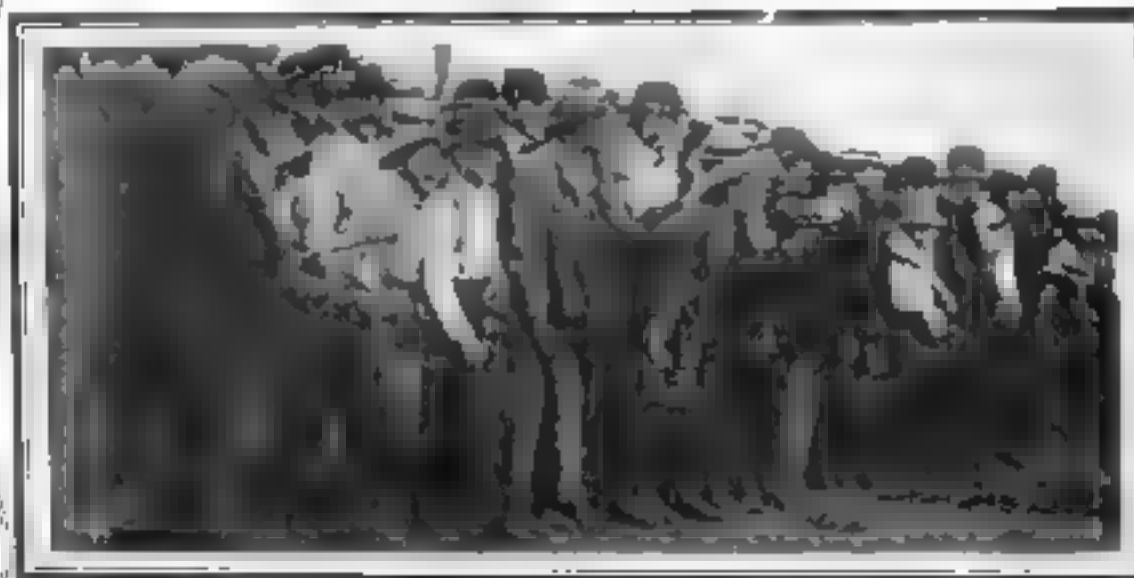
THIRTY THOUSAND FELLOWS WITHIN A NEW YORK CITY LEAGUE GAME



"THE GAME IS COMING OUR WAY ALL RIGHT"



AN EXCITING AND DYNAMIC MOMENT CAPTURED BY THE CAMERA



A TELEVISION BY THE BUREAU TEAM CAPTURED THE MOMENT



APPROXIMATELY ONE MILLION ARE GOING TO LEAVE

DISCUSSING WITH THE CAMERA

BASEBALL. STILL THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE CAMERA REVEALS THE ABSORBING INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC IN THIS OUT-DOOR SPORT

Photographs by George Mark.



HUNTER PLACING DEAD ANTIMONY SHEEP IN THE
HOLDING PEN

THE SHEPHERD AND
HIS FLOCK

HUNTING FOR WOLVES AND OTHER PREDATORS
THAT HARM THE SHEEP



ONE OF THE MEN AND SHEEP WITH THE WOLF



CATCHING UP THE LAST SHEEP BEFORE THE END OF THE SHEAR

GATHERING A TREMENDOUS WOOL CROP IN MONTANA

IMMENSE FLOCKS OF SHEEP SHEARED BY MACHINERY ON THE EXTENSIVE RANCHES OF THE FAR WEST

Photographs by S. W. Matheson For page 254

The Fair Women of St. Louis

ST. LOUIS is famed the world over for her beautiful women. To designate the belles of the Missouri City is not an easy matter as marriage in early life is quite the fashion, the young matron in many cases having made her debut but a few months before her nuptials, and thus it is that the names attractive of St. Louis's young women are equally divided amongst the maids and matrons. A very popular social leader is Mrs. Dr. Otto Forster. She is a woman of rare culture, having traveled extensively in foreign lands. Her collection of paintings by famous artists is a valuable one. Mrs. Forster is well known for her extensive charities, despite her propensity to "hide her light under a bushel." Mrs. Ralph Orthwein, of Orthwein Heights, is one of the young matrons who are the pride of St. Louis. She was formerly Miss Neva Andrus, and, although born in the southwestern part of Missouri, she was reared in sunny Tennessee. She is tall and fair and an ideal complement to her tall, dark athletic, good-looking young husband. Mrs. Orthwein is a charming hostess and is never happier than when entertaining her friends, except when she is responding to some call for aid, and many a "God bless her!" is coined at the mention of her name. "The champion middle home of the Western country," Mrs. Mc Donald, is giving the pointers to the Orthwein studies, and Mrs. Orthwein is an expert horsewoman, riding astride.

Miss Lucille A. von Oranstra, a daughter of Mrs. Dr. Otto Forster is one of the most admired ladies of St. Louis. She is a descendant of a celebrated German family was born in St. Louis and educated at Miss Anna Brown's school in New York. She has a voice of exquisite sweetness and marvelous power. She is perfect in deportment and her refined eye shows the refinement of Baron Steinmetz, the great German poet who wrote "Missa Schelli." Last winter New York asked to the estate of St. Louis a handsome woman when Miss Marie Whitmore, daughter of Dr. Whitmore, editor of the New York Medical Journal, became the wife of David Kaufman, Esq., vice-president of the City-Walker Dry Goods Company. Mrs. Kaufman is a woman of remarkable beauty, and the interior of her mansion on Lincoln Boulevard breathes the traveled home. She is an accomplished musician, a fine linguist, speaking French and Italian with fluency, and is as much at home in the water as on dry land, having won four prizes for long-distance swimming. She ranks among the leading horsewomen of St. Louis, her favorite mode of driving being a tandem four-in-hand.

A very lovely little woman of the Dresden-china type is Mrs. Walter Edmund Grayson, of McPherson Avenue. She has golden hair, blue eyes, and perfect features, and was born and bred "in Missouri." She is an ideal hostess and prides herself on being an excellent housekeeper. She is the devoted mother of a two-year-old son. Mrs. Marie A. Dwyer, of Lindell Boulevard, is of an unusual style of beauty, having bewitching brown eyes and a wealth of golden hair. Her complexion is of a richness which bespeaks plenty of outdoor life. She is said to be one of the best-dressed young ladies in St. Louis. She is a gifted pianist and possesses a voice of unusual sweetness. In her delightful home near the entrance to Forest Park are many pieces of decorated china and other paintings, testimonials to her ability with brush and palette. She is a graceful dancer and a capable whip. Horseback riding is her favorite exercise. Mrs. Dwyer is a member of the Animal Association of the Georgetown (navy), Washington, D. C.

Another young and fascinating matron is Mrs. A. W. Lawman, of West Pine Boulevard, daughter of the late Benjamin Chastain Sandford, one of the pioneer settlers of St. Louis. Mrs. Lawman was married August 4th and as Miss Virginia A. Sandford she held sway among the leading belles of St. Louis. She is an heiress in her own right. Miss Virginia Frickel Worth is the daughter of G. Louis Worth and the granddaughter of Henry Christian Worth, who, in 1830, founded the first German Protestant Church, now located at the corner of Tenth and Levee Streets. Miss Worth is descended from Jean de Worth, who was one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century, and the only one in whom the great old fortress, Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine, ever capitulated. She was made general-in-chief of the imperial army by Emperor Ferdinand II., and in 1648 end of the empire. Miss Worth was for three years in Europe, where she gave most of her time to the study of music and languages. She is the possessor of a highly cultivated voice of great sweetness, and has, in a number of instances taken part in light opera and concerts for charitable purposes. On her mother's side she is also descended from a noble family the Leiden family of Lodderum. Another handsome and popular young matron is Mrs. Crawford Duncan, of West Pine Boulevard. She is among the leading horsewomen of St. Louis and is noted for her fearless riding. She is of the brunette type of beauty, of a sympathetic nature, and possesses a charming personality. She is an ideal hostess. One of the most winsome beauties of



"THE ALMS AND QUIET SEASONS."

GOD'S CATHEDRALS

WE DO not know;
We only go
Our way—
We who live within the wood.
Each day
We feel the presence of the Everlasting Good.
The woods are God's cathedrals—hospitable
churches
Whose pillars are the pearl-white birches
And the rugged hemlocks green,
The thrones are aglow with the baboon's
tender green
The aisles are quiet reaches
With domes of golden beeches
From Nature's leafy organ-loft
Mystic harmonies swell marvelously soft—
Offerories tremulous and sweet, floating down-
ward from the height
Where the chorists of the forest stay their
flight
Everywhere—from the mountain's rocky peak
down to where the golden-rod
Bends above its mossy bed—
Everywhere the breath of God.

F. G. BARRY

St. Louis in Mrs. May Magazine, of Barbours Avenue. She is a brunette with vivid coloring, has an animated manner and an exceptionally sweet voice.

DORIS KICKNEY YANCEY.

The Great Value of Cotton Seed.

NO direction have modern processes for the utilization of so-called waste material produced larger or more gratifying results than in the conversion of cotton seed into a valuable commodity. Forty years ago there was no use for cotton seed, the degrading accumulations of which were a menace to the health of Southern communities. In 1860 when 53 per cent. of the seed produced was utilized, the planters received \$28,632,000 for seed sold to the oil mills and the value of the products of those mills was \$42,411,000. Half (45,902,000 gallons) of the oil made in that year was exported. To thus change the value of an article which could only have been represented forty years ago by a minor quality into many millions is certainly an achievement worthy of a place among the miracles of modern times.

Millions in Montana Wool

MONTANA HAS this summer again demonstrated its great importance as a wool producing State. The Great Falls (Mont.) Wool Exchange closed August 9th, the actual sales having amounted to 9,846,000 pounds, and thus being twenty per cent greater than ever before. Billings (Mont.), was a close second with 9,108,000 pounds. Each claimed to be "the greatest initial wool market in the world." The average price at Great Falls was 16.34 cents per pound, at Billings 12.42 cents. The highest price at Great Falls, and in any market in the world for that matter, was 17 1/2 cents. The largest company clip was that of Bower Brothers, of Fergus County, 270,000 pounds.

The Everell Sheep Company of Shelby, sold 3,500 fleeces from French merino ewes at 5 1/2 cents per fleece averaging thirteen pounds each or \$210 per fleece. This is a record for Montana on a four-armed clip. A Krugger & Co. of Highway sold 23,000 pounds averaging eleven pounds to the fleece at 10 1/2 cents or \$240 per fleece. There were from Spanish merino ewes, some going as low as nine to ten cents per fleece. The total amount of wool baled and shipped from Billings was 18,200,000 pounds, while the wool sold at Fort Benton, 1,300,000 (pounds) Muleta, Yuma and other outside towns was all handled in Great Falls. The wool shorn in Montana in 1901 amounted to 39,798,000 pounds, and for 1902 is estimated at 33,000,000 pounds.

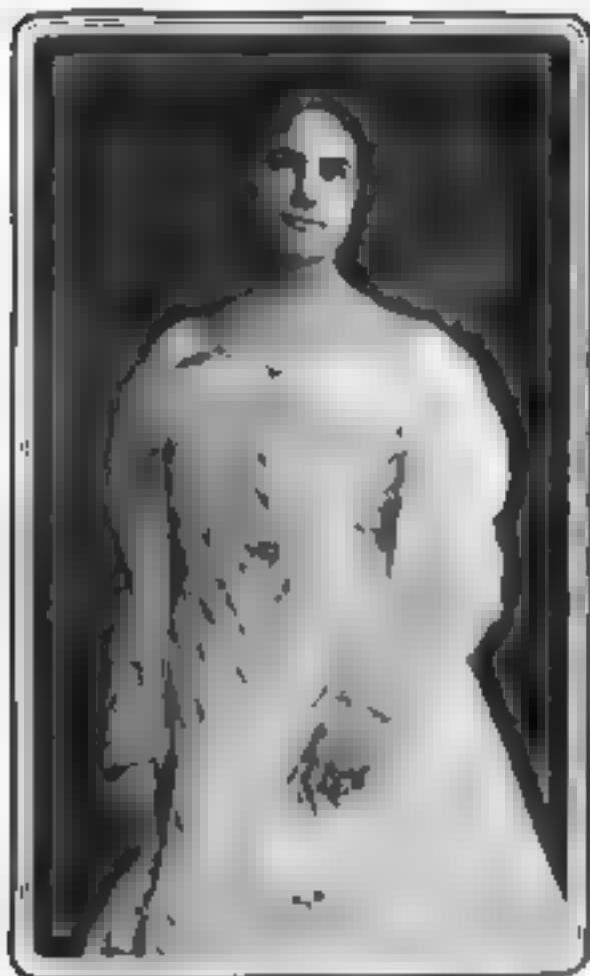
Hand shears are fast giving way in Montana to the machine shears, though the record is still held by a hand shearer. The best record ever made in Montana was by Dick Marquis, who sheared 20 hundred and thirty six sheep in one day with a machine but worked fourteen hours. The average price paid was eight cents per fleece, the shearer paying one fourth of a cent to be gathered. The men at the Long Nelson sheds, running twenty-four machines, struck for nine cents clear or a raise of one and one-fourth cent per fleece, but the strike broke. The directors of the State have since organized a union and hope by another season to have enlisted most of the shearers in the United States. The field work of the wool men is over for the season. Great Falls being their last market, the sheep starting in June in August and following up through California and the Northwest as the season advances. For the rest of the year he may be found in the Eastern States, sorting his purchases and selling to the consumer, while the stockmen, herders, and freighters have already returned to their native work, and the freight elevators, though still in the midst of their shipment, are planning annual vacations before returning to their normal every day business. The range herdsman is better conditioned at his season of the year and the stockmen, though well rested with the past season, hope for even better returns in 1903. Northern Montana is certainly an ideal sheep country.

Chinese Superstitions Regarding Foreigners.

THE STATE of affairs in China continues to be one of great unrest, to which there appears at present to be no end. Apart from sporadic rebellions, the constant ill-feeling toward foreigners threatens the peace of the country, and may yet engulf it with other nations bent on vengeance. The existing disagreeable conditions are clearly revealed in the following letter, written by one of his employers to a distinguished American now living in China and having business connections there, and which we have been permitted to print for the first time.

YIN-TAO-LING, July 28th 1902.

There is great excitement among the people here at present, caused by the fact that rumors are prevalent that so-called foreigners employed by the mine and railway have hired a lot of bad men to come here to kill small children and cut out their eyeballs and some other parts. The idea is that we ship these things abroad, where they are used by foreigners to make medicine. About six weeks ago two children were killed and mutilated near by, and I think a third was killed near another man. Since then several Chinese peddlers, travelers, and other strangers have been seized in the villages up and down the line tortured, and some of them killed. Strong proclamations have been issued and several hundred more troops have been sent here to re-enforce our guard. A few nights ago Mr. came to my camp to spend the night to cause a mob of his hundred people to do so. He was told we were turning a deaf ear to death in plain view of his camp. About nine days ago one of our coolies was seized and beaten badly to death near Lan-Kwan. He was rescued by soldiers or probably would have been killed. The reason given by the mob for attacking him was that he was carrying foreign letters, probably containing matter relating to the subject of eye-cutting. Night before last he had office in was besieged by a mob of 100 men. This was because one of the gentry inside struck a high. The situation may get better but you need not be surprised at any time to hear that we have cleared out to wait until order is re-established.



MRS. CRAWFORD C. RYAN
St. Louis



MRS. SALOME DYER
St. Louis



MRS. W. L. GRAYSON
St. Louis



MRS. LILLIAN PFEIFFER
St. Louis



MRS. DORA KATHERINE C. DYER
St. Louis



MRS. J. M. PORTER
St. Louis



MRS. L. OVERHALE
St. Louis



MRS. RALPH OVERHALE
St. Louis



MRS. S. LAURIOL
St. Louis

ST LOUIS BEAUTIES WHO WILL WELCOME VISITORS IN 1904.
HANDSOME AND FASCINATING MAIDS AND MATRONS WHO ARE PROMINENT LEADERS OF ST LOUIS SOCIETY
See page 326



EXCITING MOMENT IN THE NAVAL DRILL NEAR CHICAGO—LANDING OF OUR CREW.—H. E. Wright—Chicago

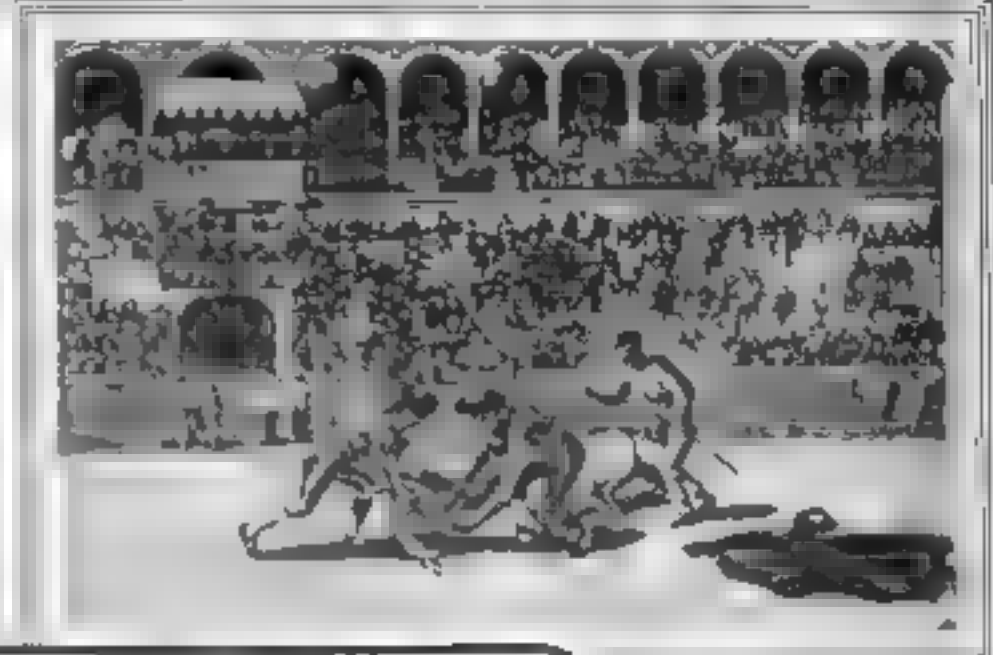
OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—AUSTRIA WINS.
 PLEASING PICTURES PRESENTED BY CAMERA ARTISTS IN BOTH THE NEW WORLD AND THE OLD
 (SEE OFFERS OF CAMBOD SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)

Side Scenes of a Brutal Bull-fight



MAJASKE PRAY TO HIGH SPIRITS OF
KNOWLEDGE FOR ARENA

THE MAJASKE PRAY TO HIGH SPIRITS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ARENA. The scene is a dark, arched setting, possibly a bullfight arena, with a bull visible in the background. The person is in a dark, arched setting, possibly a bullfight arena, with a bull visible in the background.



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RESCUING FARM BOY OF BULLFIGHT AFTER BULL CHARGE



A HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED BULL-FIGHTERS



FIGHTER WASHING OFF BLOOD STAINS



MISS MARY J. HENNESSY

MISS MARY J. HENNESSY

MISS MARY J. HENNESSY



MISS MARY J. HENNESSY

MISS MARY J. HENNESSY



MISS MARY J. HENNESSY

MISS MARY J. HENNESSY

DRAMA AND MUSIC IN NEW YORK

SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS WHICH THE STILL YOUNG SEASON IS OFFERING.

See page 337

Hints to Money-makers

NOTE. This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of the *Leslie's*. It is a place where all business men and women can find out what is going on in the money market. It is a place where all business men and women can find out what is going on in the money market. It is a place where all business men and women can find out what is going on in the money market.

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LEGAL NOTICES

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WALL ST. NUMBER



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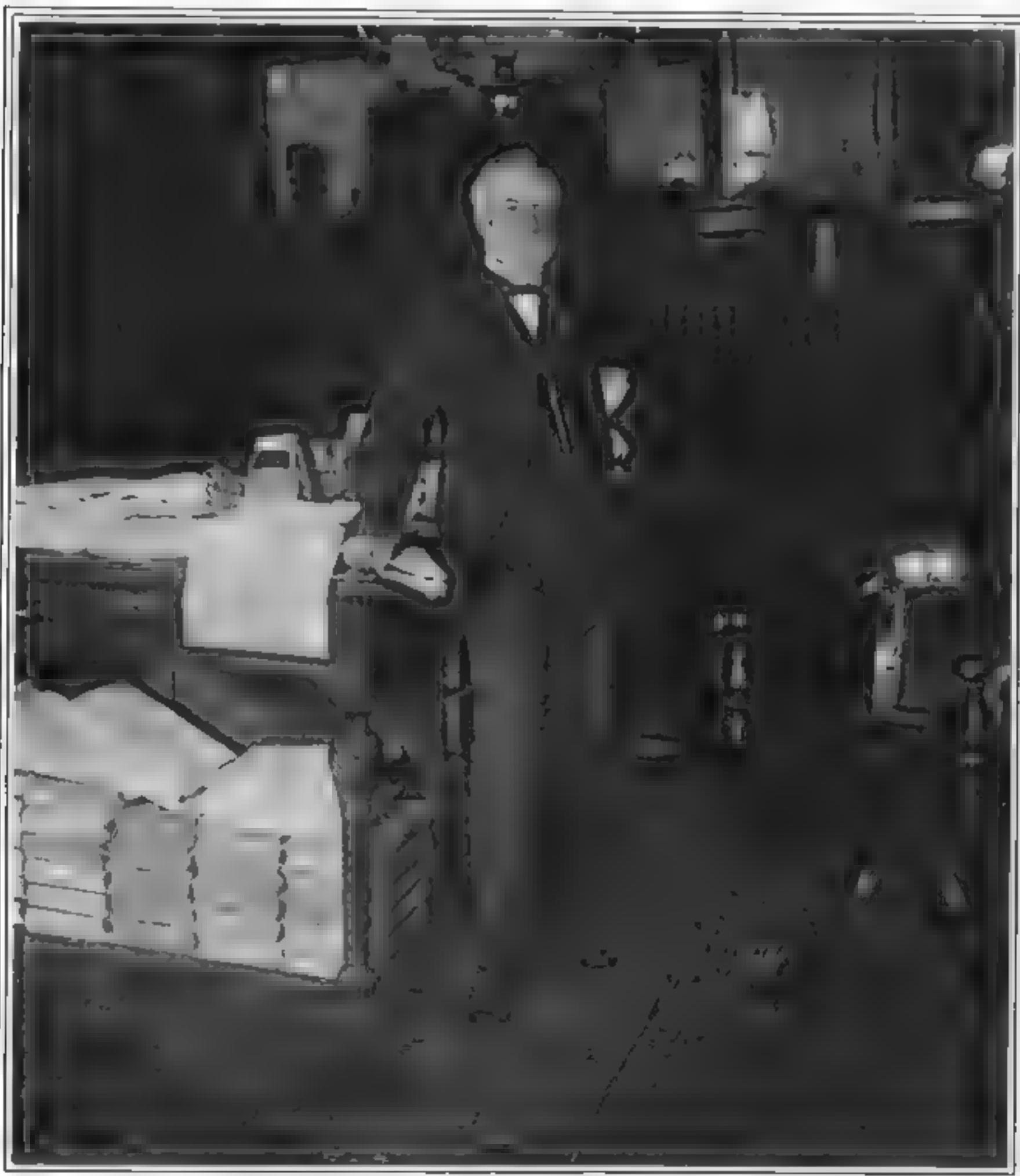
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, Inc. 110 Park Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2457

New York, October 9, 1902

Price 10 Cents



AMERICA'S MOST EMINENT BUSINESS MAN—ANDREW CARNEGIE.
HE WAS NOTABLY HONORED RECENTLY BY BEING INVITED, AS THE GUEST OF KING EDWARD, TO BALMORAL CASTLE.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by E. F. Miller, with Glass Lens.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

BETWEEN THE pulp and politics there exists, in most men's opinion, a pretty wide chasm that is as great



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of Louis' Philadelphia headquarters and he has been quoted as in this city expressing his wish at a personal interview with the man who was influenced. He began his explanation of his position in Philadelphia by saying that he had been a successful gambler, and his first wife's father as a doctor. Mr. Blenheim is not at all sure of the future of his daughter and his mother-in-law is said to be the same. It is also reported that his children, receiving the education toward the completion of the education. Many have compared him, in his capacity for speech making, with the speaker of the American. Mr. Blenheim is particularly in the same way with children as he is the man and he will be able to find the father for his appearance in the city and his mother.

[illegible]

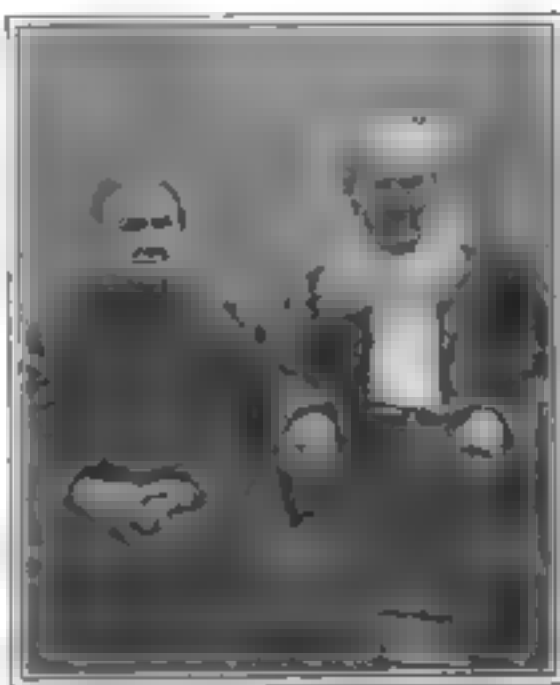
GOLDEN JUNKIES in the editorial profession are as rare as in most other callings, but they have been



— 100 —

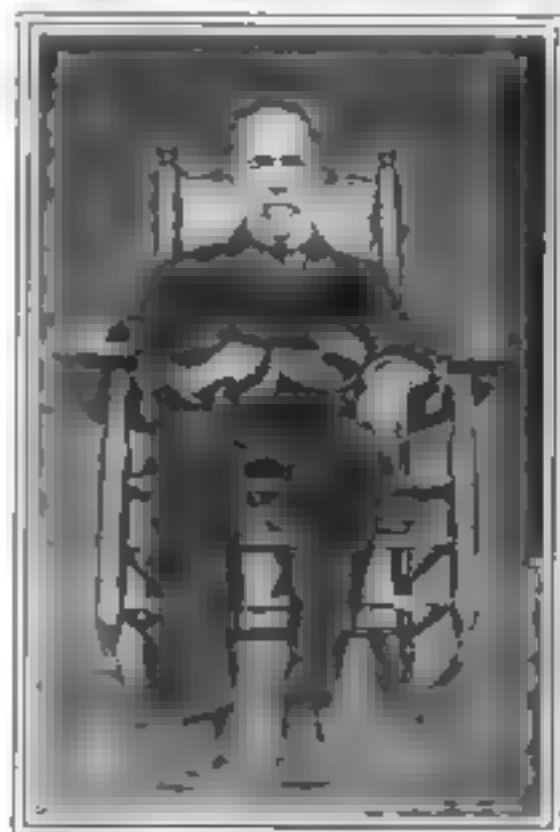
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ONE OF the rarest parallel distortions is that which belongs to Mr. Jeremiah Huxton, of Franklin, Maine, and his twin sister, Mrs. Hannah Huxton Southwick, of Portland, R. I., who are eighty-seven years old and who are believed to be the oldest twins in the United States. The aged twins came from Herod's tower, Ark. Their father having been with Washington at the latter's famous siege of the Mifflin and his son being the first man to get on shore. Mr. Huxton was a ship carpenter until he retired at the age of eighty and he helped build the all-star battleship Maine and other great vessels. He has now been employed in the Brooklyn navy yard for a number of years. On this he was at the suppression of the later rebellion in Rhode Island. Mr. Huxton is the only member of his own family left alive, his wife and his seven children having died years ago. He is still hale and active and travels about a good deal. Mrs. Southwick reads and writes without glasses.



THE J. BARNETT AND SONS,

and as a remarkable pre-teacher for one of her age. Taking long walks daily. It will interest students of heredity to learn that two of Mr. Haddon's grandfathers are twins.

[illegible]

1974 THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Senator Platt had indicated. It left no room on Mr. George H. Rindles who unselfishly served in the interior of the party which he has served so long and faithfully. The convention was not only enthusiastic and tearful but it was also representative in the action which delegates evidenced the very best men in the party.

IT IS a significant fact that two eminent Republicans—Speaker Henderson, of Iowa, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin—were put in the same column with justly in their opinion as a States Rights man, and Henderson will certainly be returned to the Senate, where he has done all remarkably well, and rendered distinguished services, and there was every indication that Mr. Henderson was being considered for re-election as one of the best men in the country. Mr. Henderson, however, has been surprisedly even fit to decline to be a candidate for Congress for the eleventh time. His friends here claim that he considers of the party in his district disagree with him on the subject of tariff changes. The speaker is a firm protective man and opposed to any reduction in the tariff laws, while the Republicans have platform actually pronounced for tariff reduction and a tariff of shortening his power of the so-called tariff. Mr. Henderson's withdrawal campaign has rupture between his friends and opponents of protection in the Republican party, which does not in its standing as a consequence. It is for the protection of a possible tariff on the high tariff and intelligent men has not an understanding of the tariff in the movement to be made should not a feeling in the party is more than to be made a mistake.

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THIS SUGGESTION has often been made that every President of the United States should be elected by a vote of the Senate.

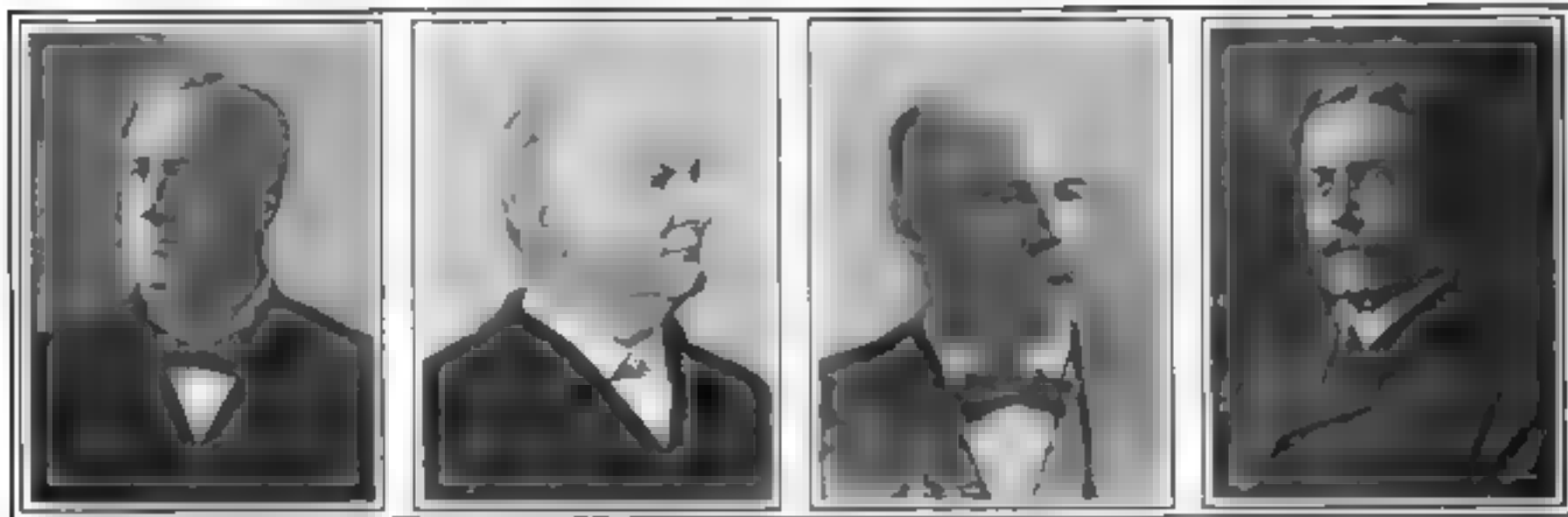


F. J. M. L. H. B. P. W. A. d. K.

M. : m. b. m. l. t. u. m.

[illegible]

SEVERAL OF the younger generation of European collectors have fallen victims to the craze for collecting in this country and are bringing home trophies after having been warned by those of us who had been long in the field. A young Frenchman, a tall, thin, energetic individual when he was on the continent. The Prince of Wales has now one of the finest and most complete collections in the country.



A. B. MUELL
President of New York State Bankers' Association

STEPHEN H. CAMPBELL
New York State Bankers' Association

J. EDWARD STEWART
New York State Bankers' Association

JOHN E. FISHER
New York State Bankers' Association

Great Gathering of Eminent Bankers.

ONE of THE most important and influential bodies of business men in the United States is the New York State Bankers' Association, which was organized at Saratoga in August, 1884, and is now one of the leading banks of this State and the world. The organization was designed to promote the general welfare and interests of the banks and banking institutions of the State and to secure uniformity of action together with the practical work to be done in connection with the maintenance and development of the State's financial system. The association was designed to promote the general welfare and interests of the banks and banking institutions of the State and to secure uniformity of action together with the practical work to be done in connection with the maintenance and development of the State's financial system.

The organization was effected under what is known as the group plan, whereby the State is divided into eight geographical groups and each group is represented by five members, who are elected for a term of one year. The members of the groups are elected by the banks and banking institutions of the State and to secure uniformity of action together with the practical work to be done in connection with the maintenance and development of the State's financial system.

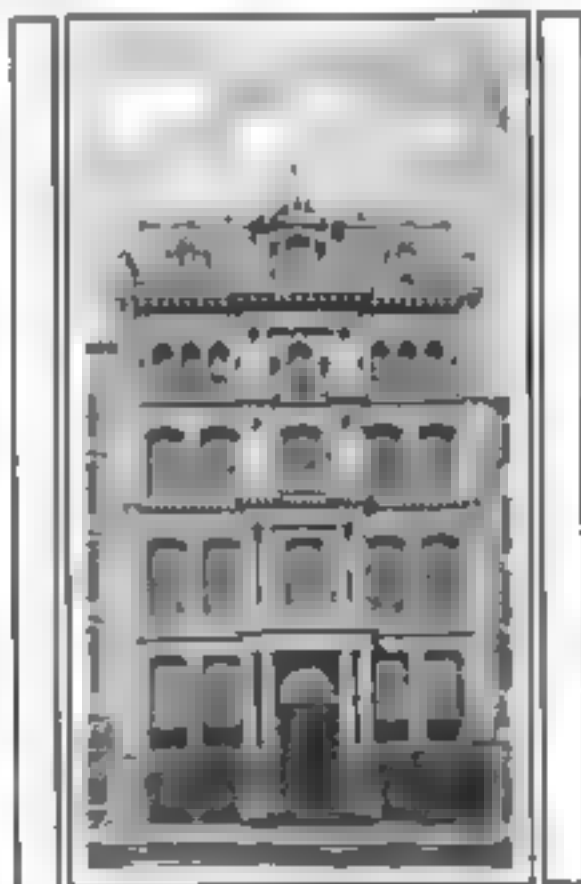
Probably the most important job of the association during its existence was its work in securing the passage of the bill which gave banks and banking institutions a uniform rate of interest. This is apparent from the reports, statistics and other data published in the association's annual report, after discussing the assumed value of the bill. The report also shows the work in charge was headed by Mr. Charles Fisher of New York.

The meeting of the association in 1909 at Buffalo

was the largest ever held. It was held at the Buffalo Hotel, and was attended by over 1000 bankers and banking institutions from all over the State and the world. The meeting was held from October 1st to 3rd, and was presided over by Mr. Charles Fisher of New York. The meeting was held at the Buffalo Hotel, and was attended by over 1000 bankers and banking institutions from all over the State and the world. The meeting was held from October 1st to 3rd, and was presided over by Mr. Charles Fisher of New York.

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THE BUFFALO HOTEL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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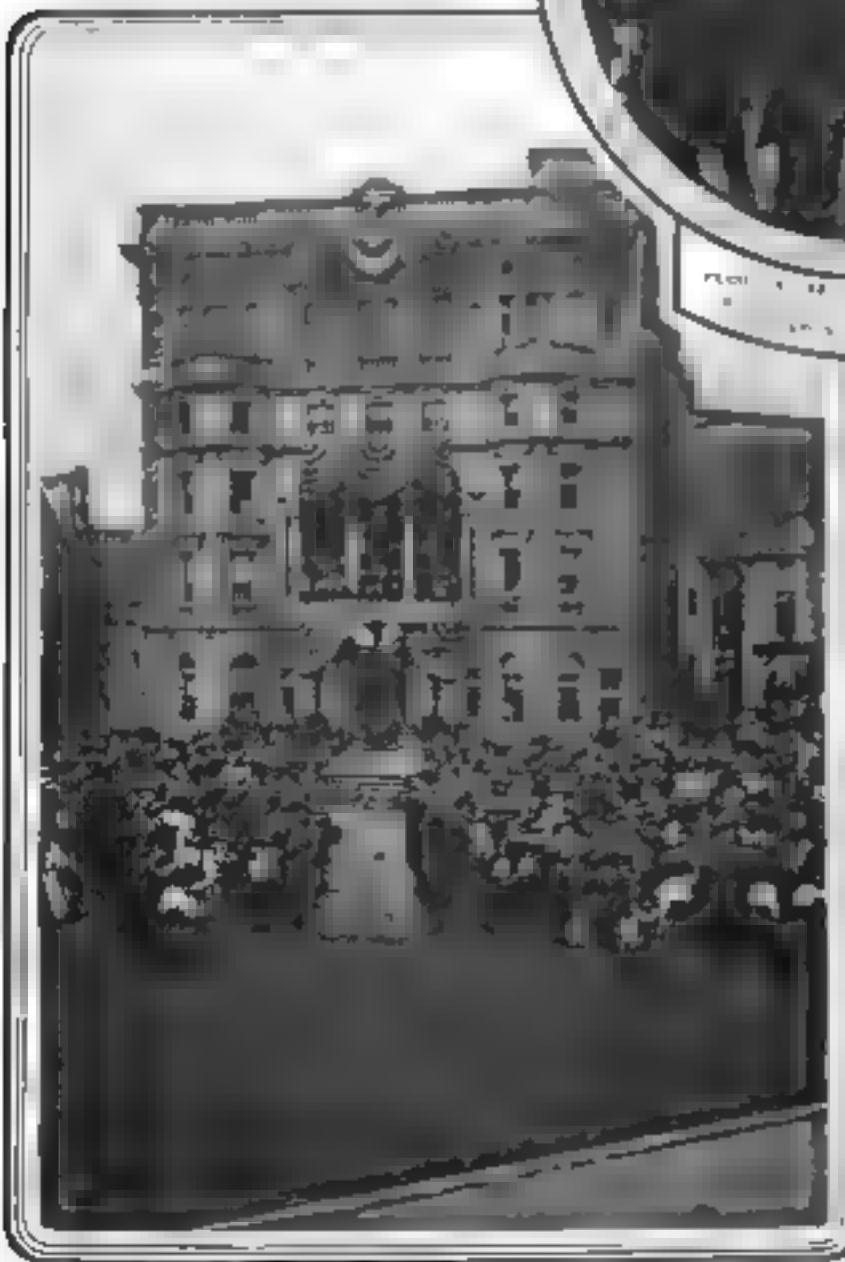
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE PLATFORM WHERE HE WAS OPERATED ON AT INDIANAPOLIS.



THE GREAT BUILDING THAT RECEIVED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT INDIANAPOLIS.



THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY AT THE PLATFORM WHERE HE WAS OPERATED ON AT INDIANAPOLIS.



CROWD GATHERING IN THE SQUARE BEFORE THE BUILDING WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS OPERATED ON AT INDIANAPOLIS.



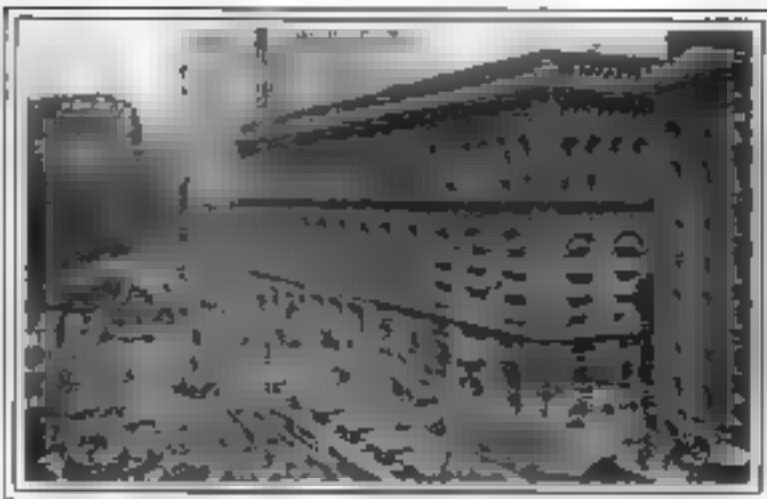
ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL UNDER CHARGE WHILE THE PRESIDENT WAS WITHIN SCRAMBLING TO AN OPERATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INTERRUPTED WESTERN TRIP HIS WELCOME BEFORE HE WAS OPERATED ON AT INDIANAPOLIS AND HIS WESTERN TRIP CUT SHORT

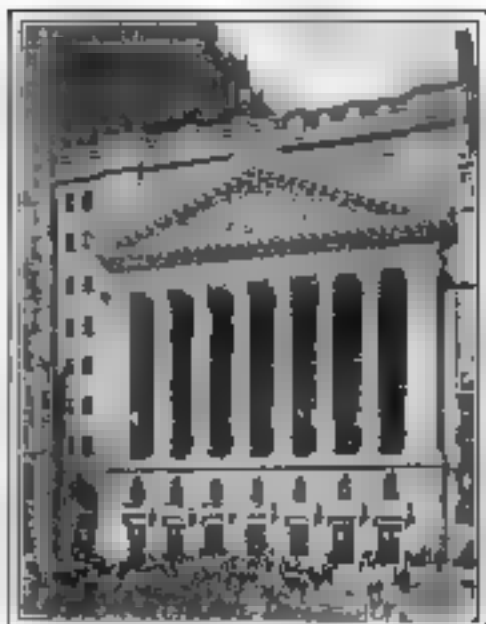
Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Lacey, with the Associated Press.



NEW \$3,000,000 STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, NOW IN PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION. *Lucas*



PROJECT EXCHANGE BUILDING, WHERE THE STOCK EXCHANGE IS BEING TRANSFERRED. *Lucas*



IMAGINED FUTURE SCENE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED. *Platts by architect*

New York's \$3,000,000 Stock Exchange To be One of the World's Finest Buildings

THE NEW home of the New York Stock Exchange, which is a striking conspicuous wall to one of the notable buildings of the world, is not exclusive of the ground which it occupies, a plot of three million dollars. It has been predicted that the building would be ready for occupancy at the first of the coming year, but members of the building committee of the New York Stock Exchange say that it will not be finished until next spring. It is an immense structure, a block in length, extending from Nassau Street to which it fronts, to New Street and is 100 feet in width. It has a height of five stories, with a cornice. The office of architecture is enhanced by the architectural design of the building, for around its roof are its massive columns, which are grouped as it were, the ground portion and supporting a broad pediment. All the exterior construction of the building is of white Georgia marble and the interior of white South Devon marble.

Aside from the walls and magnitude of the structure, here are two other features of it which are of special interest. One of these is the "floor," where the trading will be done, and the other is the safety deposit vault in the basement, which is one of the best in the world. The trading floor is to be a vast room, 100 feet long from the other end of the columns, 100 feet wide and 100 feet high. It will afford a fine opportunity, which was ever given before in other, the seating of the financial heart of the country for there are to be two great galleries for spectators, one



PRESIDENT SMITH, OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. *Goodrich*

at either end of the room. The vault in the basement is already used by many banking and brokerage houses for depositing safe securities.

It is a long room, on the walls of which are hundreds of safety deposit boxes of a variety of shapes and sizes. In the center of the room is a long steel cabinet and in both sides of it more boxes and lockers. The outside wall of the vault is fourteen inches thick. The entrance is a steel door. Next to it is a wall of burglar-proof material and made of that a thick burglar-proof plate of steel. Between the outer wall and the wall in which are the safety deposit boxes is a narrow passage extending entirely around the vault. In the center of each end and each side of the passage-way are watchmen's signals. At night two men guard the vault. They pass continually around it through the narrow passage. They are required to ring up at each side of three signal boxes every fifteen minutes. This keeps the watchmen active. A watchman's station is in the tower at the front of the vault. It contains the finest and most elaborate lock mechanism made. The interior "strong box" is proof against all the destructive agencies of man or nature.

The majestic New York Stock Exchange is half a block away from Wall Street and occupies the ground on which stood the old Exchange building, and also the site of the former Western Union Telegraph building, which was demolished to make room for the new structure.

Wall Street Reminiscences.

JAMES H. COLGATE, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, the only one of that large body of men who contributed the stimulus of 1857 was sitting in his office in Wall Street reading the reports of a financial news agency when I called to see him. Mr. Colgate is nearly eighty-five years old. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1853 (only one other of those who were in the exchange then is now living). That is William Alexander Smith. He is however, younger than Mr. Colgate.



JAMES H. COLGATE, The oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange. *Goodrich*

were called unknowns. Mr. Colgate was known familiarly to the jolly young comrades on the exchange as "Beef steak" Colgate because of his exceedingly ruddy complexion. In those far-off days the exchange had not only a much smaller membership than now but the number of stocks listed was very much smaller. It was an easy matter then to keep on the crack of the changes that took place. Many of the brokers earned all their transactions "in their heads," never keeping any accounts or making any memoranda.

"I saw you in that panic of '57," said Mr. Colgate. "It was a sort of nervous collapse. I worried myself ill over the affairs of the concern I was working for, I was nineteen years old then and was employed by Baldwin, Johnson & Co. I wasn't a member of the firm,

but I know all the time what was going on and I saw the danger. When time all around us began to fail I was afraid we couldn't stand it. There were days of quiet talks and anxiety and although we held together and we held the room, the stock was too much for me and I had to go in bed."

"I was born in New York, remembered Mr. Colgate, and I remember when we were a town of about 125,000 people. In those days the high road to the town was on the streets. They were excellent quarters, though the venerable banker, and about the only street department we had. I used to go to school right over here on John Street and every day on my way home I would cross Wall Street with the other school children, running and laughing and shouting with my hands under our arms. School children would look rather odd on Wall Street now wouldn't they? Although Wall Street was even then the street of banks, it wasn't exactly as it is now. The presidents of some of our largest banks used to live over their offices. I remember the Merchant National Bank was on the street and the president resided on the floor above the bank.

In the days when Mr. Colgate was in his youth the Bowery was a great retail street like Sixth Avenue is now. The promenade of the town was on Broadway below Fourteenth Street, for that street was the northern limit of the business district. In the afternoon, when the Stock Exchange was closed, the young brokers would brush up their clothes and go out for a stroll up Broadway, where the youth and beauty and fashion of the city were on parade. It was the Fifth Avenue of those days. Between Wall Street and Fourteenth Street on Broadway, now what a difference! There are scores of office buildings and wholesale houses predominate. It is no longer a gay parade-ground. *R. H.*

The Nestor of the Exchange.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, who has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1853, has no other title higher than his other title being, speaking of justice now.

My first experience in a panic was in 1857 and that was more exciting than the panic of '73. There had been a period of inflation. Banks had begun to close to convert that did not have much collateral. Suddenly without any warning, the Ohio Trust Company failed. This brought people to their senses and frightened them. Banks were unable to collect their loans and many of them failed. There were runs on many of the banks and Wall Street was filled all day with a wild mob. I have never seen such excitement.

"In 1873, nearly the same condition prevailed as before the break of 1857. Values were inflated, and when the storm started it kept up until everything was swept away.

"Conditions in the market at present are not unlike those existing before the two historical money disasters. Values are inflated now. One of the causes of this is the fact that the great financial leaders sometimes pay big prices for stocks in order to control certain interests. This raises the price above the intrinsic value of the properties which the stocks represent. It is a should happen that these manipulators were forced to sell here would be trouble. A man is not safe in buying stocks now unless he is on the inside where he can get an honest report on the earnings of the concern and its real condition."

Mr. Smith no longer goes on the floor of the Exchange, but still actively transacts business at his office.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Who has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange longer than any other man.



MR. WILLIAM A. KANE,
President of the Corn Exchange Bank, 100 Wall St., New York.

MR. HERMAN OHLFELD,
President of the National Park Bank, 100 Wall St., New York.

MR. HENRY W. LEXWY,
President of the Chase National Bank, 100 Wall St., New York.

MONEYED MAGNATES OF THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.
HEADS OF SOME OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY

A Forgotten Financier—Robert Morris

PATRIOT, BANKER, AND FINANCE MINISTER OF REVOLUTIONARY DAYS—OTHER ILLUSTRIOUS TREASURY CHIEFS

By Charles M. Harvey

AT THE dinner held in New York City by Group 8 the New York group of bankers a year ago the following committee was appointed at the suggestion of the Hon. J. W. Beck, of Pennsylvania, to arrange for the erection of a suitable memorial in honor of Robert Morris, banker, patriot and the Confederation's finance minister during the American war for independence: V. P. Snyder, president Western National Bank; Charles H. Farnber, president Irving National Bank; and the Hon. A. B. Hepburn, vice president Chase National Bank all of New York. In the yard of Christ Church, on Second Street, Philadelphia, there is a vault whose entrance is in a rectangular brick structure which has a slab lying horizontally upon it bearing the inscription:

The Family Vault of William White and Robert Morris.
The latter, who was financier of the United States during the Revolution, died on 21st of May 1806, Aged 73 years.

Tens of thousands of people pass up and down the streets in that vicinity every secular day in the year, yet probably only a few score of them have ever seen Robert Morris's resting-place. Not many of the 1,300,000 residents of Philadelphia know that he is buried in their city. To the vast majority of the 30,000,000 of his fellow-countrymen of to-day Robert Morris is not even a name. How little he deserves to be forgotten!

Republicans are sometimes impatient. They are often forgetful. In the rush of events and the hitting of big and little personages across the public stage many great characters drop out of the popular recollection immediately after they vanish from the physical sight. For the last ten years of Robert Morris's life he was in private station,



CHARLES H. FARNBER,
President Irving National Bank,
New York.



V. P. SNYDER,
President Western National Bank,
New York.



A. B. HEPBURN,
Vice President Chase National Bank,
New York.

reader was only two-thirds of a year distant but nobody on either side of the Atlantic at that time could foresee his eventualities. In fact Morris's appointment was the chief factor in bringing that outcome. Moreover, when Cornwallis's capture did come nobody in America felt any certainty that this would end the war.

Despondency pervaded the colonies, the army Congress, and private life at the time when Morris entered office. The treasury was empty. The army was clamoring for pay long since due, but

which could not be given, and was without food and clothing. A few weeks before Morris was appointed, 2,000 Pennsylvania soldiers mutinied on account of their ill treatment by Congress, broke camp at Morris town, and marched on Philadelphia, the capital of that day. A New Jersey brigade for the same cause rose in revolt. Order was at last restored by Washington and the ragged Congress was spurred into action for the relief of the soldiers. There was but little gold or silver in the country. The continental paper currency, which floated at par at first, had by this time dropped to about a cent in value, which meant a rise in the price of commodities of all sorts to that extent, as measured by that currency.

Hamilton, a few months before Morris's appointment and that our envoys in Paris must tell our ally, France, that unless she made a further loan to us we would have to come to some accommodation with England, and therefore France would be deprived of the physical and moral gains to be had, which she had expected as a result of a successful issue of the war. France herself, about the same time, was making proposals to England looking toward peace on the basis of England's retention of Georgia and South Carolina, and her evacuation of New



CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, IN WHICH ROBERT MORRIS
IS BURIED. *Copyright © Harvey*

At the beginning of that time he was the wealthiest person of his day in the United States, but a succession of business calamities reduced him to poverty. Then for three and a half years, under the operation of the bankruptcy laws at that age, he was in a debtor's cell, apparently forgotten by everybody except Washington, Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and a few others who had been associated with him in the days of his ascendancy.

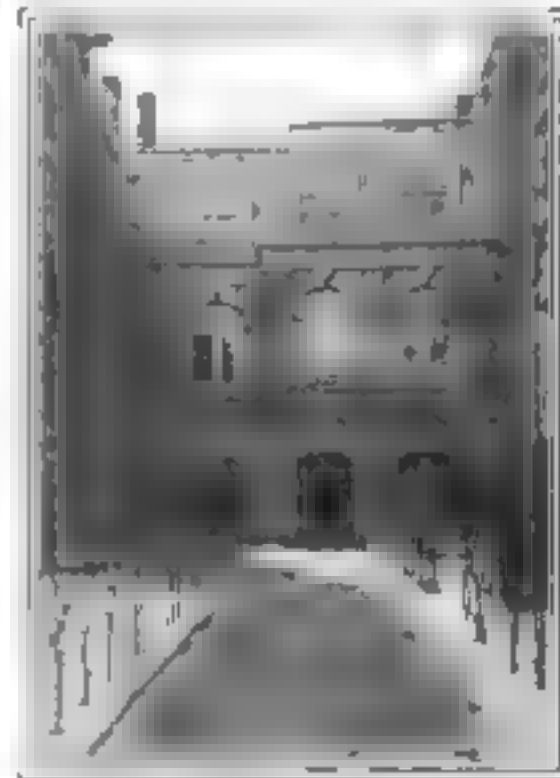
Yet Robert Morris deserved well of the United States. An Englishman by birth, he came to this country in 1737 at the age of thirteen, entered a mercantile house in Philadelphia, and eventually became a partner in it. Opposed to the cause of the colonies in the troubles with England was a fugitive from Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence of 1776; helped to organize the Bank of North America, the first in our financial institution in the United States; was Superintendent of Finance on the establishment of the government under the articles of confed-

eration in the early part of 1781 and held that post until the latter part of 1781, gave him a seat after the final peace of peace with England, which acknowledged the independence of the United States, was then appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a delegate to the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and one of Pennsylvania's first senators under the government which has since been created. He was offered by President Washington the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the government under the Constitution, entered into partnership with Gouverneur Morris, of New York, and retired to his estate in 1783, engaged in land speculations which swept away all his fortune and placed him in a debtor's jail in Philadelphia for three and a half years, and died in bankruptcy in 1806. Here is laid out in a summary of the chief events in Robert Morris's career.

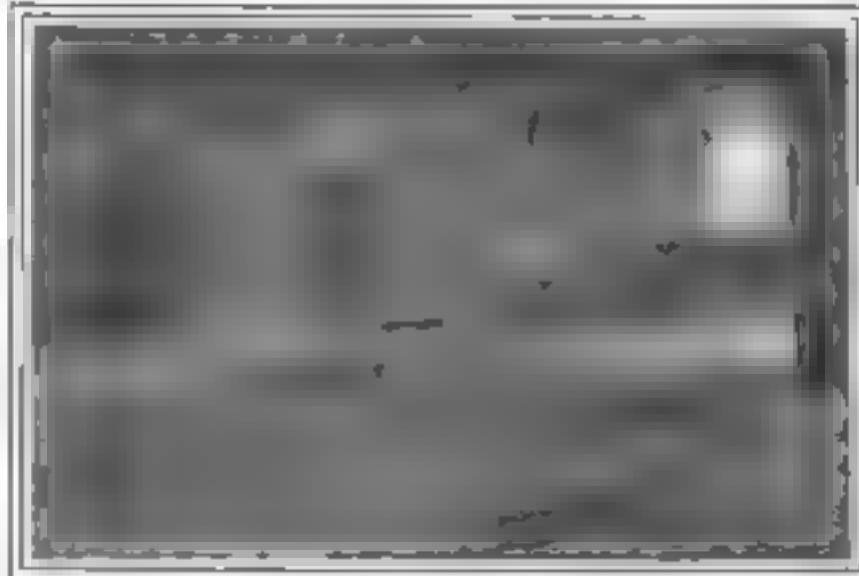
Several considerations suggested Robert Morris as the proper person for head of the Department of Finance when the government of the Confederation went into operation in March, 1781. He was the controlling spirit in the largest mercantile house at that time in the United States. Funds had frequently been raised by him which he brought for the support of the army. He was one of the organizers of the leading financial institution of the country, the Bank of North America, and others urged the appointment of single heads for the Treasury War and Marine Departments under the Confederation in place of the executive which had now managed them under the prevailing régime. Congress accordingly suggested Congress to accept his plan.

Hamilton and Robert Morris would have many things in common for the Department of Finance. Congress was of the same opinion, and he was selected. He declined at first, saying advanced age, he was in his forty-eighth year, and his debt for war which his income alone for many years enabled him to and at which his wealth would permit him to discharge. At length, however, he was prevailed upon to accept the post. The Finance Department was by far the most important of all the executive and administrative divisions of the government. Without money either general or particular the military and naval operations could never have been carried on. It was he himself who opened and closed the gates of the Treasury of the United States.

The year 1781 when Morris was appointed superintendent of Finance which regularly devolved to him of Finance was his designation was the darkest hour of the war for independence. True Cornwallis was



THE GREAT FINANCIER'S ROOM, SHOWING THE DESK AND THE GREAT FINANCIER'S ROOM.
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ROOM OF ROBERT MORRIS—THIS FROM PHILADELPHIA—FROM ARCHIVES OF THE
Copyright © Harvey

York, but George III. providentially obstinate and blind to the end, rejected the proposal, saying he would have the whole of the colonies or none.

Even Washington who clung to hope in the midst of disasters and discouragements which would have crushed any other chieftain, began to despair at the outlook. Writing to John Laurens, one of America's heroes in France in January 1781 a few weeks before Morris's appointment as head of the Department of Finance, Washington said: "The period [end of our expedition] will shortly arrive if our allies cannot afford us time-effective aid, particularly in money and in naval superiority which are now needed."

Without an immediate and efficacious success in money we may make a feeble and expiring effort in our next campaign in all probability the period of our opposition." About the same time Franklin in Paris, told Vergennes, Louis XVI's foreign minister, there was danger that unless money and troops France was

Continued on page 349.

Russell Sage, the Most Unique and Interesting Character in Wall Street

By Harry Beardsley

AT THE age of eighty-seven years, after a career of sixty-five years in the money market of the United States, Russell Sage, probably the ablest, the most conservative and one of the wisest of American financiers, has sounded a note of warning. The present high prices of stocks, under conditions of the market, he deems it not best. Russell Sage has been one of the active men in Wall Street for the last half century. He was in "the Street" in the panic of 1857 and during that of 1873. No one knows better than he the cause and the effect of the up and down in the financial world. There is no shrewder manipulator nor more astute trader than the venerable banker. He has long been known as the "King of Puts and Calls." I have been recognized as one who possesses a sterling common sense, both of natural ability and long experience in the field of finance. Twenty years ago he was known to be the possessor of a fortune of twenty millions dollars. Now his wealth is three times as much, or more. In the building of his immense fortune he has had few reverses. His program under his conservative policy has been steady. Forty years ago Russell Sage was recognized as the greatest financial weight and in all matters of financial policy. At that time he was in Congress and a member of the Ways and Means committee of the House. The opinions of no man in Washington were more respected than those of Russell Sage. His opinion was followed by the authorities of the government. So when Russell Sage expresses the opinion that there is danger in the present industrial condition the statement is worth consideration.

"Things have been running at a pretty high rate," he said. "It is not safe to buy on the market now. There is danger of a collapse when the price of every thing will go down. What I am afraid of is the constant issue of inflated securities, which are sold to the public with a good feeling on them. Such securities have been made in large quantities and sold at high prices, because it has been pointed out that the money moved by combination of industries gives by the combination greater earning capacity than the individual earnings of the separate industries would be. This theory has been carried too far. It is going to cause a collapse and the public will be the greatest sufferer. The danger of all the large speculation of the country is five or six times as dangerous and is producing the conditions which will lead to a reaction."

"After the collapse," continued Mr. Sage, "if the crops are good and general conditions are favorable then will be the time to buy. If the prices of stocks are apt to fall below their intrinsic value, and then they will rise until they equal that value. But don't buy now, not now," he repeated.

None of the same opinions which he expressed to me were given by Mr. Sage to the newspapers recently and printed conspicuously throughout the country. Mr. Sage was much gratified by this. Some of his friends had called him up by telephone and had complimented him on the stand which he had taken. The next morning he received several letters of commendation. Men had stopped him on the street and had told him that they



were glad he had spoken out and that he was exactly right on what he had said.

Hope it has not of the public some readers said Mr. Sage is speaking of this. Then he added, "I think I am the oldest man in Wall Street. I have a standing of sixty-five years. When people have given me their money they have gotten value received. That's the thing. During those sixty-five years I have always been conservative, and I have done pretty well, so people naturally have confidence in me."

"Is the opportunity to make money in Wall Street as good now as it was twenty-five years ago?" I asked.

"There is," Mr. Sage replied, and then reiterated his statement pointing out the danger of purchasing stocks on the present market.

(Russell Sage is one of the most picturesque characters in Wall Street. He is picturesque because he is different from all the others. Among the bankers and brokers of the financial center are scores of millionaires and they

are men who usually give evidence of doing well doing in their personal appearance. There is about them almost invariably the air of prosperity, an air of assurance and self-confidence. The manner of the man who is accustomed to command. He is the man who has got on the top of the world. None of this appears in Russell Sage. His modest apparel always scrupulously neat gives no evidence of his great wealth. Mr. Sage's manner is very kind and pleasant. He does not say what he has to say with the declamatory manner of the orator. He speaks in low tones, leaning forward and smiling as though he were taking you into his confidence.

He walks on the street with a cane, slowly and in a cautious manner. He pays no heed to sidewalk traffic through which he passes, while he himself is a great object of interest. A bird of vision who sees him recognizes him. Their faces brighten and they tell their companions, "There comes Uncle Russell Sage." After he has gone by many of them stop and stare. The school-boys all know him. Frequently one of them will follow him persistently, running along by his side looking up at his face and begging, "Please buy a paper, Mr. Sage." But the banker does not heed any of them. He walks steadily along, looking straight ahead. The elevator men all know him and step back with great deference to allow him to enter their cars.

When he reaches his office a crowd is waiting for him in the vestibule for his man of eighty-seven years, who wears the plainest clothes and walks with the heavy heavy stick in a power in the world of Wall Street.

And he retention of his mental faculties to such an advanced age must be most remarkable fact about him. He transacts his business with the same ability and relays the the club in the years which are usually called the prime of life. He may have lost some of his initiative but none of his mental capacity. He is at his desk every day arriving in the morning at ten and remaining until three in the afternoon. His private office is bare and plain. It is up there, perchance the man who sits at the table. But down in the corner. The room gives the impression of his headquarters of his old age.

Russell Sage has been a money maker since he was fourteen years old. He earned his first money then in a money store. That was in his father's at Chicago, N. Y. Later he moved to Troy, N. Y. secured a position in a store there and before he was twenty years old he caught out his employer. He began his political career in 1857, when he was elected to the House of Representatives. At the time he was the leading member of the Whig party in New York and consequently one of the foremost in the affairs of the country. He headed the delegation from his State to the convention which nominated Zachary Taylor for President and it was Russell Sage who named the Vice-President William Fillmore. And all these events belong to a generation which is gone. How long his remarkable character, active and vigorous at eighty-seven years will run may be argued. It is an interesting bit of speculation in itself. He has never yet intimated that he would retire from business.

How Rothschild Profited by Waterloo.

THERE is probably no more picturesque and unique bit of financial history than that by which Nathan Rothschild made six million dollars as a result of the battle of Waterloo. The story is told by Mr. Henry Clews in his book, "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street." Rothschild had followed Wellington during his campaign against Napoleon, and at Waterloo the "man of money" sat like a soldier in a shower of rain and bullets, watching the battle. As soon as he observed the arrival of Blucher and the rout of the French, Rothschild set upon to his home and rode swiftly to Brussels. A carriage whirled him to London and the next morning he was at the Belgian coast. The sea was so rough that he had to pay \$400 to a boatman to carry him across the channel, and he landed at Dover in the evening. The next morning he was in London before the opening of the Stock Exchange. It was known that he had come direct from Wellington and that given the latest news. He had outstripped all the couriers and messengers of the nation. There was no telegraph then. In answer to the anxious inquiries for the news of Wellington, Rothschild discreetly said nothing of the battle of Waterloo. Instead he urged and sold of Blucher's previous defeat at Ligny and said that as a result there could be little hope for Wellington. The gloomy report caused a panic on the exchange and when the market had reached the bottom, Nathan Rothschild bought everything that he could find money for—all being done quietly through his brokers. Then came the news of the battle of Waterloo, England's victory, the final defeat of Napoleon. Securities of all kinds went up with a rush, and Nathan Rothschild being well stocked at small cost made great profits—about six million dollars. He was one of the five sons of the original Mayer Anselm Rothschild, who began his career in a little money-lending shop in Frankfurt, Germany, and founded the richest family in the world.

Origin of "Watered Stock."

THE EXPRESSION "watered stock," which describes so well the expansion of the stock of a company beyond the value of the property originated it is said, in connection with Daniel Drew, who was once the wealthiest and most unique manipulator in Wall Street. Drew had been a devotee to his younger days, and it was said of him that before selling his cattle on the market he would first give them large quantities of salt to make them thirsty and then provide them with all the water they could drink. In this way, best bought was greatly increased and the purchaser was buying "watered stock."

Vast Increase of People's Savings.

NO BETTER so many faithful sales of the property which the country has enjoyed during the past few years can be found than the figures showing the recent enormous increase in savings banks and savings-bank deposits. Five years ago there were 5,200,000 savings-bank depositors in the United States; now there are 6,400,000, an increase of 200,000, or at the rate of nearly a quarter of a million a year. Five years ago the amount on deposit in the savings banks of the United States was \$1,940,000,000. It is now \$2,640,000,000, an increase of \$700,000,000 in five years, or at the rate of \$140,000,000 a year. Massachusetts has proportionately the largest number of depositors and Texas the smallest. Pennsylvania has a much smaller number than might be expected so to large and prosperous a State. A fact just as interesting for perhaps by the number and popularity of building and loan associations in Pennsylvania, a method of saving which appeals to many. Among the Southern States generally savings banks are few in number. South Carolina leading all in this respect. A movement has recently been started to promote the growth of these institutions.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Axiom.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT the first of the Vanderbilt family and founder of its fortune used to say this: "Never tell anybody what you are going to do till you do it."

Wanderers.

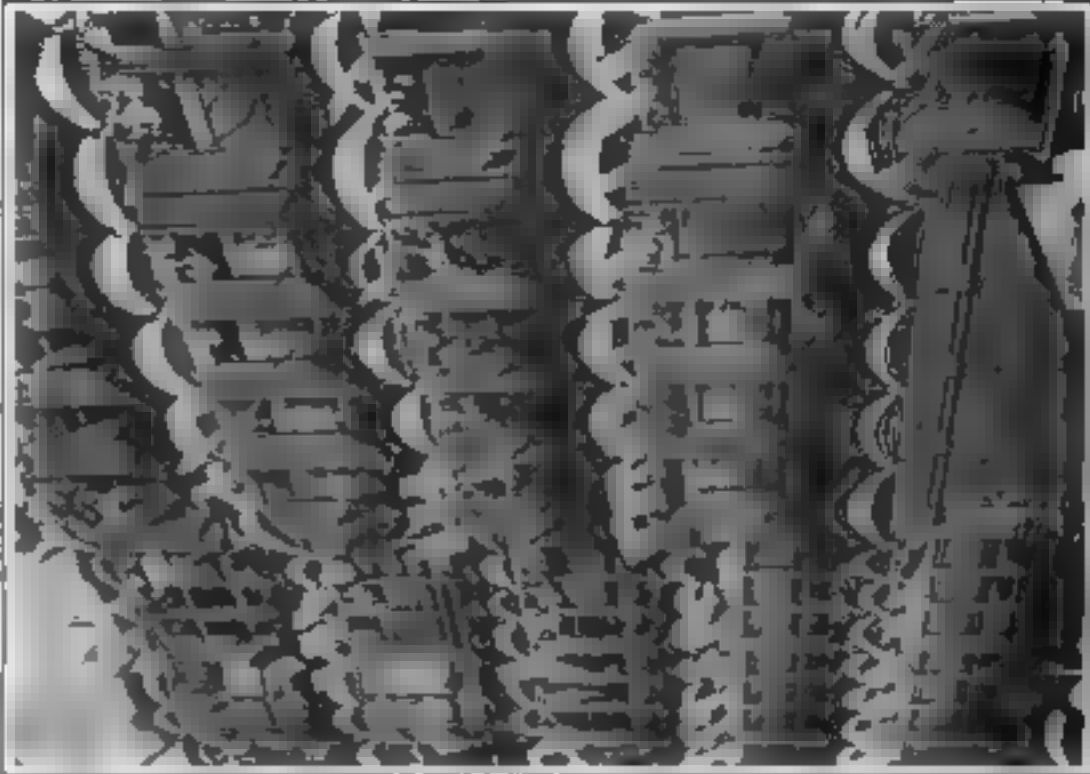
TRAVEL THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND FIND IT AT HOME.

We go about from one place to another in search of something we desire, without success and finally find it right at home awaiting us. A mining engineer out in Mansfield, Mo., tells of his experience with coffee.

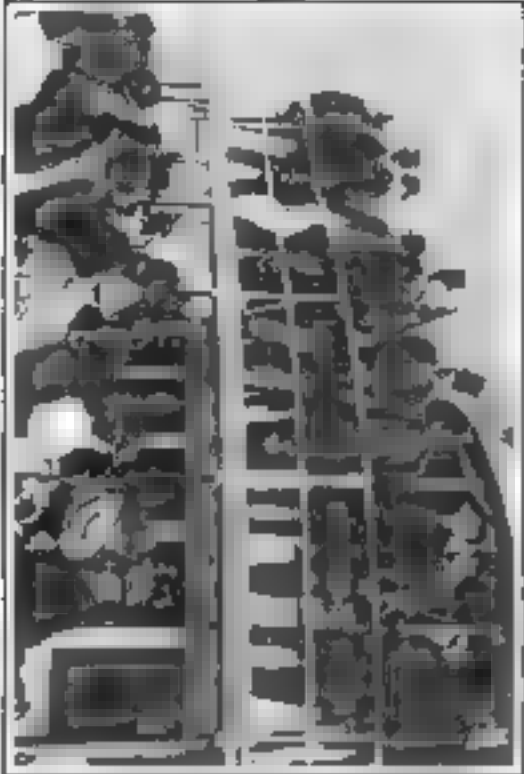
He says, "Up to the year 1899 I had always been accustomed to drinking coffee with my breakfast each morning. In the summer of that year I developed a severe case of nervous prostration and I took several courses of treatment for it in Toronto, Buffalo, and New York City without obtaining any permanent benefit."

"One of the most crying manifestations of the malady was a condition of nervous excitement in which I found myself every day during the forenoon. A nerve occurred in me to attribute this to coffee until I read an advertisement of yours last fall describing a case similar to my own which had received benefit from the use of Postum (Cereal Food Coffee). I at once changed my breakfast beverage from Java and Mocha to Postum and the effect was nothing short of marvelous. After using it less than a week I was free from morning attacks and in six months all my nervous symptoms had disappeared."

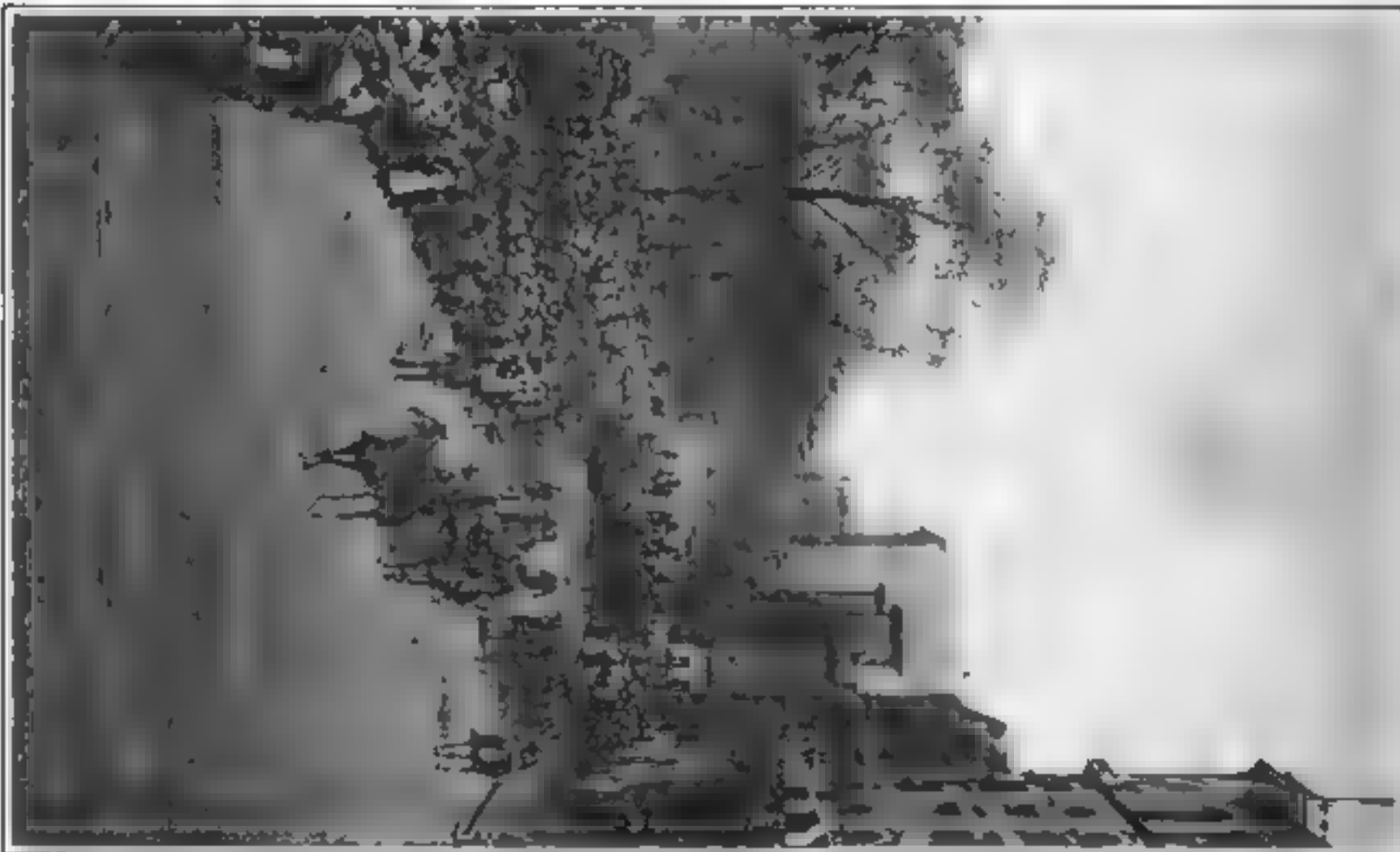
"I have demonstrated the fact that by following your directions in making Postum Food Coffee any one can obtain as rich a cup of coffee from Postum as from any of the imported brands, and may rest assured that they will escape the injurious effects of coffee and experience much benefit from the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



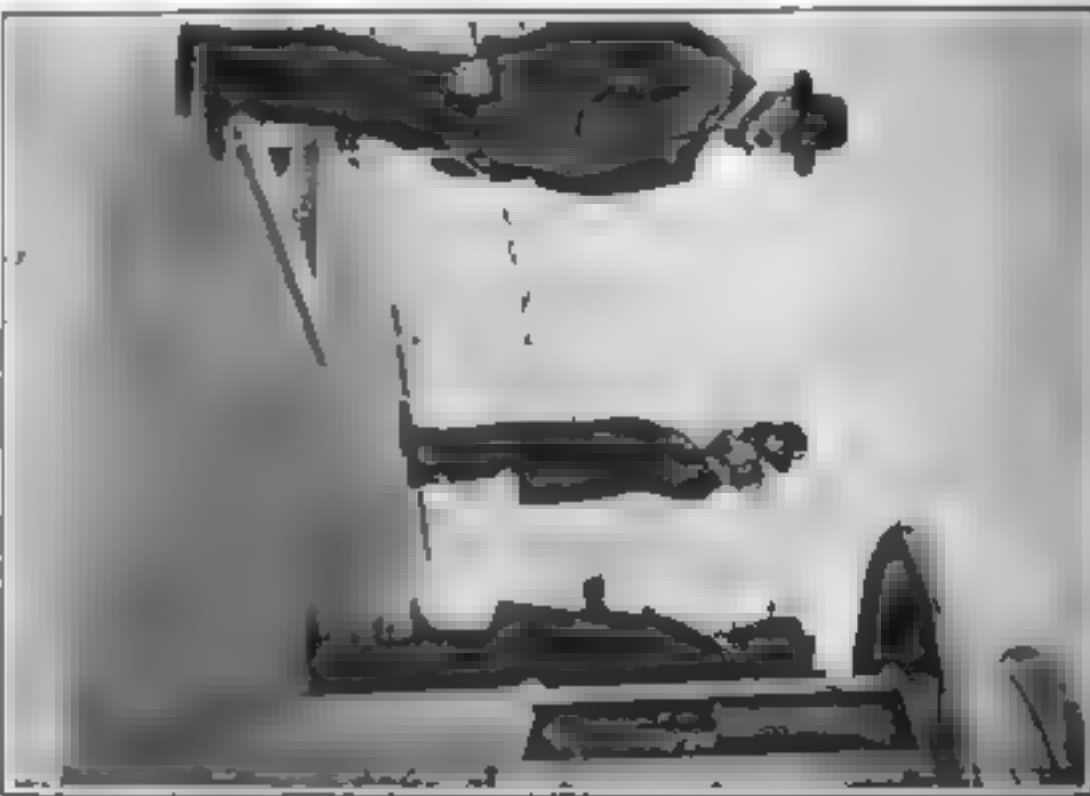
ROOSEVELT WITH HIS PARTY AT THE DINNER GIVEN BY THE DETROIT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.



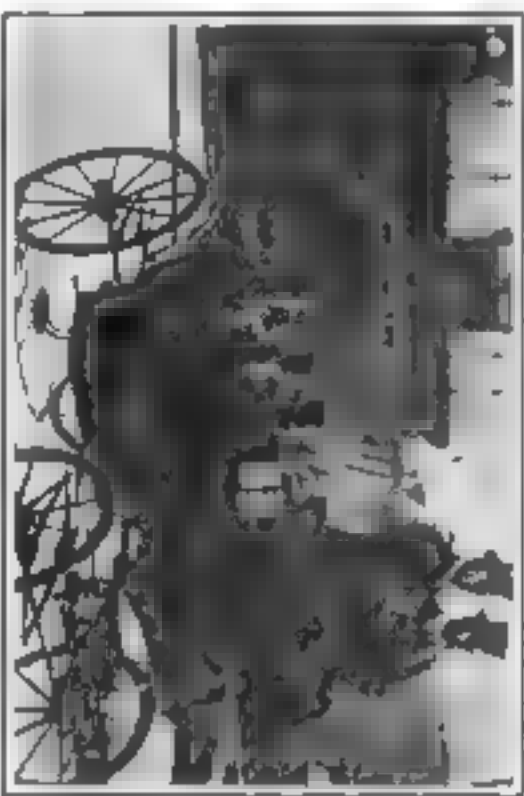
THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY AT THE DINNER GIVEN BY THE DETROIT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.



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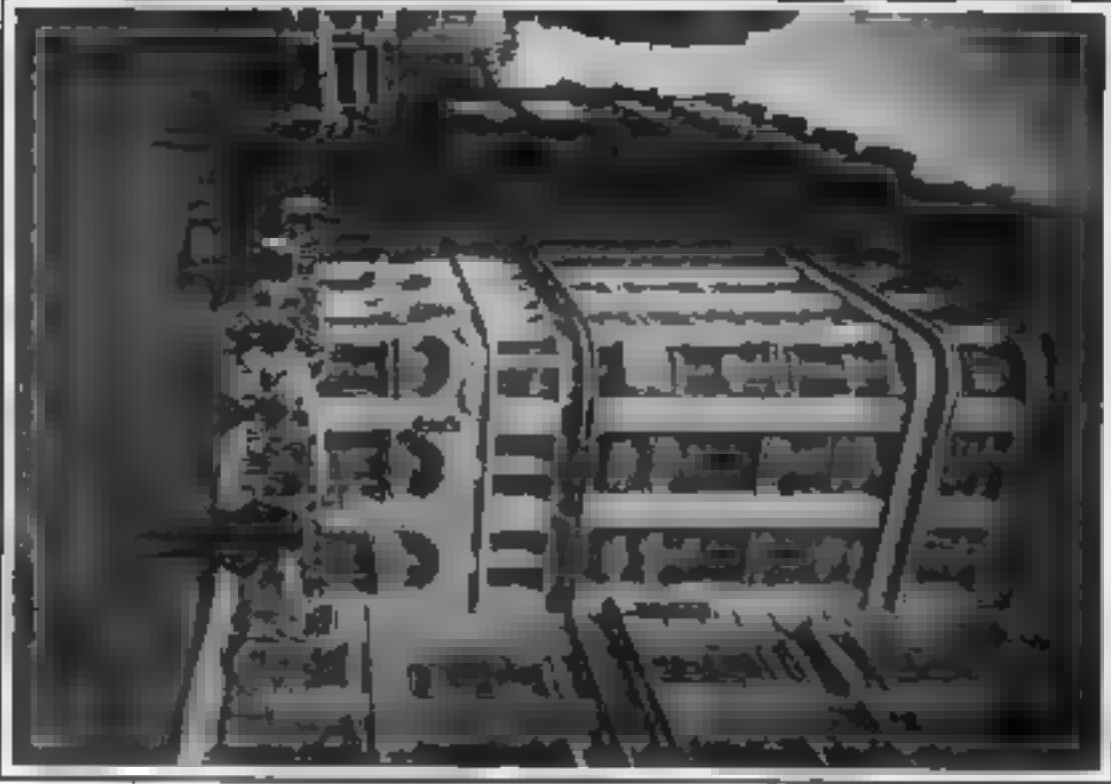
THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY AT THE DINNER GIVEN BY THE DETROIT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO THE CENTRAL WEST ENTERTAINED ON LAND AND WATER IN HOSPITABLE STYLE BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF DETROIT

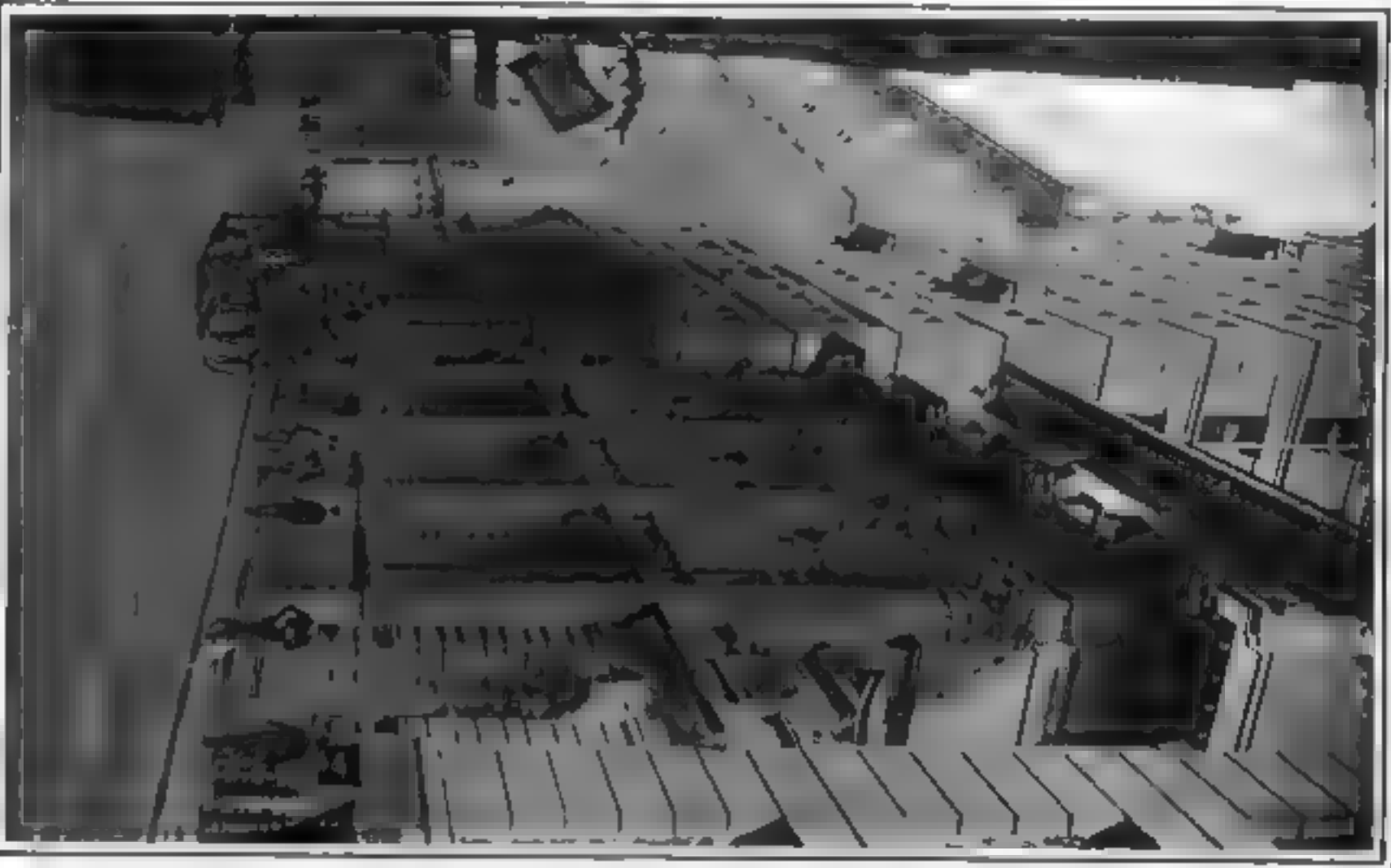
Photographs by our staff writer, C. A. Lamb, with the President's party



Waiting the day last week in the waiting-room of the street car.



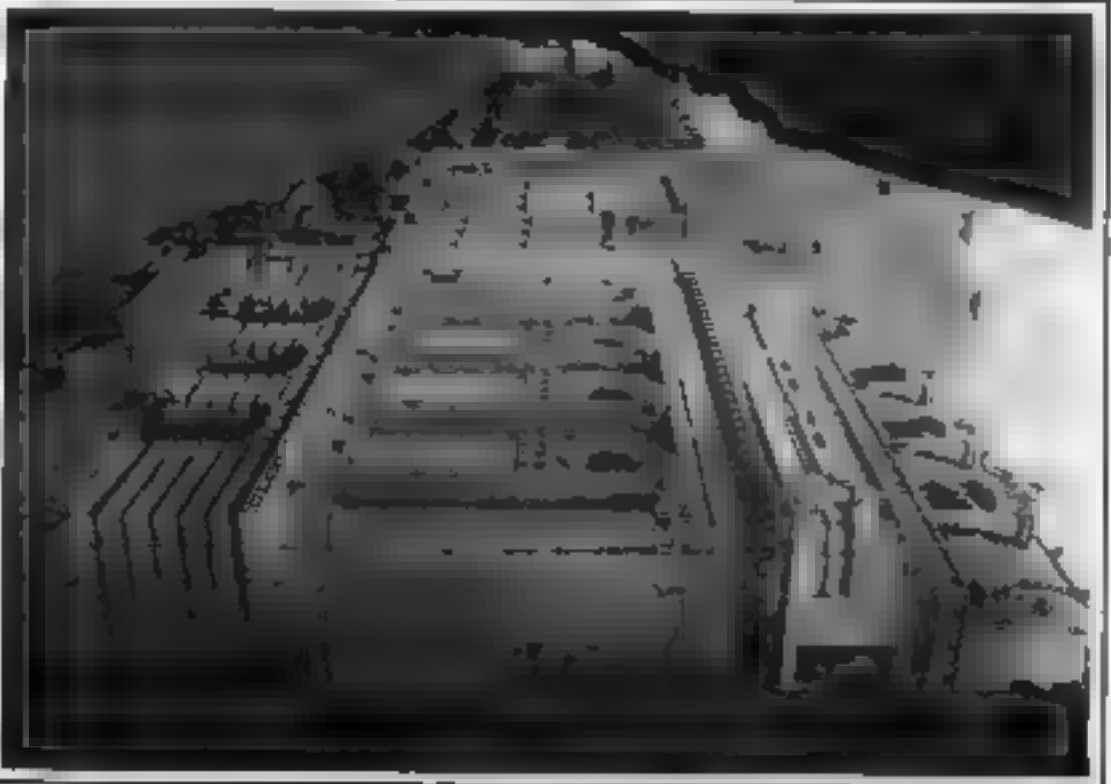
National Bank at the corner of Nassau and Pine Streets.



Street scene of the city from Nassau Street and Canal Street.



Waiting the day last week in the waiting-room of the street car.



National Bank at the corner of Nassau and Pine Streets.

IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK'S FAMOUS FINANCIAL DISTRICT

NOTED BUILDINGS AND PLACES WHERE VAST TRANSACTIONS ARE PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT

Photographs by J. B. Lander

New York the Financial Centre of the World

By Edward White

FOR TWO hundred years the finances of the world were dominated by the city of London. From the founding of the Bank of England in 1694 to the beginning of the twentieth century it was the recognized centre of monetary exchange, the world's financial capital. Within five or six years, however, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street has been dethroned. Her sceptre has passed to be lusty giant of the American metropolis and Wall Street, backed by the undoubted numerical rule of the nation which it represents, has become the imperator of the monetary world.

The growth of New York's banks during the past five years has placed the city far in advance of every other municipality on the globe. Much a decade has witnessed the practical doubling of the capital, surplus, deposits, and total resources of the organized institutions of the city while the great private banking houses have made giant strides in volume of business, in net earnings, and in the public utility of their operations. The aggregate resources of the national banks and savings banks and trust companies reach in this country a total of \$3,300,000,000,000, which is about \$419,000,000,000 in excess of the re-

sources of London. It will be seen that New York's lead is so strong that no untoward event or series of events can restore London's sway. During the first two years embraced in the table both cities gained substantially. In 1930 occurred the presidential election in the United States and the consequent silver scare, and New York's clearings dropped back six billions, and London's went down in company one billion. The fourth year the great business year London's totals went up to forty-six billions, while New York's leaped to the enormous amount of seventy-seven billions.

Important as these comparisons are, they do not reflect all the difference between the two cities as financial centres. The operations of New York's moneyed men and institutions within the past few years have been of greater magnitude and further reaching in their effects than have of all Europe combined. The financing of extensive corporate enterprises, the reorganization of old ones and the bringing together in useful combination the scattered remnants of non-productive ones have reached the handling and interchange of sums aggregating many billions of dollars. Three transactions have not only

taken shape for the city and the nation under a thorough watching and vigorous work of institutions widely dispersed in the greatest city of the world, but have made New York the controlling financial and commercial centre of the hemisphere. The old seat of honor and glory is their due.

GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL BANKS

Probably the most striking feature of this marvelous ten-year history of financial New York is the rapid yet substantial growth of the national banks of the city. The following table shows the relative increase in capital, surplus and profits, deposits, and aggregate resources of the national banks of New York City and the United States for the five years ending September 30th, 1932.

| | Capital | Surplus and Profits | Deposits | Resources |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| N. Y. 1926 | \$25,451,000 | \$34,974,000 | \$274,775,700 | \$577,625,000 |
| N. Y. 1932 | 70,540,000 | 10,100,000 | 507,000,000 | 727,640,000 |
| Increase | 45,089,000 | 6,626,000 | 232,224,300 | 150,015,000 |
| U. S. 1926 | \$4,413,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| U. S. 1932 | 25,451,000 | 6,626,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Increase | 21,038,000 | 5,626,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |

This table in conjunction with the following compares



BROAD STREET, LOOKING UP TO WALL.—Copyright, 1932, by J. M. S.

sources of London, and only \$370,000,000 less than the combined resources of the banks of the entire United Kingdom. The totals of a dozen of New York's leading institutions added together make a total equal to the total resources of the Bank of France, which is \$ 273,000,000, and approximately as twice of those of the Imperial Bank of Germany, the largest of which amounts to \$120,000,000.

It must be borne in mind that none of the two hundred private banking houses of the city is included in New York's totals. Many of these firms employ capital equal to some of the largest organized institutions, carry large deposits reaching far into the millions, and have practically unlimited resources. If the figures of these companies were available and were added to those of the organized banks and trust companies, the total banking resources of the city would undoubtedly be equalled to the almost incomprehensible sum of \$1,500,000,000.

The most noteworthy achievement of New York over her rival city, the financial supremacy is seen in the following comparison of statement of bank clearings for the five years ending October 31st, 1932.

| Year | London | New York |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1926 | \$1,000,000,000 | \$1,000,000,000 |
| 1927 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 |
| 1928 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 |
| 1929 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 |
| 1930 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 |
| 1931 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 |
| 1932 | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 |

extended in extent and importance everything else in the financial history of the world, but they have inaugurated an important development that has placed the United States in advance of every other nation on the globe and established a prosperity which allows mankind wherever the sun shines.

The central figure in this magnificent development are New York's Captains of Finance, the controlling elements of the large private banking houses of the city and the executive heads of the organized institutions. To these men of courage, sagacity, and intelligence is due not only the credit of the city's dominant power in the business world, but in a great measure the marvelous development of the country at large and the consequent universal prosperity. An inevitable law of conservative long since proved that New York should ultimately become the world's monetary center, yet it never appeared within the range of vision of even the most optimistic that the American metropolis would reach that supreme position in the twentieth century had fairly dawned upon creation. That was an attainment only thought possible through the slow process of evolution, and was based upon a New World development much greater than could have been forecasted inside of another quarter of a century. But these financial leaders, grasping the full meaning of a stable monetary standard and comprehending the American spirit of progress, saw the possi-

ble statements of various institutions, tells the story of New York's growth in financial importance, more lavishly than could a whole volume of abstract reasoning or speculative discourse.

NATIONAL CITY BANK

| Year | Capital | Surplus and Profits | Deposits | Resources |
|------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1926 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| 1927 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1928 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1929 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1930 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1931 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1932 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

| Year | Capital | Surplus and Profits | Deposits | Resources |
|------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1926 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| 1927 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1928 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1929 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1930 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1931 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1932 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

Continued on page 351.



MR. MAX ROGERS. Star

The Rise of the Rogers Brothers The Funniest of Fun-makers

By Eleanor Franklin



MR. MAX ROGERS. Star

VERY FEW people realize how much "art" there is in a characteristic such as is given by the Rogers Brothers, Weber and Fields, Mr. Louis Mann, Mr. David Warfield, and other eccentric com-

the limelight—no matter how meteoric his career may seem to an onlooking public, has a history to relate of times to him "as at last" when he struggled with untold fortune which always held that longer for "golden opportunities" just a bit beyond his eager grasp. And so with the clever Rogers Brothers. It was "away back" in 1878 and they had been engaged for a two weeks' run at Austin & Stone's Museum in Boston. Austin & Stone's was the first of the later museums and was opened in an old chapel where building on Tremont street.

Previous to this the Rogers Brothers had been doing for a couple of years what is called a "first class and elegant" act in all the variety houses in the country, and they were so particularly fond that the idea of making themselves grotesque was not an at all far from the truth. But at Austin & Stone's the same act could not be used two weeks in succession and especially if it were one of those in which he took some of the actors of the last House the Rogers Brothers with a six weeks' engagement ahead of them, found themselves face to face with the necessity of preparing a new "turn" for their second week.

During the first week they played four performances daily of their song-and-dance act which didn't leave much time for rehearsal and study in between, and they managed it and went on at the beginning of the next week.

Pleasure at the Hunker-brother. Mr. Rogers tells a most interesting story of how he came about. "We were doing our act when we got down at Foster & Bird's for supper, and one night Mr. Klaw came down with



IN CONVERSATIONAL CONTEXT.

edians of their class. Coming out of our hunker-brother. There's the other evening I heard three different people say, "wonder if those boys will put out all the time or something in this effort and knowing the Rogers Brothers to be out on a most significant position with tongue in cheek and no sympathy at all, and it struck me as being in passing and saying, 'To give a second glance at the result of years of constant practice and perfecting, and then wonder if they grew bad way? It had an interest history had what it?'

No the Rogers Brothers didn't grow bad way and it is a curious fact that they became much iller circumstances play by the number, or rather as he would mean it, increasing an increasing addition in a variety of manner. As you are born and not made, naturally we could in catalogue of dramatic works in the country. Notwithstanding various manifestations, you discover them the most other case and present thing and Messrs. Max and Louis Rogers doing good themselves some fifteen years ago when they were both struggling with just out of hunker-brothers.

It was away back in 1878, at Austin & Stone's Museum



THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN 1878. A SINGULAR PICTURE. Star



THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN 1878. A SINGULAR PICTURE. Star

in a rough and tumble breakfast room, dressed as just to let us Mr. Rogers to say. "If we prepared he came thing on Broadway now," he continued, "an onlooking public would see up and call us blessed." But much to the surprise of the Rogers Brothers they were now—some, such comedians and a little later in the

a party to see our performance. After we got through, dressed and left the theatre as quick as possible and jumped up a friend was running up town. I got a word, she just got up for her hat and as for my partner who should get in that Mr. Klaw and his partner. They had evidently in the theatre and walked up a block waiting for a car. Some of them knew me of course, we had just broken up on other boys again in with quite suddenly about the Rogers Brothers performance. Somebody perhaps was reporting what Mr. Klaw said or when I couldn't stand it any longer, got up and said:

"Please take me away Mr. Klaw. I've got sick of here. I'm up Rogers."

Mr. Klaw said, "Oh, you are good? Well, you and some around to my office tomorrow morning. I like it all right."

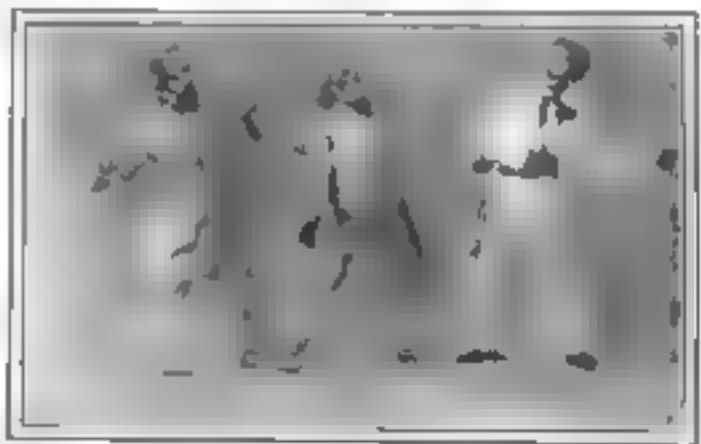
The angle of account he came just out but but it was quite result in the lowest step upward in all our career. Next day the Rogers Brothers called at the office of Klaw & Erlanger and were engaged to do their "turn" in "A Round of Fun" and their new managers, a lot of new higher contract with them for a five year starting contract, which has been thus far a marvelous business agreement.



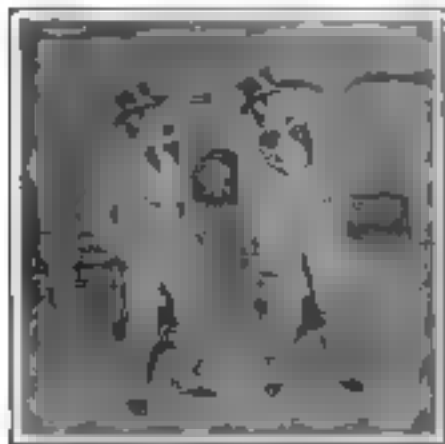
IN "A ROUND OF FUN" ONE WITH THE ROGERS BROTHERS. FORDON, FAIRBANKS. Star

same season made an engagement to give a single club performance at Tony Pastor's in New York for the benefit of anti-slavery causes and took the agents with the result that they agreed to make next day with Mr. Harris headed for thirty straight weeks in the best theatre in the country.

How the success and unexpected success for two weeks months who thought themselves utterly impossible in the very few characters they presented. It was thought to be a great success and since then their rise has been swift and steady. During the season of 1897, while playing a long run at Foster & Bird's music hall, they were engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for "A Round of



FROM "A ROUND OF FUN" THREE FIRST STANDING VANTING. 'A Round of Fun'.



"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN CENTRAL PARK." Star



"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN WASHINGTON." Star



"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN BAYVIEW." Star

Fortunes Found in Copper

By Oliver Shedd

DURING THESE times of enterprise and great commercial activity in the United States, there is no industry that is receiving more attention or is producing better results than mining. It is interesting and a little astonishing to know that more money is made in the United States from mining than from banking. Every city has its great banks with millions of capital and millions of deposits, paying millions in salaries to their officers and millions in dividends to their stockholders. And every town and village has its banks, too, and there in the same ratio are paying salaries and dividends. Yet all these millions of profit do not equal the value of the product of the mines of the country. In an article recently published in the *National Banker*, E. Ruck, a prominent banker, comparing the mining industry with banking, said:

"There is yearly as much invested in mining as there is in banking, but banking does not prove as safe or as profitable as mining. In a time of prosperity the average banking dividend seldom exceeds eight per cent a year. That the sum of dividend-paying mining companies is larger than all other dividend-paying industries is fully sustained by statistics. That mining produces greater and greater profits than any other industrial pursuit is evidenced by the success of our great millionaires. That there are risks in mining as well as in other pursuits is well known to all reasonable minds, but that the immense fortunes of the Harkays, the Fairs, the Fields, the Shermans, the Baldwins, W. B. Harrison, and hundreds of others, are due to mining cannot be denied. According to the census there is less than one-hundredth part of our industrial population engaged in mining. If other industries were as productive of wealth as mining we would have a yearly product of twenty-two times as much as the estimated production of gold and silver mines in the entire world. The yearly product of gold, silver, iron, and copper alone if distributed among the miners engaged in the different mining states producing these metals, would average from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per man, or twenty times as much as the per capita of products of all other industrial industries. Mining products with the exception of coal, which is a monopoly, are increasing our wealth and our wealth without being destroyed, like the vegetable or animal products."

And the most valuable products of mines today are gold and copper. Formerly a silver mine was sought in value in that which produced gold, but the white metal has been superseded by copper in the public demand. This is accounted for by the decrease in the demand of silver for coinage and the increase in the demand for copper in the arts, the result of its growing use in the appliances of electricity and in other kinds of mechanical energy where metal comes in contact with moisture, for copper does not rust. Silver brings comparatively small prices in the market when it is sold for use in the arts, the maximum price for silver when for industrial use is that all through the West hundreds of all of mine have been closed. But the total mining output of the country has not suffered on account of this, for copper has risen until now it stands next to gold in practical commercial value. We do not hear our miners of "silver kings" in speaking of miners who have become wealthy by it, the copper king and the "gold king," too, of course, and always will be.

A large part of the mining intelligence and enterprise which was formerly devoted to the digging and refining of silver has now been directed toward the production of copper. It is this fact that has brought Montana into such great prominence among the States of the Union during the last few years, for Montana is the copper queen of the world. It is a remarkable fact that half of the beautiful brown metal mines in the United States are produced by Montana. The annual output of the copper mines of Butte, Mont. alone amounts to seventy-five million dollars.

Like the gold of California, the copper of Montana has made some of the world's wealthiest men and has been the source of some of the country's most interesting bits of personal history. It was twenty years ago that Martin Daly, a poor prospector, struck the Anaconda mine, and the word "Anaconda" has become almost a synonym for copper and millions. He drove a shaft down a thousand feet and then "went on" as the miners say. For a time the mine had to be abandoned, and then Daly secured enough financial aid to permit him to carry on his work, and the result was the opening of one of the richest veins of copper in the world, securing one of the greatest personal fortunes. A young man

named William A. Clark was keeping a grocery store in the little town of Newman, Mont. He saved up enough money to start a little bank. Then he got hold of a copper mine, the Calumet, in the Butte district, and his fortune was made. He moved to Butte, a larger town than



PART OF MINES OWNERS AND PROSPECTORS IN THE BUTTE OF THE MONTANA VERDE COPPER COMPANY'S PROPERTY

Newman, and started another bank, and soon attracted with the money obtained from the Montana copper mine he bought the United Verde in Arizona, which added greatly to his already enormous wealth. Daly, too, had



TUNNELING UNDER A MOUNTAIN FOR GOLD ON THE MONTANA VERDE COPPER COMPANY'S PROPERTY

great wealth, and now he did another copper prospect has arisen in Montana. He is F. Aug. Flinn, who was a mining engineer, a graduate of Columbia University, N. Y., who went to Montana with his only

source of income a comparatively small salary as an engineer. Now he is worth as much as a million dollars at the age of thirty-six, and he has made it out of copper. The State of Montana has lost none of its capacity to make copper kings, and the fortune of young Flinn is the latest illustration. And there are two reasons why this is true.

In the first place there seems to be no limit to the depth of the copper veins, and the deeper the shafts of the mines the richer the ore. After the shaft has been sunk several hundred feet sometimes a thousand or more the miners "draft" that is they follow the veins in a careful direction making subterranean tunnels in different directions from the main shaft. It is through this process of mining that the earth hundreds of feet beneath the city of Butte is "honeycombed" with mines, for Butte with its 50,000 people is a mining camp in reality and the greatest in the world. The other reason for the continuation of the tremendous output of copper from Montana is in the new mining machinery and modern methods of smelting. By these means large quantities are raised from ore which was formerly thrown away as too low a grade to be smelted. The low-grade ore mines are mined among the most valuable in the state because of the enormous quantity of the ore and the ease with which it is mined.

And through the modern ideas which permit nothing to go to waste a large income is derived from the water which seeps down into the copper mines and which was formerly viewed with consideration, for it meant pumping, and pumps cost money. However, the water which fills a copper mine is itself pregnant with the metal held in solution in such quantities that the liquid is a poison. When this water is pumped out of the mine it is treated with iron. The iron is the scrap and waste, old rails, old machinery and the like, which are always found around a mining mill, and when it is put into the copper water, a chemical action occurs and the pure copper is precipitated. Although it is obtained in this way to more than pay the cost of the pumping, and besides, the mine, freed of the flood, is ready to be worked again.

Another interesting peculiarity of copper mining which has been recently overcome is the former impossibility of mining copper when the pure metal alone was found not mixed with any rock. Until recently, of great size and bulk of the pure metal would frequently be found. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, the metal was of no value, and the simple reason was that nothing could be done with it. It could not be cut or broken or moved, and the rich metal had to be removed. This difficulty has been overcome, like the others, by modern ingenuity expressed in the form of electric drilling machinery which cuts and breaks the metal into a form that can be transported.

In fact, the business of mining has now practically become a science, so that a man is not so it was a speculation. Engineers and experts are able to determine just what the extent and nature of any given mine are, and then the miners have only to figure the cost of getting out the ore and hauling it to smelters to determine what their profit will be. In the Butte district there has never been a failure of a copper mine. And it is in this district that the latest methods of organization and machinery are producing the largest profits. The greatest gains in copper mining are made by the large concerns which unite several properties under one company, for consolidation of mining as in other industries, saves expense and makes larger profits. Several of the richest copper mines in the Butte district near the Anaconda and twelve miles from the city have recently been combined under one company, the Montana Verde Company, which in order to conduct its business has offices in New York City, in the Park Row Building. This company has combined several of the richest mines: the Pearl B. Sparrow, Nellie Ryan, Belle North, Extension of the Pearl B. Sparrow, Gold Hill, Gold Eagle, Copper Queen, Rose, Rose Extension, Copper King, Alice, Ella, Ajax, and Gopher, along with the copper of Montana are the frequently large quantities of gold ore it is an upper and copper alone, that the State depends for its reputation. There is money in the gold, too, but Montana is for copper and yields half the product of the whole United States.

The development to enormous proportions of the copper mining industry of the country has come about in the last twenty years, the demand having grown with the perfection of methods of applying electricity.



A MONTANA MINE SCENE—A TRACK WELL EXPOSED ON THE MONTANA VERDE COPPER COMPANY'S PROPERTY

THE
Hanover National Bank

Of the City of New York.

5, 7, 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET.

Temporary Address, 7 Wall Street.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

• P. O. BOX 2500. •

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| CAPITAL, | . | . | . | . | - | - | \$3,000,000. |
| SURPLUS. | . | - | - | - | - | - | \$5,900,000. |

JAS. T. WOODWARD, President.
JAS. M. DONALD, Vice-President.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Vice-President.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier.

WM. J. LIGHTRIP, Asst. Cashier.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Asst. Cashier.
HENRY R. CARSE, Sd Asst. Cashier.
ALEXANDER D. CAMPBELL, Sd Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

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Vernon H. Brown,
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Hudson Howland.

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New York the Financial Centre

산림조합의 산림경영에 대한 기대

1934年 5月11日 星期三

[illegible]

WESTERLUND, N. & NYTH-ANDERSSON, B.

| Year | Height | Weight | Arm span | Hand span |
|------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Male | 12 | 100 | 150 | 18 |
| Male | 12 | 105 | 155 | 19 |
| Male | 12 | 110 | 160 | 20 |
| Male | 12 | 115 | 165 | 21 |
| Male | 12 | 120 | 170 | 22 |
| Male | 12 | 125 | 175 | 23 |
| Male | 12 | 130 | 180 | 24 |
| Male | 12 | 135 | 185 | 25 |
| Male | 12 | 140 | 190 | 26 |
| Male | 12 | 145 | 195 | 27 |
| Male | 12 | 150 | 200 | 28 |
| Male | 12 | 155 | 205 | 29 |
| Male | 12 | 160 | 210 | 30 |
| Male | 12 | 165 | 215 | 31 |
| Male | 12 | 170 | 220 | 32 |
| Male | 12 | 175 | 225 | 33 |
| Male | 12 | 180 | 230 | 34 |
| Male | 12 | 185 | 235 | 35 |
| Male | 12 | 190 | 240 | 36 |
| Male | 12 | 195 | 245 | 37 |
| Male | 12 | 200 | 250 | 38 |
| Male | 12 | 205 | 255 | 39 |
| Male | 12 | 210 | 260 | 40 |
| Male | 12 | 215 | 265 | 41 |
| Male | 12 | 220 | 270 | 42 |
| Male | 12 | 225 | 275 | 43 |
| Male | 12 | 230 | 280 | 44 |
| Male | 12 | 235 | 285 | 45 |
| Male | 12 | 240 | 290 | 46 |
| Male | 12 | 245 | 295 | 47 |
| Male | 12 | 250 | 300 | 48 |
| Male | 12 | 255 | 305 | 49 |
| Male | 12 | 260 | 310 | 50 |
| Male | 12 | 265 | 315 | 51 |
| Male | 12 | 270 | 320 | 52 |
| Male | 12 | 275 | 325 | 53 |
| Male | 12 | 280 | 330 | 54 |
| Male | 12 | 285 | 335 | 55 |
| Male | 12 | 290 | 340 | 56 |
| Male | 12 | 295 | 345 | 57 |
| Male | 12 | 300 | 350 | 58 |
| Male | 12 | 305 | 355 | 59 |
| Male | 12 | 310 | 360 | 60 |
| Male | 12 | 315 | 365 | 61 |
| Male | 12 | 320 | 370 | 62 |
| Male | 12 | 325 | 375 | 63 |
| Male | 12 | 330 | 380 | 64 |
| Male | 12 | 335 | 385 | 65 |
| Male | 12 | 340 | 390 | 66 |
| Male | 12 | 345 | 395 | 67 |
| Male | 12 | 350 | 400 | 68 |
| Male | 12 | 355 | 405 | 69 |
| Male | 12 | 360 | 410 | 70 |
| Male | 12 | 365 | 415 | 71 |
| Male | 12 | 370 | 420 | 72 |
| Male | 12 | 375 | 425 | 73 |
| Male | 12 | 380 | 430 | 74 |
| Male | 12 | 385 | 435 | 75 |
| Male | 12 | 390 | 440 | 76 |
| Male | 12 | 395 | 445 | 77 |
| Male | 12 | 400 | 450 | 78 |
| Male | 12 | 405 | 455 | 79 |
| Male | 12 | 410 | 460 | 80 |
| Male | 12 | 415 | 465 | 81 |
| Male | 12 | 420 | 470 | 82 |
| Male | 12 | 425 | 475 | 83 |
| Male | 12 | 430 | 480 | 84 |
| Male | 12 | 435 | 485 | 85 |
| Male | 12 | 440 | 490 | 86 |
| Male | 12 | 445 | 495 | 87 |
| Male | 12 | 450 | 500 | 88 |
| Male | 12 | 455 | 505 | 89 |
| Male | 12 | 460 | 510 | 90 |
| Male | 12 | 465 | 515 | 91 |
| Male | 12 | 470 | 520 | 92 |
| Male | 12 | 475 | 525 | 93 |
| Male | 12 | 480 | 530 | 94 |
| Male | 12 | 485 | 535 | 95 |
| Male | 12 | 490 | 540 | 96 |
| Male | 12 | 495 | 545 | 97 |
| Male | 12 | 500 | 550 | 98 |
| Male | 12 | 505 | 555 | 99 |
| Male | 12 | 510 | 560 | 100 |

S. A. P. 1953 11. 11. 1953

| Year | Capital | Surplus and Profit | Deposits | Reserves |
|------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1901 | \$2,124,000 | \$1,222,000 | \$24,700,000 | \$24,700,000 |
| 1902 | 2,124,000 | 540,000 | 27,610,000 | 12,750,000 |
| 1903 | 2,124,000 | 3,230,000 | 29,400,000 | 14,210,000 |
| 1904 | 2,100,000 | 2,000,000 | 29,000,000 | 7,500,000 |
| 1905 | 2,100,000 | 3,330,000 | 29,200,000 | 7,500,000 |
| 1906 | 2,100,000 | 4,910,000 | 31,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| 1907 | 2,100,000 | 1,510,000 | 31,000,000 | 10,000,000 |

POST KEYNESIAN BANK

| Year | apitru | Single
Profit | Deapitru | Deapitru |
|------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2006 | 2006 1000 | 2006 1000 | 2006 1000 | 2006 1000 |
| 2007 | 2007 1000 | 2007 1000 | 2007 1000 | 2007 1000 |
| 2008 | 2008 1000 | 2008 1000 | 2008 1000 | 2008 1000 |
| 2009 | 2009 1000 | 2009 1000 | 2009 1000 | 2009 1000 |
| 2010 | 2010 1000 | 2010 1000 | 2010 1000 | 2010 1000 |
| 2011 | 2011 1000 | 2011 1000 | 2011 1000 | 2011 1000 |
| 2012 | 2012 1000 | 2012 1000 | 2012 1000 | 2012 1000 |

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

| Y ear | Employment | Unemployment | Rate of unemployment | Rate of increase |
|-------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1970 | 8,500 (100) | 1,200 (14) | 13.8 | 0 |
| 1971 | 9,000 (100) | 1,300 (14) | 14.4 | 4.3 |
| 1972 | 9,500 (100) | 1,400 (15) | 14.7 | 2.1 |
| 1973 | 10,000 (100) | 1,500 (15) | 15.0 | 2.1 |
| 1974 | 10,500 (100) | 1,600 (15) | 15.2 | 1.3 |
| 1975 | 11,000 (100) | 1,700 (15) | 15.5 | 2.0 |
| 1976 | 11,500 (100) | 1,800 (16) | 15.7 | 1.3 |
| 1977 | 12,000 (100) | 1,900 (16) | 15.8 | 0.6 |
| 1978 | 12,500 (100) | 2,000 (16) | 16.0 | 1.3 |
| 1979 | 13,000 (100) | 2,100 (16) | 16.2 | 1.3 |
| 1980 | 13,500 (100) | 2,200 (16) | 16.3 | 0.6 |
| 1981 | 14,000 (100) | 2,300 (16) | 16.4 | 0.6 |
| 1982 | 14,500 (100) | 2,400 (17) | 16.5 | 0.6 |
| 1983 | 15,000 (100) | 2,500 (17) | 16.7 | 1.2 |
| 1984 | 15,500 (100) | 2,600 (17) | 16.8 | 0.6 |
| 1985 | 16,000 (100) | 2,700 (17) | 16.9 | 0.6 |
| 1986 | 16,500 (100) | 2,800 (17) | 17.0 | 0.6 |
| 1987 | 17,000 (100) | 2,900 (17) | 17.1 | 0.6 |
| 1988 | 17,500 (100) | 3,000 (17) | 17.1 | 0.0 |
| 1989 | 18,000 (100) | 3,100 (17) | 17.2 | 0.6 |
| 1990 | 18,500 (100) | 3,200 (17) | 17.3 | 0.6 |
| 1991 | 19,000 (100) | 3,300 (17) | 17.4 | 0.6 |
| 1992 | 19,500 (100) | 3,400 (17) | 17.4 | 0.0 |
| 1993 | 20,000 (100) | 3,500 (18) | 17.5 | 0.6 |
| 1994 | 20,500 (100) | 3,600 (18) | 17.6 | 0.6 |
| 1995 | 21,000 (100) | 3,700 (18) | 17.6 | 0.0 |
| 1996 | 21,500 (100) | 3,800 (18) | 17.7 | 0.6 |
| 1997 | 22,000 (100) | 3,900 (18) | 17.7 | 0.0 |
| 1998 | 22,500 (100) | 4,000 (18) | 17.8 | 0.6 |
| 1999 | 23,000 (100) | 4,100 (18) | 17.8 | 0.0 |
| 2000 | 23,500 (100) | 4,200 (18) | 17.9 | 0.6 |
| 2001 | 24,000 (100) | 4,300 (18) | 17.9 | 0.0 |
| 2002 | 24,500 (100) | 4,400 (18) | 18.0 | 0.6 |
| 2003 | 25,000 (100) | 4,500 (18) | 18.0 | 0.0 |
| 2004 | 25,500 (100) | 4,600 (18) | 18.1 | 0.6 |
| 2005 | 26,000 (100) | 4,700 (18) | 18.1 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 26,500 (100) | 4,800 (18) | 18.1 | 0.0 |
| 2007 | 27,000 (100) | 4,900 (18) | 18.2 | 0.6 |
| 2008 | 27,500 (100) | 5,000 (18) | 18.2 | 0.0 |
| 2009 | 28,000 (100) | 5,100 (18) | 18.2 | 0.0 |
| 2010 | 28,500 (100) | 5,200 (18) | 18.3 | 0.6 |
| 2011 | 29,000 (100) | 5,300 (18) | 18.3 | 0.0 |
| 2012 | 29,500 (100) | 5,400 (18) | 18.3 | 0.0 |
| 2013 | 30,000 (100) | 5,500 (18) | 18.3 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | 30,500 (100) | 5,600 (18) | 18.4 | 0.6 |
| 2015 | 31,000 (100) | 5,700 (18) | 18.4 | 0.0 |
| 2016 | 31,500 (100) | 5,800 (18) | 18.4 | 0.0 |
| 2017 | 32,000 (100) | 5,900 (18) | 18.4 | 0.0 |
| 2018 | 32,500 (100) | 6,000 (18) | 18.5 | 0.6 |
| 2019 | 33,000 (100) | 6,100 (18) | 18.5 | 0.0 |
| 2020 | 33,500 (100) | 6,200 (18) | 18.5 | 0.0 |
| 2021 | 34,000 (100) | 6,300 (18) | 18.5 | 0.0 |
| 2022 | 34,500 (100) | 6,400 (18) | 18.6 | 0.6 |
| 2023 | 35,000 (100) | 6,500 (18) | 18.6 | 0.0 |
| 2024 | 35,500 (100) | 6,600 (18) | 18.6 | 0.0 |
| 2025 | 36,000 (100) | 6,700 (19) | 18.6 | 0.0 |
| 2026 | 36,500 (100) | 6,800 (19) | 18.6 | 0.0 |
| 2027 | 37,000 (100) | 6,900 (19) | 18.7 | 0.6 |
| 2028 | 37,500 (100) | 7,000 (19) | 18.7 | 0.0 |
| 2029 | 38,000 (100) | 7,100 (19) | 18.7 | 0.0 |
| 2030 | 38,500 (100) | 7,200 (19) | 18.7 | 0.0 |

MERGENTHAL NATIONAL BANK

| Year | Capital | Surplus
after
taxes | Depreciate | (Nonrenewing) |
|------|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1956 | \$ 1000.00 | \$275.00 | \$20.00 | \$445.00 |
| 1957 | 1 1500.00 | 390.00 | 20.00 | 535.00 |
| 1958 | 1 1400.00 | 405.00 | 22.00 | 650.00 |
| 1959 | 1 1200.00 | 425.00 | 14.00 | 812.00 |
| 1960 | 1 1500.00 | 450.00 | 15.00 | 900.00 |
| 1961 | 1 1000.00 | 475.00 | 16.00 | 980.00 |
| 1962 | 1 000.00 | 500.00 | 20.00 | 1050.00 |

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

| Year | Capital | Surplus and Profit | Deprecia- | Reserve |
|------|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| 1946 | 5,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 6,500,000 | 3,700,000 |
| 1947 | 7,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 12,500,000 |
| 1948 | 7,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| 1949 | 7,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 11,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| 1950 | 7,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 19,000,000 |
| 1951 | 7,000,000 | 17,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 21,000,000 |
| 1952 | 7,000,000 | 17,000,000 | 21,000,000 | 26,500,000 |

The South and "Leslie's Weekly,"

2010年12月26日 星期三

LITTLE WEEKLY though nominally Republican in politics, refuses to share the intense hostility toward the south so brutally manifested by most of its neighboring contemporaries. In paraphrasing the invitation uttered by Horace Greeley more than fifty years ago, LITTLE WEEKLY under the significant caption "No South Young Man" sets forth the actual conditions and the actual possibilities of the south along its newspaper's view and in a manner that carries conviction even to the most bigoted mind. The facts

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV. No. 2458

New York, October 16, 1902

Price 10 Cents



BUSY SAN FRANCISCO—MARKET STREET FROM GRANT AVENUE.—1902



THE BARRACKS AND BARRACKS COLONIAN TROOPS ARRIVED AT COLON, LEAVING WITH THEM AND PANAMA.



BARBICAN TROOPS CONVERTED INTO AN ARCADE FOR AMERICAN BLUE-JACKETS AND A GUN-FIRE: THE GUN ON BOARD.



FRONT STREET, COLON—DETACHMENT OF BATTALION TROOPS BOARDING A TRAIN FOR PANAMA.



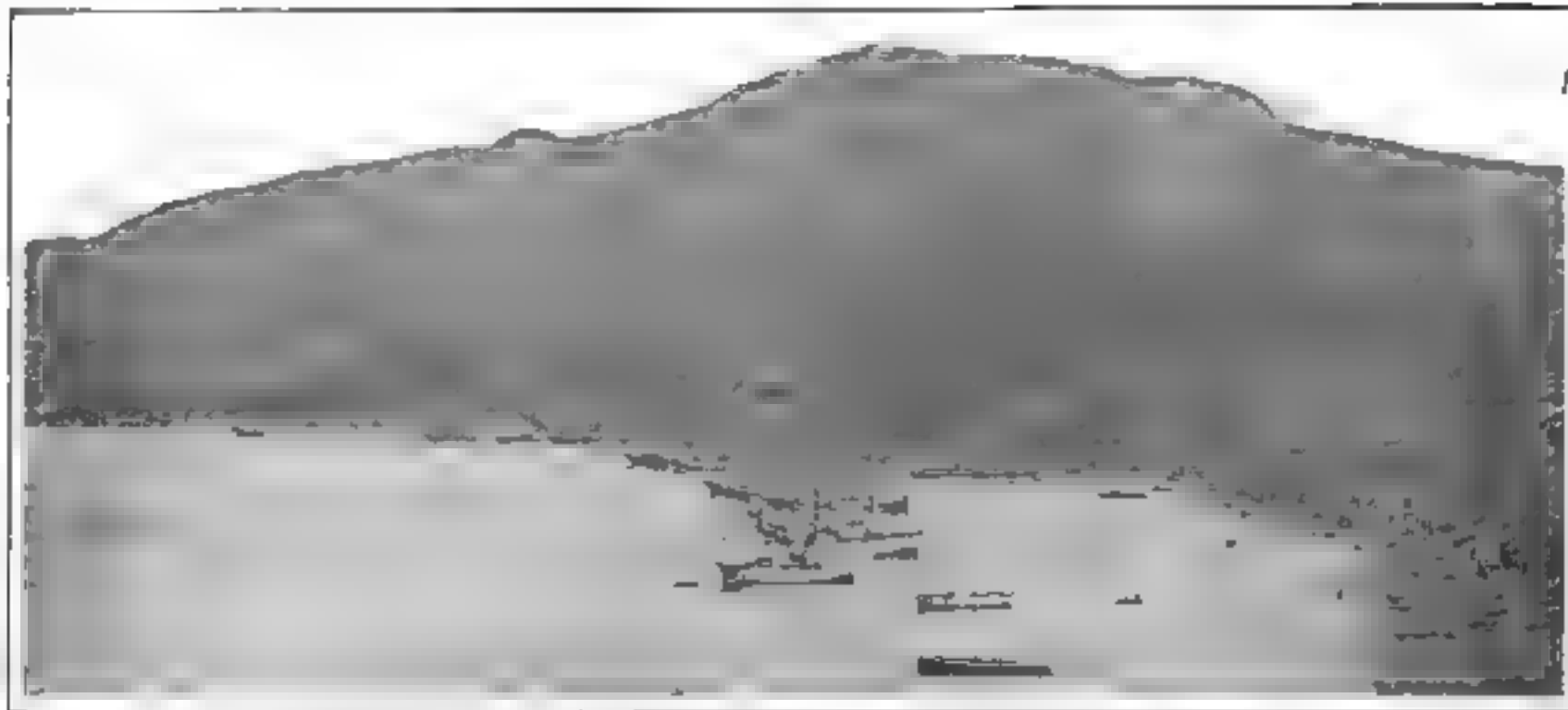
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL AT PANAMA, THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDING IN THE Isthmus.



OLDEST BUILDING IN PANAMA—RUINS OF CATHEDRAL BUILT SEVERAL CENTURIES AGO.

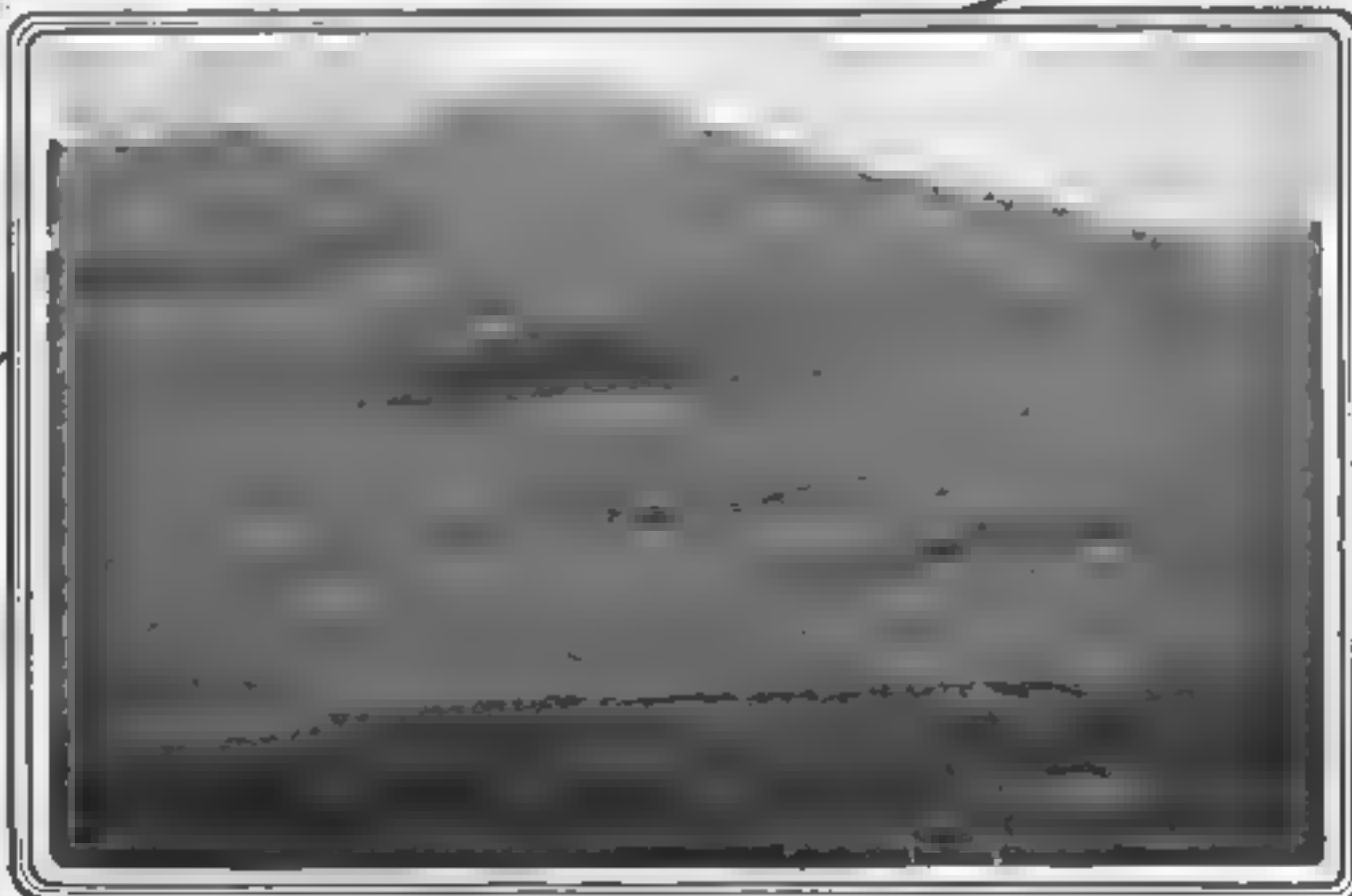
ECHOES OF CIVIL STRIFE IN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
CONFLICT IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES INTERVENED TO PROTECT THE ROUTE ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Photographs by J. M. Adams. See page 20.



MOUNT PIERRE AND ST. PIERRE AS
SEEN FROM THE BEACH. THE
PARK IS IN THE MIDDLE OF
THE BEACH.

VIEW OF THE BEACH FROM THE
APPROACH TO THE BEACH.
THE BEACH IS IN THE
MIDDLE OF THE BEACH.



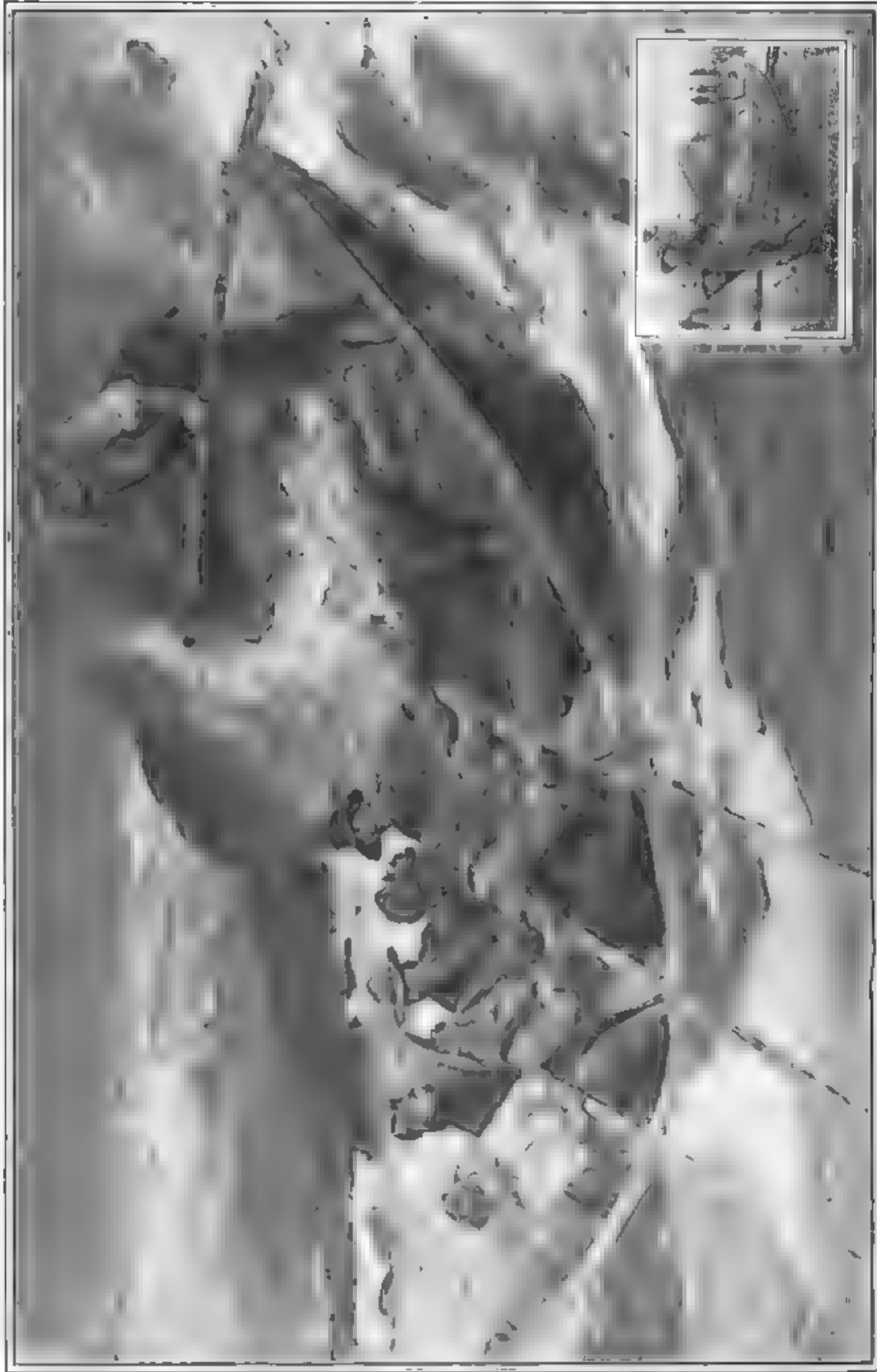
VIEW OF THE BEACH FROM THE APPROACH TO THE BEACH. THE BEACH IS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BEACH.

THE COMPLETE EFFACEMENT OF ILL-FATED ST. PIERRE.



MOST SPECTACULAR FIRE EVER KNOWN IN THE OIL REGIONS.
SPINDLETOP, NEAR BEAUMONT, THE RICHEST OIL DISTRICT IN TEXAS, LATELY RAVAGED BY FLAMES, WITH HEAVY LOSS.
Photograph by Frank Henderson for Century of the "National Oil Reporter"

LESLIE'S WEEKLY





Perils of the Alaskan Gold-hunter

By Albert Hencke



The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the boat was the cold. It was a sharp, biting cold that seemed to penetrate every bone. I was alone, and the vast, empty landscape of Alaska stretched out before me. The air was thick with the scent of pine and the distant howl of wolves. I had heard that the gold was there, but I had never imagined the dangers that awaited me. The first night, I was alone in a small, dark cabin. The only light came from a single candle, and the silence was oppressive. I heard the sound of footsteps in the distance, but when I looked out, there was nothing there. It was a terrifying experience, and I knew that I was in for a long, hard fight.

gather making a small fire in which one man could stand through the night. The man was a stranger, and I was alone. The first night, I was alone in a small, dark cabin. The only light came from a single candle, and the silence was oppressive. I heard the sound of footsteps in the distance, but when I looked out, there was nothing there. It was a terrifying experience, and I knew that I was in for a long, hard fight.



A GROUP OF MEN CONSIDERING THE PROSPECTS OF A GOLD MINING OPERATION IN ALASKA.

then pushed off from shore. It was the early morning, and the air was cold. I was alone, and the vast, empty landscape of Alaska stretched out before me. The air was thick with the scent of pine and the distant howl of wolves. I had heard that the gold was there, but I had never imagined the dangers that awaited me. The first night, I was alone in a small, dark cabin. The only light came from a single candle, and the silence was oppressive. I heard the sound of footsteps in the distance, but when I looked out, there was nothing there. It was a terrifying experience, and I knew that I was in for a long, hard fight.

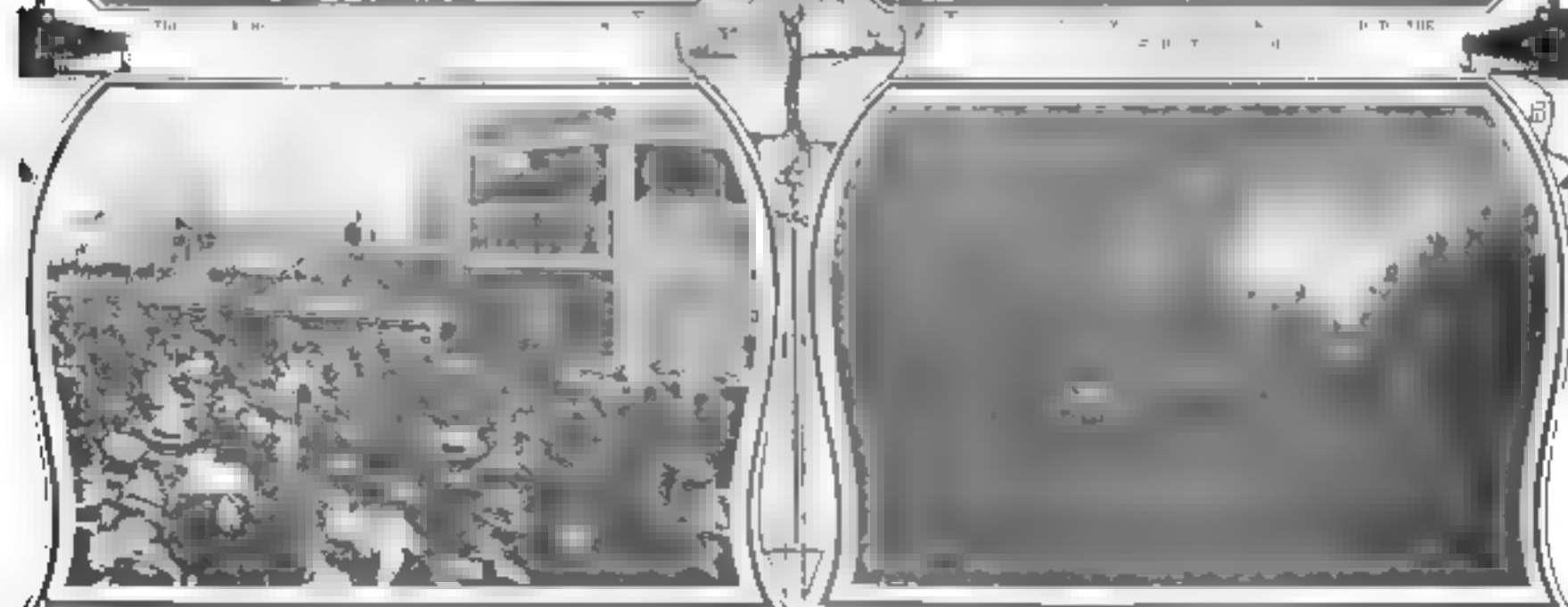
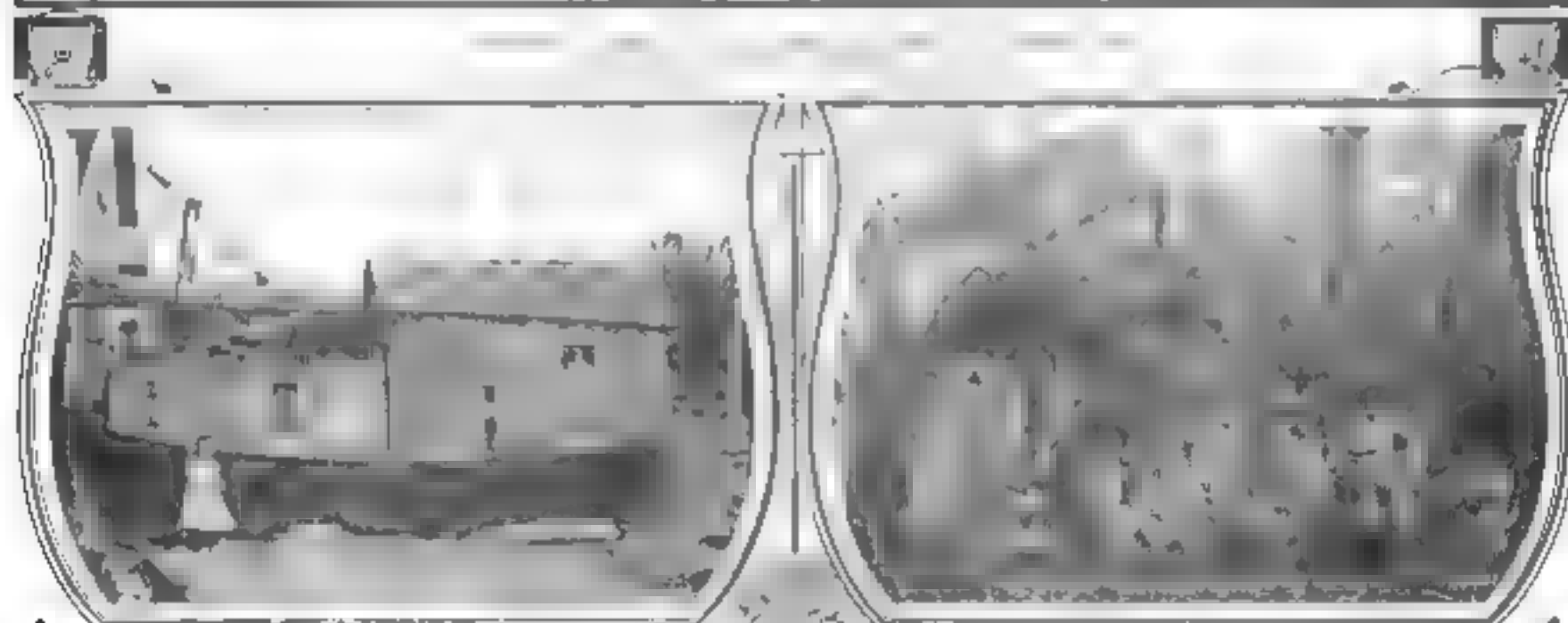


A GROUP OF MEN CONSIDERING THE PROSPECTS OF A GOLD MINING OPERATION IN ALASKA.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the boat was the cold. It was a sharp, biting cold that seemed to penetrate every bone. I was alone, and the vast, empty landscape of Alaska stretched out before me. The air was thick with the scent of pine and the distant howl of wolves. I had heard that the gold was there, but I had never imagined the dangers that awaited me. The first night, I was alone in a small, dark cabin. The only light came from a single candle, and the silence was oppressive. I heard the sound of footsteps in the distance, but when I looked out, there was nothing there. It was a terrifying experience, and I knew that I was in for a long, hard fight.

They were walking down-stream at the mercy of the current and the treacherous sandbars. Occasionally they would close to danger and organisms of creep- ing trees which looked like old men in the distance. The men were in a desperate state, and the first night, I was alone in a small, dark cabin. The only light came from a single candle, and the silence was oppressive. I heard the sound of footsteps in the distance, but when I looked out, there was nothing there. It was a terrifying experience, and I knew that I was in for a long, hard fight.

done before.



DOVERBOROUGH, LOOKING EAST. THE 'EXTRA' NEW YORK FAIR AT GOSWICKA.
 (From M. P. M. N. N. N.)

PHOTO TAKEN IN COLORADO. THE 'EXTRA' NEW YORK FAIR AT GOSWICKA.
 (From M. P. M. N. N. N.)

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MISS HELEN SPIVEY
IN
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
AS
PORTIA

MISS HELEN SPIVEY
IN
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
AS
PORTIA



MISS HELEN SPIVEY
IN
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
AS
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MISS HELEN SPIVEY
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"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
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PORTIA

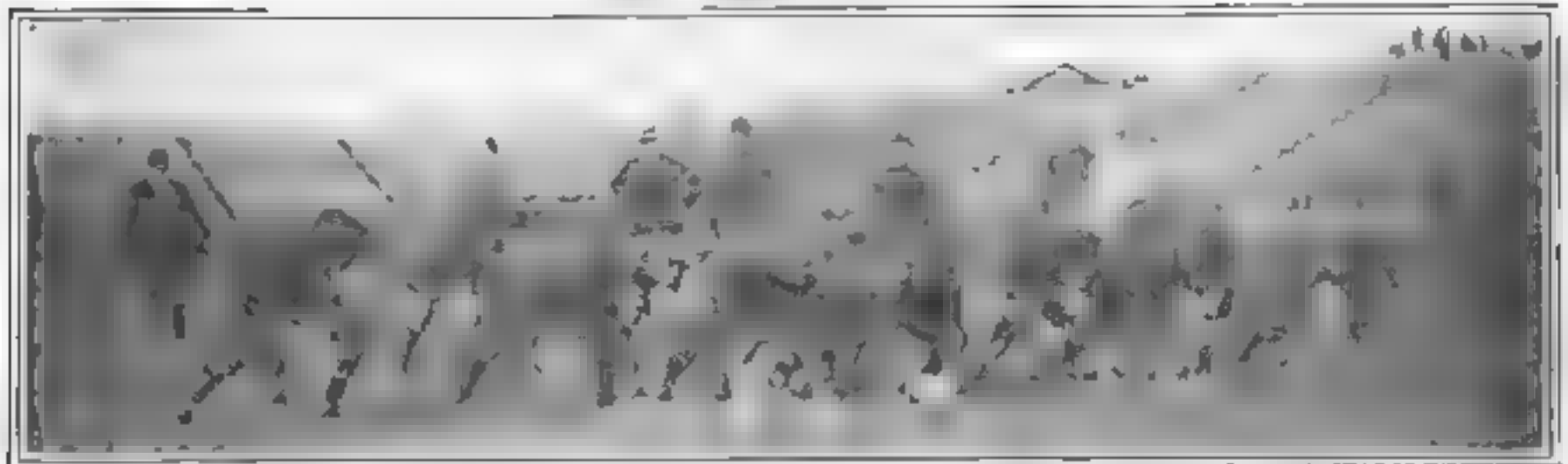


POMEROY'S DRAMA, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," AT THE CRITIC. PLAYERS, FROM THE LEFT—MISS HELEN SPIVEY, WILLIAM CROFTON, J. H. POMEROY, JACOB ARON, AND JOHN HENRY SPIVEY.

NOTABLE PLAYS OF THE FALL SEASON.

THE LATEST OFFERINGS OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD AS SEEN ON THE STAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Manager: F. W. ... Editor: ...



FIELD COACH AND CLERK OF YALE.

providing money. But the fact has forced itself on the minds of the Jersey club in this country, that the past money and its making in purchasing property has much attention and that the question of the handling of their neighborhood has become a secondary consideration. Having no constitution at present, it is more than a guess for the working of money and the fact where are largely responsible for this condition. Well-known gamblers and book-makers are allowed to own and care animals, employ jockeys, and otherwise occupy positions on practically an equal footing with the wealthy men who have money merely for the pleasure of seeing animals of their own breeding finish fast. Men direct the horses to be trained with the betting ring and to allow to race horses, neither should they be allowed to employ permanent jockeys. There is a simple remedy for the present racing commission in order that the suggestion is handled intelligently many of the owners of the turf will be urged out of their certain stables for a deep run in the East this year in a manner both shocking and unusual and if measures are not taken to supply in and out running the sport will suffer tremendously. Certain owners and trainers are prohibited to send animals to the past in and out of conditions, whose performances have caused scandal.

... ..

In the World of Sports

... ..

an athlete in that when he appears to be at his best he is losing form and growing stale.

A Major (Barnard) ... To those who have watched the baseball war for some time during the last few years both in the National and American leagues, and have not been able to enter into the excitement of the game has become almost common. It was not, however, but the old club owners (renewed) but the fact is the younger organization represents nothing of that sort. The management of the old league has been at first very slow going to the American (the sports) and by opportunity they decided to launch their ship. The American League has been at least partly a success, almost from its inception. It is a success, and so many years ago a popular and successful team (the New York man) but at the same time he does not seem to have been successful. He has been a most successful team in the rule of the National League that was the Brotherhood, with its not better before it of a much later date. The old league was the Brotherhood light on a long time but rather subsequent kind. It has at last found that the same for it will not work in the present emergency. Each organization is making money now, and if the present it is continued much longer both will lose much capital and the game will suffer. This is a play of business for both and he seems a general position is held and a new game arrangement agreed the league it will be for all concerned. A ...



SAMUEL D. WARD, YALE'S LAUNDRY CENTER.

... ..

Sporting Queries Answered.

Q. C. A.

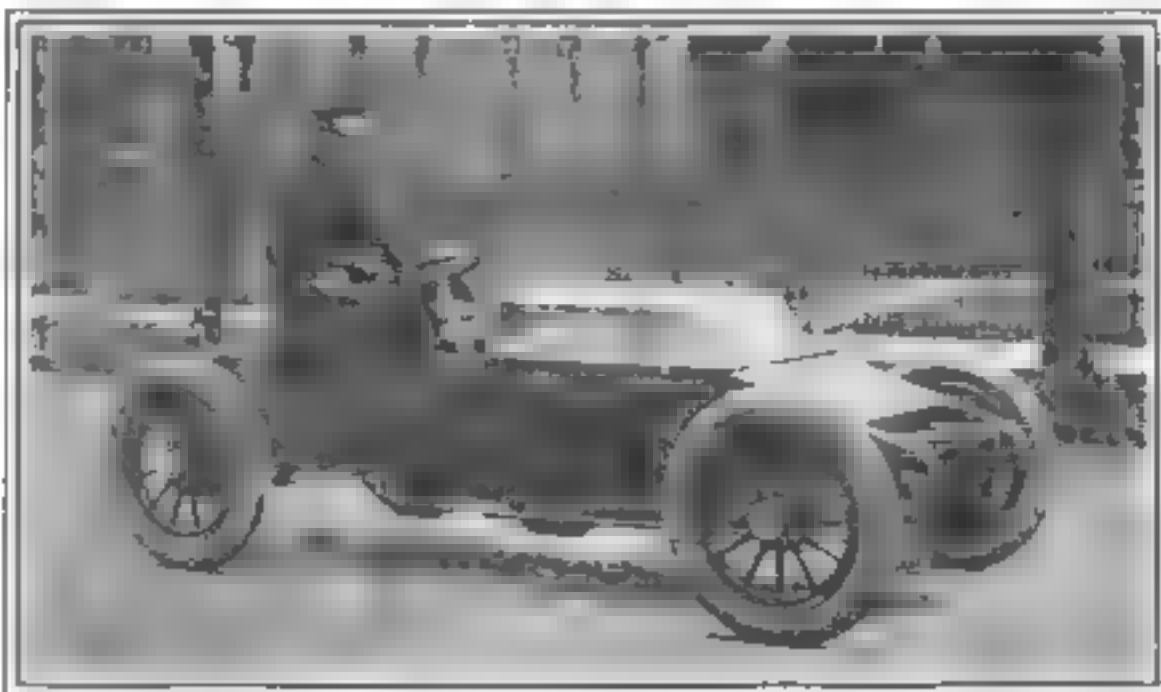
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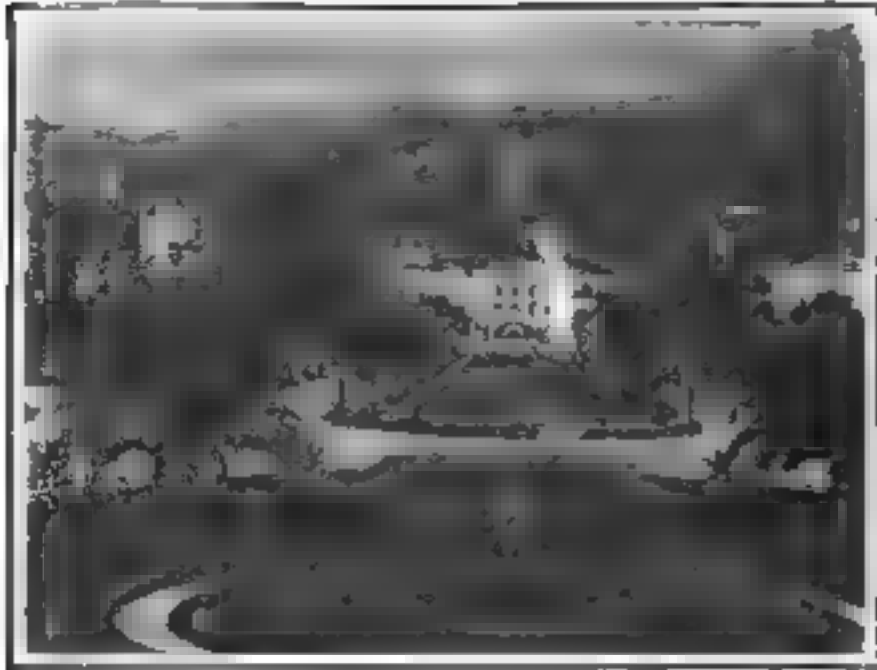
"After now I can eat anything sometimes I drink a little milk at night when the light of food does not seem to do me any good."

... ..



Packard Automobile Co.

... ..



VIEW AT MONTÉ CARLO, SHOWING THE FINEST BUILDING

The Success of Monte Carlo

SOLOMON, the wise man of the desert, said: "The man who is not a gambler is not a man." This is the motto of Monte Carlo, the city of chance and fortune. It is a city where the odds are always in favor of the player, and where the house always wins. The success of Monte Carlo is a testament to the power of chance and the human desire for fortune.

Monte Carlo has been a success for many years. It is a city where the odds are always in favor of the player, and where the house always wins. The success of Monte Carlo is a testament to the power of chance and the human desire for fortune. The city has attracted many of the world's most famous gamblers, and it has become a center of gambling for the entire world. The success of Monte Carlo is a testament to the power of chance and the human desire for fortune.

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Business Chances Abroad

THE Government of the State of Mexico, issued a proclamation in July 1934 offering a prize of \$5,000 to the person or company that within three years from the date of this decree should build a road into the interior of the State of Mexico, and should also build a road into the interior of the State of Mexico, and should also build a road into the interior of the State of Mexico. The success of Monte Carlo is a testament to the power of chance and the human desire for fortune.

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Another reason for the success of Monte Carlo is the fact that it is a city where the odds are always in favor of the player, and where the house always wins. The success of Monte Carlo is a testament to the power of chance and the human desire for fortune. The city has attracted many of the world's most famous gamblers, and it has become a center of gambling for the entire world. The success of Monte Carlo is a testament to the power of chance and the human desire for fortune.



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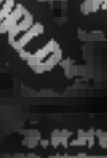
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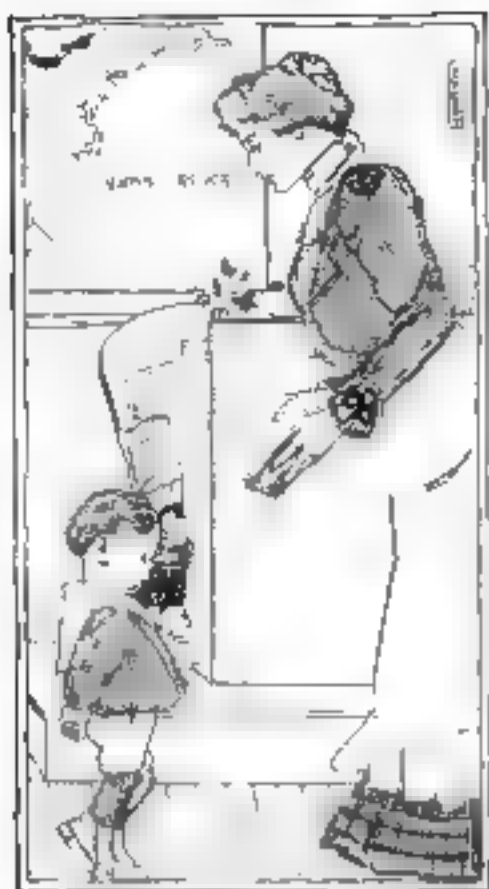
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A DAY AT YALE—JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV, No. 2459

New York, October 23, 1902

Price 10 Cents



GOVERNOR ODELL, LEADER IN CONFERENCE TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.
POPULAR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS JUST BEEN SIGNALLY HONORED WITH RENOMINATION

HARRIS.

[illegible]

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

3. NOTHING occurs to prevent, we shall have a real live European monarch about in about one year.



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

some years longer. Should he come he will be the first monarch of Europe to set foot on American soil. He was once honored with the visit of an Emperor in the person of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, and the former Queen of the Hawaiian islands has been a visitor within our borders on several occasions. In fact with her the corporation associated here has a long and good relationship. At that time, however, his representative had been drawn to see his United States, among them being the Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain.

GENERAL CONSIDER NEW AND WEBB has continued the report that he is to return from the presidency of the College of the City of New York after thirty-three years' service. General Webb came thirty-eight to the Board of Trustees but declines to withdraw. The last legislature passed a bill setting apart one percent of the prison money to pay stipends to those who have been living in the service of the college. The bill gave also for an annual pension to the president of \$1,000 and to the professors of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually. General Webb is sixty-eight years old and still hale and vigorous. He thinks, however, that thirty-three years in the harness is long enough, and he wants to get out and rest. He was graduated from West Point in 1843 and was an officer in the regular army until 1870 when he was president of the City College. During the Civil War General Webb served in the Army of the Potomac, was wounded at Gettysburg, but was afterward in the Hopedale and Wilderness campaigns. He rose to the rank of a major-general in the volunteer and regular army.

A LITTLE anecdote strikingly illustrative of Joseph Chamberlain's habitual ways of dealing with men and things is told of him when as a young man he was a volunteer teacher in a night school at Fulham. "What interested in the work was he that he became first president of the School Mutual Improvement Society, and often took part in the "penny readings." His reading of "Sam Weller's Love Letter" is still remembered, and the story is told that once when one of the young men in his class was particularly stupid, Mr. Chamberlain ended to him and said: "Look here, William, if you don't know any better I forgive you; but if I thought you said these words willfully I would give you a downright good thrashing."

THAT GREATEST of all news-gathering and news-distributing agencies, the Associated Press, requires



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Chicago, Illinois 60637

equal to knighthood in England. Mr. Stone is great and for his responsible post both by native capacity and a long journalistic experience in the West. He thoroughly comprehends the needs of the daily newspapers in the matter of telegraphic news, and is master of methods of promptly and amply supplying these needs. This explains why the Associated Press service, all things considered, is far superior to that of any rival. I prefer the Stone management when there is no shadow of the inharmoniousness that in past years disturbed its organization. This is now a compact and powerful body which is at the greatest use to the community. Mr. Stone is a genial and courteous gentleman and his administration

tion of increased free access to air in all commercial life in the future of mankind and the present is the first broad, comprehensive general of the active utilization of the world for a long time to come.

FEW AMERICAN migrants have been as harshly scrutinized as those from European nations in the global marketplace.

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That's where we were on a happy
 street of New York City
 '92 and '93


THE VERY recent installation of that brilliant scholar and educator, Professor Malcolm Jones Jones, Ph.D.,



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[illegible]

ALTHOUGH THE WORLD has heard of the Bangers, the famous house of English dictionaries, has not so much probably



THE CHINESE MARKET

For English - read quickly
and loudly

MANY INTERESTING anecdotes are told of Lord Salisbury, who has recently laid down his sceptre as Prime Minister of England. As a working journalist he is said to have borrowed sixpence, and to have paid it back twenty years later, when the man who lent it him, and whom he did not see again in the interval, called on him on a matter of business. The best anecdote, and

It is in that connection a certain number of individuals are mentioned in the investigation. It is not clear if these individuals are mentioned in the investigation. It is not clear if these individuals are mentioned in the investigation.

THE LAUNCHES, of the protected cruiser *Dez Almon*,
at the yard of the Fore River Ship and Engine Com.

[illegible]

Всего в 1990 году в СССР было опубликовано 12 000 научных трудов, в том числе 10 000 в области математики.

ONE OF the queerest features of court life in Europe is the marriage by proxy of royal personages. There are at the present moment no less than three royal ladies who have been wedded. The Spanish Infanta of Spain, the Portuguese Infanta and the Russian Princess Olga and reigning monarchs are said to be in the habit of personating themselves in the marriage ceremonies in disguise. The fact is, however, that

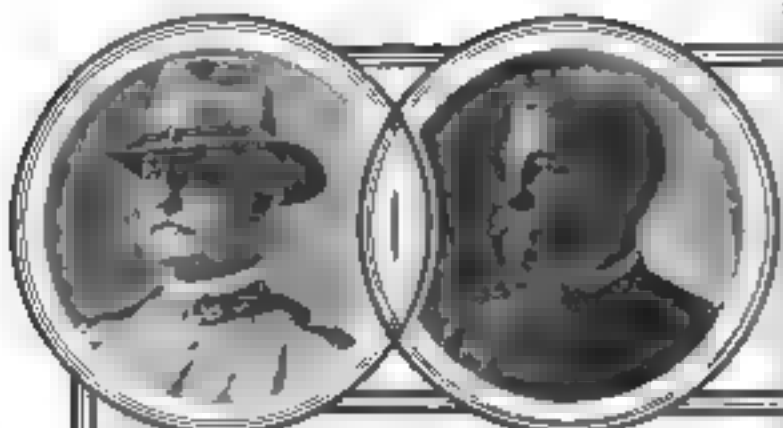
MANY DIVERGING theories are current in European papers concerning the death of the Duke of Florida during his recent visit to that part of the world. While Mosher's death is well venerated and a terrible sad upstate event in many things, he seems to have a fully Oriental conception of his own superiority and wonderful power and greatness. It was he who wrote to William Brewster about a year ago complaining that his Minister refused to do business with him, made an end up the night of the Duke's death in England in perfect health and of good a reputation in Rome and back the King and Queen as always good rights. The versatility of the Duke as the most prominent of Institute of his knowledge of the same should be fully gathered it is that which is his own being. He can play the piano, work the typewriter and take photographs, and he has traveled through half Britain on a motor car. He is interested in all he sees, reads, and he can read or become through in his spare time and on the at night and the rest on the new copper

A 1951 American historical approach to be essential in the development of the American people. There was



THE UNITED STATES,
Do hereby give notice that the above
has been laid out.

years old. After graduating from Purdue University, Indiana, he became a reporter on a Chicago paper and it was there that his peculiar talent developed. Notwithstanding that he is a fast-breaker he is one of the loneliest and thoughtful of men. He is studious and cultured and aspires to greater things than he has as yet accomplished. He has written two plays, one of which "The Sultan of Solis" has already been on the stage for nearly a year and will be produced in this city in January. His second play "Peggy from Paris," has lately been submitted for presentation here. These works are pervaded by the author's abundant flow of humor and will doubtless

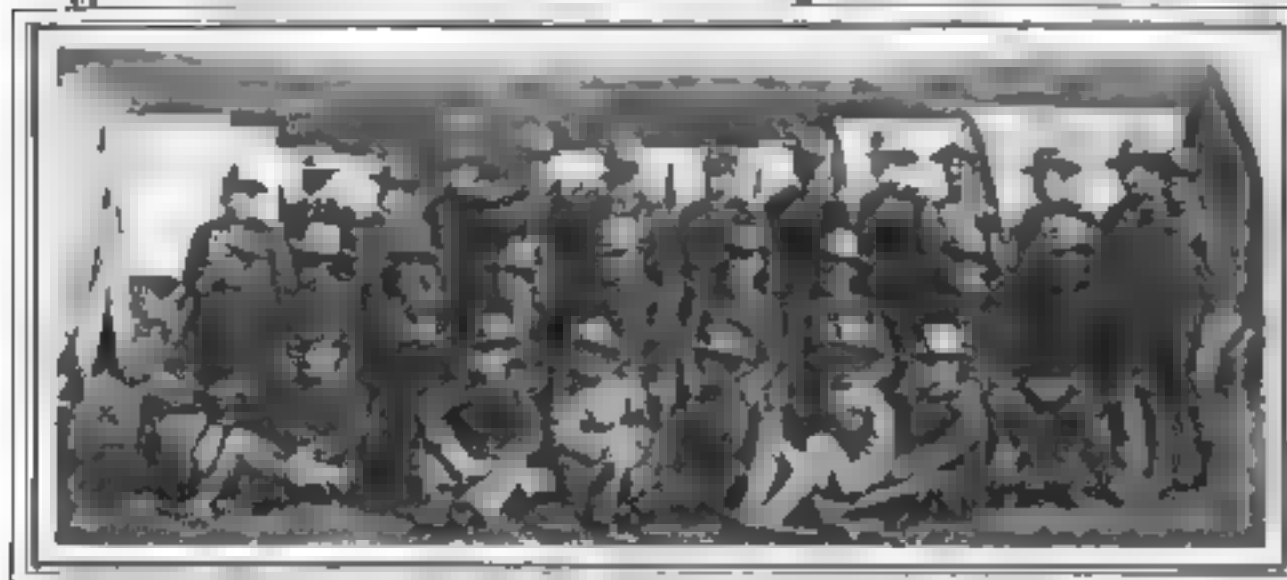


GENERAL JOHN HAYES
AND
GENERAL JOHN HAYES

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HAYES
AND
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HAYES



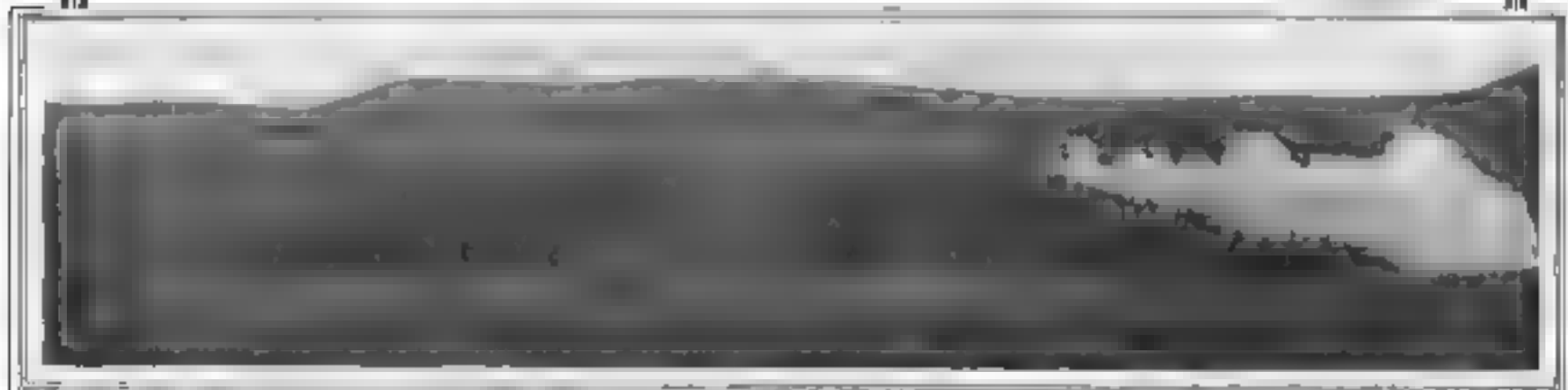
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HAYES
AND
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HAYES



GROUP OF MILITIA SOLDIERS FROM MAINE STATES WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ART



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HAYES
AND
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HAYES



SEVENTH BATTALION OF FIELD ARTILLERY FROM AT THEHEAD OFTHE THE FIELD BATTAL

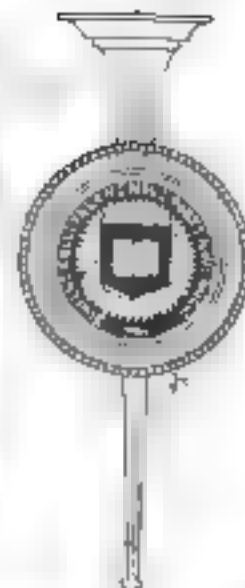


CAMP ART BARRACKS THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS AND MILITARY TROOPS TRUCKS



CONVENTION VIEW OF FORT WALK, THE AMERICAN ARMY'S CAMP MILLING-CRENSHAW

A GREAT TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR THE AMERICAN SOLDIER
FIVE THOUSAND REGULARS AND MILITIA TOOK PART IN MILITARY MANOEUVRES AT CAMP ROOT, FORT RILEY, KAN.
Photographs by F. J. Smith. See page 388.



STUDENTS PLAYING FOR THE HONOR OF THE YALE FOOTBALL TEAM, PATERSON'S HALL.



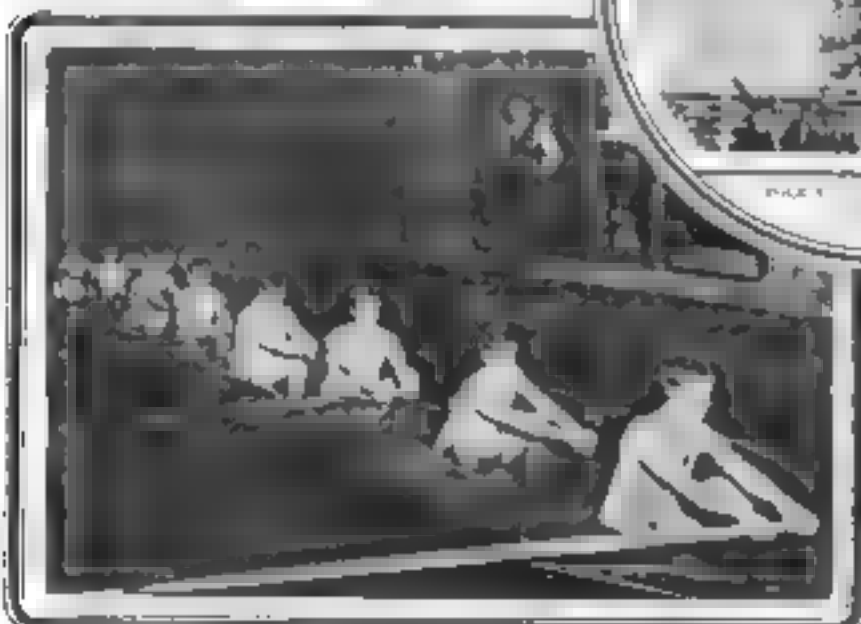
MEETING OF THE YALE FOOTBALL TEAM IN PATERSON'S HALL.



ONE OF THE TEACHERS, PATERSON'S HALL, YALE.



YALE FOOTBALL TEAM.



YALE FOOTBALL TEAM, PATERSON'S HALL.



YALE FOOTBALL TEAM, PATERSON'S HALL.



MEMBER OF THE YALE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.



CAPTAIN CHAPMAN, YALE FOOTBALL TEAM, PATERSON'S HALL.



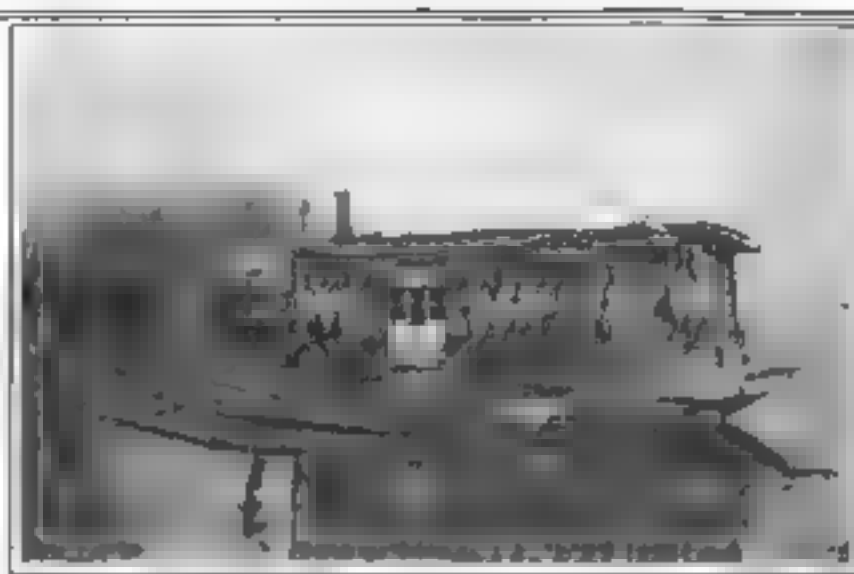
MEMBER OF THE YALE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

DAILY STUDENT LIFE AT YALE.

SURROUNDINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN WHO THROG THE HALLS OF THE UNIVERSITY



HUNTER IN HAND-PIE WITH HIS DECOYS IN ACTION.



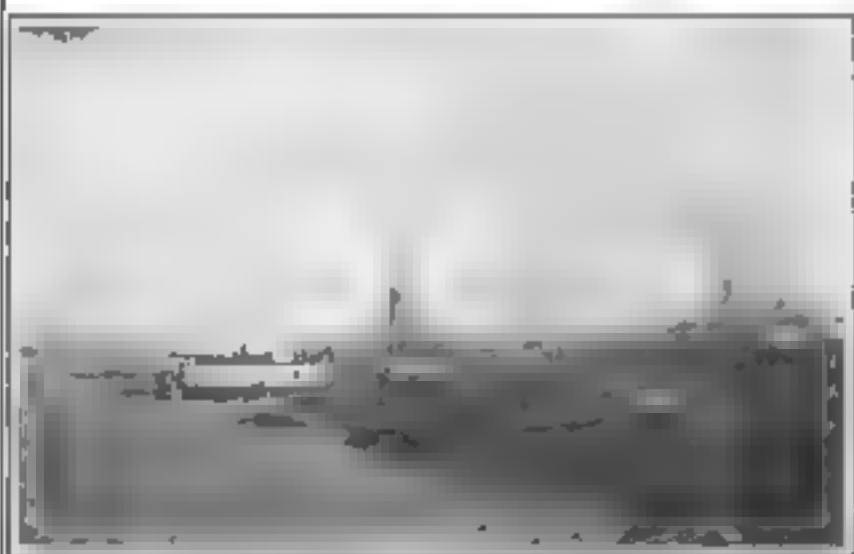
AFTER DINNER'S SHANTY BOAT - IS A FINE SIGHT OF AWE.



WELL-EQUIPPED KITCHEN OF THE SHANTY BOAT FOR THE HUNTERS' USE.



DINNER ON THE SHANTY BOAT OF THE HUNTERS.



SIGHTS OF FLOCKING BIRDS OF A WESTERN CITY.



GATHERING IN SHANTY BOAT AT THE END OF THE SEASON.

WILD-GOOSE HUNTING ON OUR BIG WESTERN RIVERS.

HOW THE FEATHERED GAMES IS BROUGHT TO ITS KICK, AND CLIPPING OF BILLS ON A SHANTY-BOAT.

Photographs by E. Brinkley.

Fine Sport for the Wild-geese Hunter.

THE WILD goose is the best of the large game birds that were once plentiful throughout the United States. Wild geese are found in the greatest numbers in the valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, and tributary rivers. In the West, especially in the smaller cities and towns, everybody hunts during the season. A few of the more adventurous hunters go after the Canada geese. They go to the nearest city on the Mississippi, or other large river, and buy a shanty-boat, in which they float down until they reach some good hunting grounds. One or two days' run from a city like St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, or Memphis takes the hunters to a good shooting ground.

The geese feed in the swamps, lakes, and wheat-fields adjoining the river, and fly back and forth to the sand-bars at all hours of the day and night. It is on these sand-bars that the goose hunter hunts his game, or rather lets one game hunt him. He digs a pit in the sand and then puts up a set of wooden decoys which he has made himself. He stands in the pit surveying the surrounding country until he sights a flock. He then crouches down in his pit and calls the geese to him. A good hunter can imitate the geese's cries with his voice, while one who

cannot uses an artificial call. When the flock comes within thirty yards of the pit the hunter jumps up and shouts. If he is a good shot he will get one bird with each barrel.

About noon he goes back to his boat and, after hanging his game on nails in the cabin, cooks dinner. The shanty-boat is well equipped for cooking purposes. On sunny days the hunters eat their dinner on the bank enjoying the sunset and the breeze with their food. When the geese no longer come at one place the hunters move the boat and float down ten or twenty miles and work another sand-bar. The boat is propelled by two large oars, which are used chiefly in making headway. When the men reach a cove they tie up in shanty-boat town. It is a common thing to see a hundred shanty-boats on the river and on the bank in these floating suburbs. The shooting season lasts from October 1st to the middle of March. When the season is over the hunters dispose of their boats for what they will bring and after bidding each other farewell, go back by rail to their homes in the North.

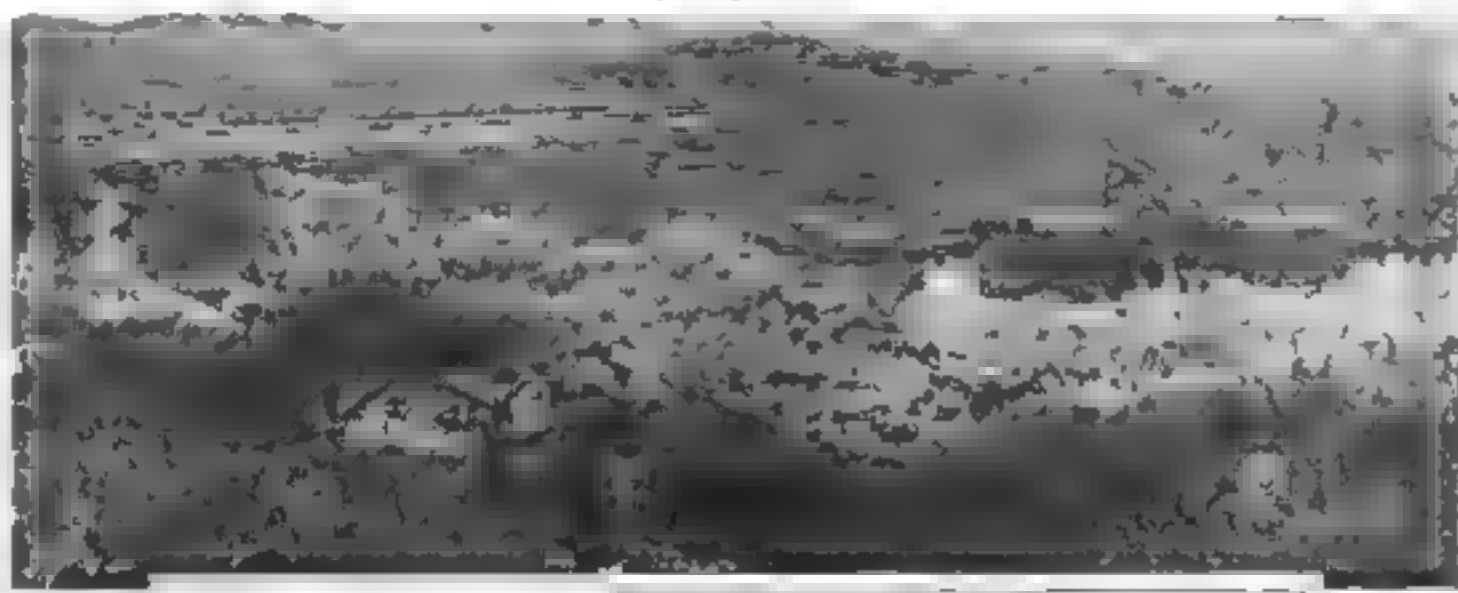
As a health-giver, no tonic made equals Abbott's Original Sanguinaria Bitters. Druggists and grocers.

Mayor Low's Frank Weekly "Talks."

FEW THINGS afford a sharper contrast to the manner and methods prevalent at the centre of municipal authority in New York under Tammany administration than do weekly talks to press and people which Mayor Low has been giving at the city hall. These talks were generally complimentary; the methods obvious and unknown to the citizens of New York being given so far as to understand in plain language, but in plain talk, the power of the municipal rulers were shown of their "talks," and when any information on such matters was expected it was generally regarded with well-founded suspicion as being only half truth, or possibly no truth at all. Mayor Low, on the contrary, having no joke and plunders of his own to conceal, and no morally subordinated official from public scrutiny is about to bring the public into his confidence and giving them a frank straightforward talk each week on the workings of the city departments, on improvements contemplated or proposed, and other topics on which all citizens have a present and vital concern. This is an eminently proper attitude for the chief magistrate of a city to take toward the people, and so fervent he is, and the example cannot be too widely followed by all men occupying a similar office.

Horrors of the Cholera Epidemic in China

By me, EYC-witness:

[illegible]

1 SEP 20 1962

CHINA is probably the most thickly populated country on the face of the earth, and now olive branches from its teeming millions find substance. The country could not support this immense population were it not that famine and war which end in a disaster at least to keep down its increase. Emigration, wars, famines, inundations, and pestilence are factors which help keep down the population. It is estimated that the Taiping rebellion cost thirty millions of lives. The Yellow River rightly called "China's Sorrow," has swallowed up millions of people. Famines extending over large areas have decimated entire districts. Pestilence such as the bubonic plague and cholera have also killed off millions.

A Chinese has been blamed by several foreign specialists of cholera, and no estimates were given in Asia that they might more properly be called pandemic. The outbreak of three cholera epidemics occurred just forty years ago. In 1817. Beginning at Ben-gow is spread north, south, and westward through the entire country sweeping millions into the grave. Whole villages were depopulated and one-half of the foreign population in the ports exterminated. In the native city of Shanghai, by actual count, a thousand persons it they were present and for six weeks. This epidemic spread westward, reaching the globe spreading in ten times two years in Europe where it was carried over to America and the epidemic ended in 1821. The epidemic here in China-Bengal was first was confined strictly to the coastal cities. In Peking Shun died

Not since 1912 has there raged such an epidemic of violence as is raging at present. Some old residents who passed through that era think the present one is even more extensive and just as violent. It is sweeping through the whole empire, from Canton to Peking and from Shanghai to Manchua. And it is not confined on coast or port any longer, but is also sweeping through the country districts, making havoc in every village it strikes. It seemed to begin simultaneously, in Kansu, in Canton, Shanghai, and Manchuria, and from these centers it has spread until there is scarcely a province in the empire that is not infected. Thousands have perished in Manchuria, Sibi, and Shantung. In Kwangsi, a large city of Kiangsu, people are dying at the rate of 1,000 a day, and over 40,000 are already imprisoned. No great war the death rate that it was impossible to feed the demands for soldiers, and shipbuilders and other workers at hand were pressed into service in order to cope. In Shanghai the epidemic has been especially severe, not only among the anti-revolutionary foreigners as well, over forty foreigners have succumbed thus far. It spares no one, high or low, old or young. I make the beggars and coolie class are the first to be attacked, and then the better

classes are affected. It has crept into the imperial palace at Peking and some of the suburbs have died of it. As a consequence the Emperor himself has been de-throned.

[illegible]

REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMISSION SHALL BE
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

dead or alive as there is such a strong probability of their dying while on the road and every Chinaman wants to be buried at home, if possible. The writer has seen coolies and beggars stricken down on the streets of Yifoo.

The negative

[illegible]

(06 JAN 1987)

have die before morning and there he was in a kitchen
from Quakerboard Psychiatry and was ordered a new
post and ranked elsewhere. In example of this he
was ordered here a. The new assigned ship from Miami
claiming that even more ships in the hands of the
author and the author is a member of the Navy and
will have some time in the future. When he says that
who had a single case of children's behavior at the hospital,
now the people are doing their best to the state of Florida in
their minds.

And, when the time comes, the completely objective judgments of the future will show that the important contribution of all the nations and peoples and nations of the world is not in the fact that the character of the world is in the hands of the people and that the world is in the hands of the people and that the world is in the hands of the people.

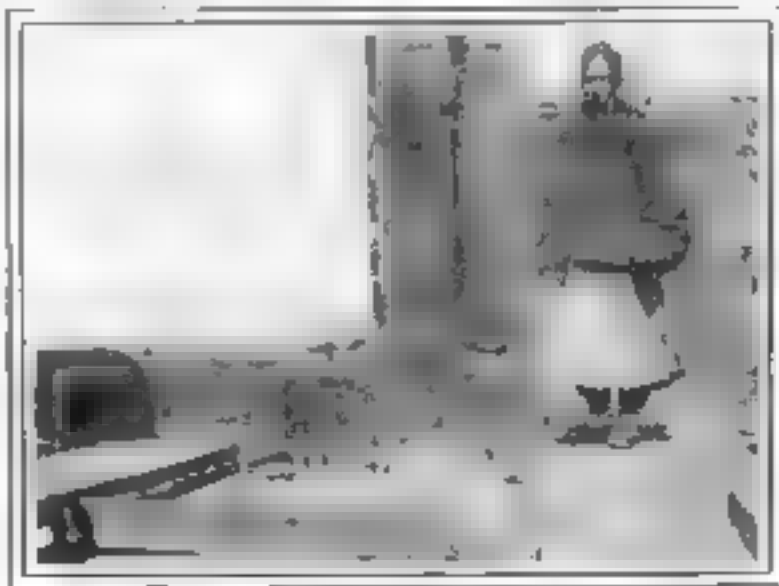
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No Duty on Little Presents

CALLER TUCKER STEAKHOUSE of the port of New York, in reply regarding Secretary Shaw's efforts to have a representative American corporation and person be admitted to the exhibition for the first time, is disappointed to announce that although the board of directors of the company is anxious to exhibit, it has been shown by the other exhibitors that it is impossible to make a profit on the exhibition. The board of directors of the company is anxious to exhibit, but it has been shown by the other exhibitors that it is impossible to make a profit on the exhibition. The board of directors of the company is anxious to exhibit, but it has been shown by the other exhibitors that it is impossible to make a profit on the exhibition.



COOLIE STRUCK WITH THE FATAL SCISSOR, AS REPORTED BY THE BOMBAY POLICE.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

WEEKLY



IRVING THOMAS AND NAVAL PARADE IN CONNECTION WITH U. S. N. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY. Copyright, 1914, by P. M. T.



SEN'S CHURCH, SEEN AT TREASURY BUILDING.—Copyright, 1914, by P. M. T.

AR VETERANS AT WASHINGTON.

ESSFUL NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Concerning a Woman's "No"

By William MacLeod Raine

Billie McLean had just finished proposing to Tame Williams, and she had just received an end of rejecting him. A man may take his answer tragically or comically with anger, passion, dignity, indifference or indifference according to the grain of his grain and mood. Billie chose to take the latter attitude.

"A woman's 'no' is a trap," he repeated gravely.

She shook her pretty head decidedly. "Not this one."

You're not a great hunter, he informed her calmly.

"Don't mind your aunt," she murmured and looked at him out of twinkling eyes.

"I'm not," he said appreciatively. "I don't do it deeper than you. It's not there."

"I suppose I am not clever or I would not put in the money right you are yourself," she retorted.

"You probably haven't got the right idea of the right way to worry about it. I'm sure it's right. Your point of view is taken into consideration," he explained cheerfully.

"How else of you?" she asked with mock interest.

"Well, that's not for me to say. Still, you might be wise in going to see. I'm sure you like to be a Senator's daughter."

"Oh, thank you," she replied, smiling.

"I'm not," he said, not stopping to explain his known case (painted situation).

"I'm not," he said, not stopping to explain his known case (painted situation).

"You're not a great hunter," he said, not stopping to explain his known case (painted situation).

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to the college chapel. There were some hundreds of them and they were standing at intervals of three feet, each holding some device which set forth the merits of the candidate for the cause. They were awaiting the appearance of "Prexy" and his distinguished guest who meanwhile were still lingering over his waiting. This was when Billie Milligan got on his fine work.

Milligan and his room mate, Jack Daniels, vaulted across the back fence of the president's yard, came quietly around the corner of the house, walked briskly down the walk and stepped in between the waiting lines. Both men were clad in immaculate afternoon attire: frock coat high hat patent leathers with spats, regulation gloves, and funeral gray.

Their stage entry had been so quiet and so sudden that only a few of those present gasped out a recognition. Naturally they were mistaken for the candidate and his hunt.

A cheer was lifted, the air rolled along the line, and each ordering back from the great crowd which waited outside the chapel. With becoming dignity Milligan and Daniels passed slowly down the walk bowing to right and left without the least of a smile upon their faces. As they passed forward and were recognized with guffaws and indignant protests greeted them, but except in their minute courtesy the cheering still continued alternating hoarsely with the college and class yell.

"I'd we have a warm place in the hearts of our fellow-citizens, apparently. Didn't know our virtues were so thoroughly appreciated," commented Daniels in the intervals of his furrowed brow.

"Indeed, and we're proud to be in our own country. Thank my arm I'm wondering though, how long it will be before lightning strikes. Mind me, we're working. We play the game right till the end of time," answered Milligan, with his grave-yard face still in evidence.

(Continued bowing and cheering.)

"Oh, I'll see it out but I want to let a lot of money make us pay for our after-behavior as ever," returned Jack.

"That's what they will. May keep your eye on Mickey Green over to the left door. Wouldn't it make a horse laugh to see how old he looks after all that hollowing he has been doing?" I thank you gentlemen for his splendid evidence of your regard. Oh, I say, Danny, get us to the classroom pushing out of door to shake hands with our mate. Si, the women are here. I do assure you," Milligan ran on, partly to his companion and partly to the outer world.

Many brave cheers, groans but never a sign of levity in the two wooden faces with the solemn, stereotyped smiles graven on them.

Milligan had arranged for every contingency that he could foresee. Amongst other things he had dipped the junior of the college chapel but upon he doors until the last moment. Consequently a large crowd eager for diversion was waiting on the building.

Billie mounted the steps of the chapel with his companion and carried as one his hands on the enthusiastic greeting which had been rendered him for a long minute he stood bowing with his hand in the breast of one and bowed with the good-humored delicate chairs were given rapturous applause and much thanks advice. But Milligan knew his time would come and stood waiting for the din to subside as silent as the Sphinx and apparently as unperturbed.

The move came, however, and suddenly called for a speech from him.

"Speech, speech! Give us a speech, Billie boy, begin to tell us all sides."

Now Milligan had suddenly enough to sink a three-decker. He had planned no less a debut for himself in the forensic field than a joint debate between himself and the vice-presidential candidate. That he taught know his adversary, he had traveled three hundred miles a few days before to meet him speak. He had put a week into the preparation of what he was about to say and had let everything else go by the board in the meantime.

He raised a hand for silence and one of those earnest appeals of quiet which would now come over a crowd swayed his audience now. So far everything had worked

(Continued on page 307.)

now his way clear to a solution of the problem before him. The thing did look a bit impossible. To be sure, there were several intercollegiate debates to be held in the Winter term, but the trouble was that he had no claim to an election as one of the representative debaters of the college. He had never done anything at that time and there was a good many other students who had done a good deal. Milligan knew himself to be a popular fellow, and it was quite within the bounds of reason that if he used his influence as half-back on the football eleven and captain of the varsity team he might win a place among the debaters by sheer pull. But he did not like to do that. It struck him as hardly fair to the other fellows who had shown their ability as debaters. What he wanted was some unexpected chance to prove himself in law for an election as one of the representative debating team. He did not at all doubt his ability to make a good showing, but he did not want to get the chance.

It happened that a certain famous candidate for the Vice-Presidency was scheduled to make a speech to the students in a few days, and the Young Men's Party Club had made great preparations to do him some honor. Milligan also made his preparations, but he did not advertise them. There was a great crowd of students at the depot to greet the candidate, and when his train drew to a stop the "H-4-H" was ripped at him from five hundred throats, again and again. Then followed claps of hands and an improvised yell of the political club. Banners and transparencies done in college colors were in evidence everywhere. Certainly the candidate shook and swayed in a mark of heartiness in his receipt. He was cheered on the shoulder of the excited crowd to his car, which was drawn up the main track of the town to the college campus by the students themselves in one of those. Long after he had disappeared into the house of the college president for the candidate's dinner, enthusiastic voices were still ringing clear bells into the air and demanding to know "What's the matter with our next Vice-President?" "What queer they answered with the usual refrain, "He's all right—all right."

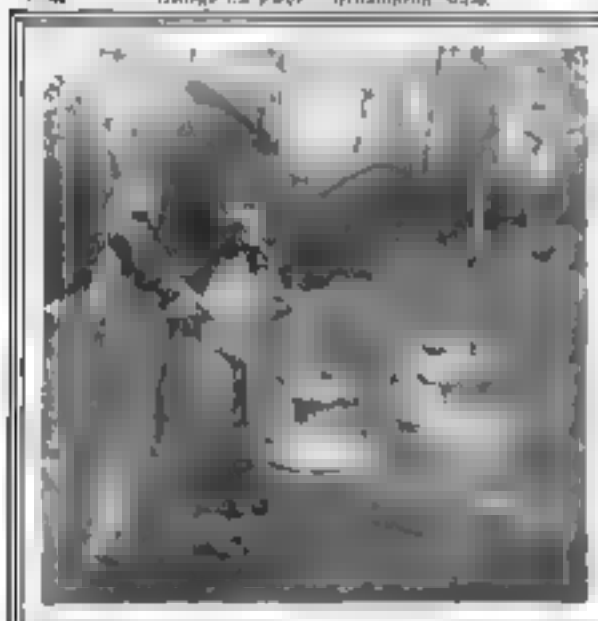
An hour later a long double line of young men faced each other and stretched from the house of the president



"OTHER KIND" - JOHN CAMP, DAVID AND RAY AND ALL. - John T. Fickler, Memphis, Tenn.



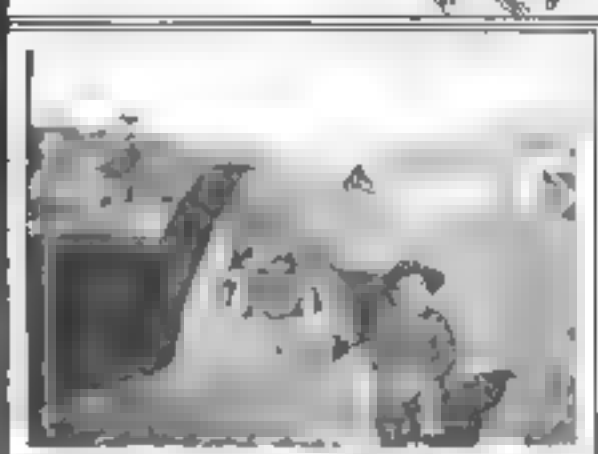
THE CASE



පාර්ශ්වික¹² ක්ෂේත්‍රයකට ප්‍රාග්ධන¹³ හි ගණිතමය
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WILLIAM THEODORE PARKER & SONS
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JEAN MARITAIN POUR A L'ECOLE DES SCIENCES D'UN PAYS DE
MONTAGNE. N° 10
Mont-de-Pis. L'Édition de l'École, 1967.



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(HARR-VENTER.) CLARENCE MOONLIGHT FIGHT IN CASTLE BAY.—F. G. Pearce & Co. Francisco.

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In the World of Sports

GREAT INTEREST IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL. SCANDALS OF THE TURF
HUNTING IN THE SOUTH.



THE ACTORS ON THE FOOTBALL STAGE While October plays a distinctive part in football history each year November is really the month devoted almost exclusively to football. It is the month of the year between the sports classified as of the outdoor and indoor sort. While the absence of important games to be played in New York City will lessen the interest in the game, has felt in the metropolis, the same curiosity of affairs does not prevail in other sections of the country. Throughout the East and West the interest in the indoor college pastime has never been greater than it is to-day and those who have predicted that the college game would indicate a new way to the American game have still a long road to wait for that change. College football is a rough sport and while not as easily understood as the American game, it holds its popularity as few other sports have done in this country. Those who a few years ago derided the sport as a sort of its alleged brutality have about turned their attention to other things. The graduate committee in charge of the course at the different universities have done much during the last few years to remove many features which enhanced the measure of the sport to condemn it. Many friends of football would like to see the rules so changed that there would be less rough play and more open work, but it is doubtful if this can be brought about so long as the Rugby game is played. Those formations seem to be as necessary to Rugby as the violent ones, sportier work is in the American game. The effort to introduce professional football now going on probably will not prove to be a success. The college student will sacrifice an eye, a tooth, much more, or broken bones for his college and will go down in college sporting history as a hero for the cause. When, however, a man is called on to make such sacrifices for a money as is made a week or season the conditions will be found to have changed. I have known college men to join semi-professional clubs after leaving college but they never played with the same vim which characterized their work as college. One one thing, a man with good traits as a football player when the college career was his last physical feat of his life. When not in perfect physical condition a man has no business tackling football. Yale has gained out a splendid player this year and the influence of Old Eli are pretty confident that the New Englanders will beat both Princeton and Harvard. The crimson has a dangerous attack of overconfidence only in their own, but this has fortunately disappeared, and the followers of Harvard realize they have not nearly as good a team as was at first supposed. Harvard must play better football than she has shown to date to beat Yale. At present in Penna. various colleges, Cornell, Lehigh and other Eastern colleges the same are shipping up rivals in that any of them will defeat either Yale or Harvard without difficulty. Still surprises are happening regularly in football. Last fall the University of Michigan lost to another wonderful team in the Illinois and it is said that the Michigan game will not have an opportunity to make the best teams in the East. The chances are, however, that Michigan will have one of the best four in the season and that Michigan made the remarkable season of scoring 511 points to nothing for her opponents and if this record is duplicated this year the Eastern universities will have no possible reason for refusing to meet the champions of the West. Michigan's coaches are confident that they have an even better team than last year.

CONSUMPTION OF THE TURF The wonderful success of horse racing this year seems to have taken the intellect of the track-owners and of the majority of the jockey

Club. In-and-out running, clumsy or actually careless racing, by some of the leading jockeys has caused as much scandal on the Eastern turf during the last few months that those fond of the sport are particularly zealous about its future. The present policy of the Jockey Club has been to deny severe criticism, but this



MR. CHARLES J. BARRETT, MEMBER OF THE WORLD'S COLDEST BLOOD SOCIETY.

policy cannot be continued if the welfare of the turf is to be maintained. The demands have not in the state this year and increased the most flagrant cases of refusal of public form, of reckless betting and of gambling in the ring without paying the slightest attention to the facts. They have also seen the attendance figures steadily during the last few weeks and it has not made a move which would help to restore public confidence in the honesty of the turf. The recent meeting at Concord was even more satisfactory than was the spring one held at this track and while the big players of the turf along this track and others were credited with heavy meetings the public at large which looks the horses on their form should be pleased to have about with glee when the racing at that track had been finished for the season. The meeting at Sheepshead Bay was also something but satisfactory to those who go to the tracks only on a few during the racing season. The present policy of the racing officials seems to be to give every possible preference to the bookmakers and to forget that the great public exists.

THE SILENCE OF FREEDMAN There is a disposition in some quarters to believe the statement made by Andrew Freeman, the president of the New York Jockey Club, that he has withdrawn his interest in that club to John T. French of Indianapolis. There is a pretense to know that he that the sale has actually taken place and that the national game will have no further troubles with Freedman. A Chicago paper, on the night of the announcement of Freeman's retirement, said to the leading

baseball writer in each city of the National League of men asking for personal opinions as to how Freedman's retirement would affect the game. The replies were numerous that it could be said to be a disaster. No man ever associated with the game believed the same amount of unpopularity as Freedman. It is true, who is really the leader as well as the captain of the old rough and ready jockey men has a heart made of iron and copper. Those however who know the weaknesses of jockey sports are of the opinion that he will soon annex literally and place a first-class team in New York. After all that is needed to boom the game throughout the country.

A TIP TO HUNTERS GOING SOUTH All over the country sportsmen are getting ready to take their shooting parties into the fields and woods. The time has now become more popular each year and is enjoyed by Northern sportsmen who will go to Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and other States south of Mason and Dixon's line. Will be larger this year than ever. The sportsmen generally are of the better class, spend their money freely, and are nearly always welcome visitors to the natives. In a few States the old laws pertaining to shooting of game out of the State are still operative. Reports from several sections of the country show that game and raising are plenty this fall owing largely to the open and dry summer. Partridge, turkeys, ducks and geese are also said to be large in numbers in sections where there are no reports found.

Sporting Quizzes Answered.

Q. T. N. (New York)—Horseback is a gentleman, now already over 60, and a member of the New York Jockey Club. He will be 60 on the 21st of the month. He is a member of the Jockey Club and is a member of the Jockey Club.

Q. T. N. (New York)—A horse of dark color, the player must take the number of cards he has in his hand. The horse must be a dark color, the player must take the number of cards he has in his hand. The horse must be a dark color, the player must take the number of cards he has in his hand.

Q. T. N. (New York)—The horse of the club is the horse of the club. The horse of the club is the horse of the club. The horse of the club is the horse of the club. The horse of the club is the horse of the club.

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Q. T. N. (New York)—The horse of the club is the horse of the club. The horse of the club is the horse of the club. The horse of the club is the horse of the club. The horse of the club is the horse of the club.

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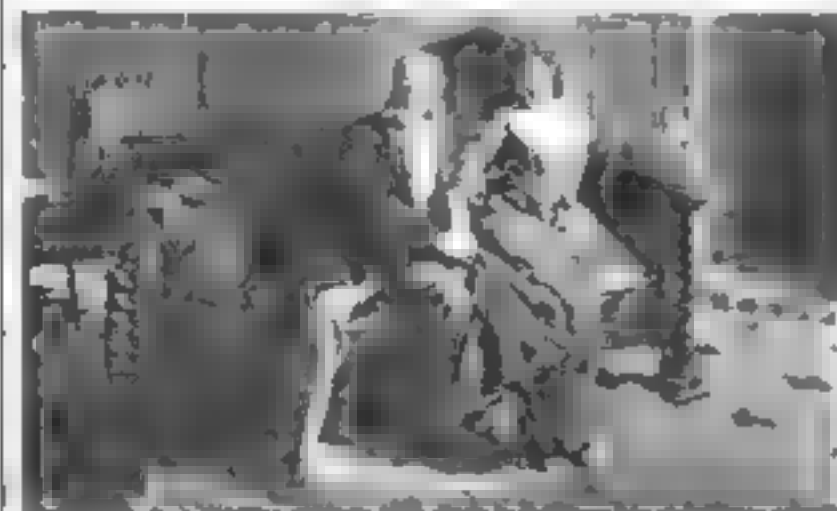
A well-attended home is always complete without telephone service. Rates in Manhattan from \$40 a year. New York Telephone Co., 16 Bay St., 111 West 25th St.



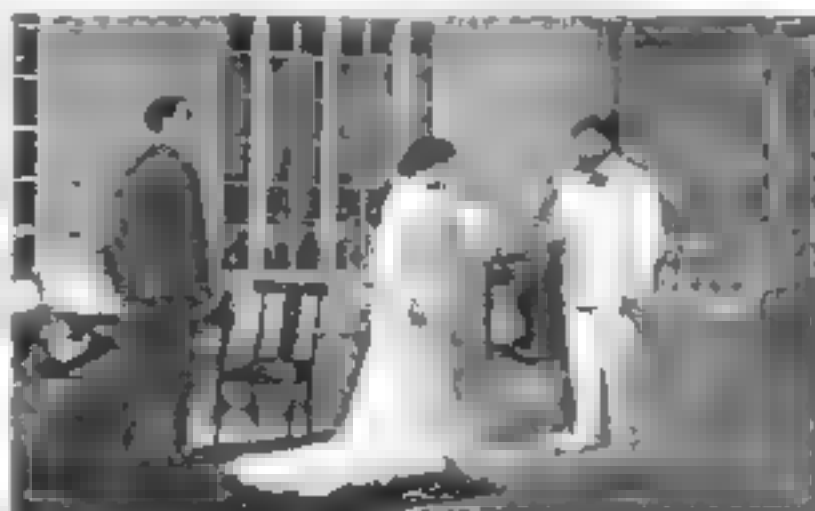
MR. AND MRS. L. C. BRAXTON, WHO TOOK FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO IN AN ATTEMPT TO SET RECORD—1902.



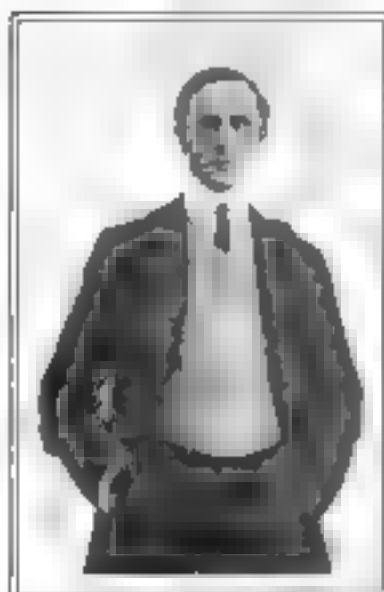
TROTTER JOHN A. BUCKNER, SECOND SON OF J. A. BUCKNER, WINNER OF BOSTON CHALLENGE CUP. AT GREENVILLE, S. C. TRACK.



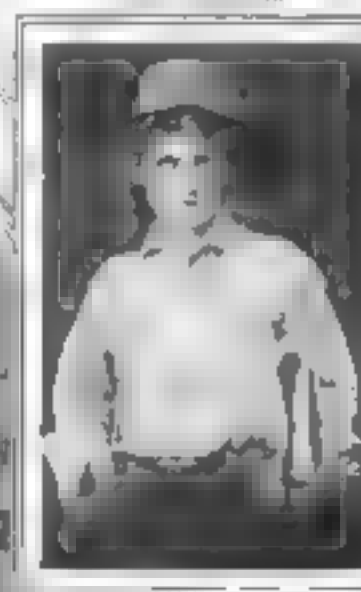
WILKINSON PATTON AND MISS MAUDE DODSON
in "The Girl and the Judge."



WILLIAM BUTTERICK and MISS DODSON,
and the other players,
in the new play, "The Girl and the Judge."



RICHARD C. BARRY



MISS DOROTHY J. JAGGER



MISS FANNY ANDERSON and MISS DOROTHY J. JAGGER,
in the old little play, "The Girl and the Judge," which precedes "A Country House," at
the Savoy Theatre.

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MISS ANDERSON and MISS DOROTHY J. JAGGER,
in the old little play, "The Girl and the Judge," which precedes "A Country House," at
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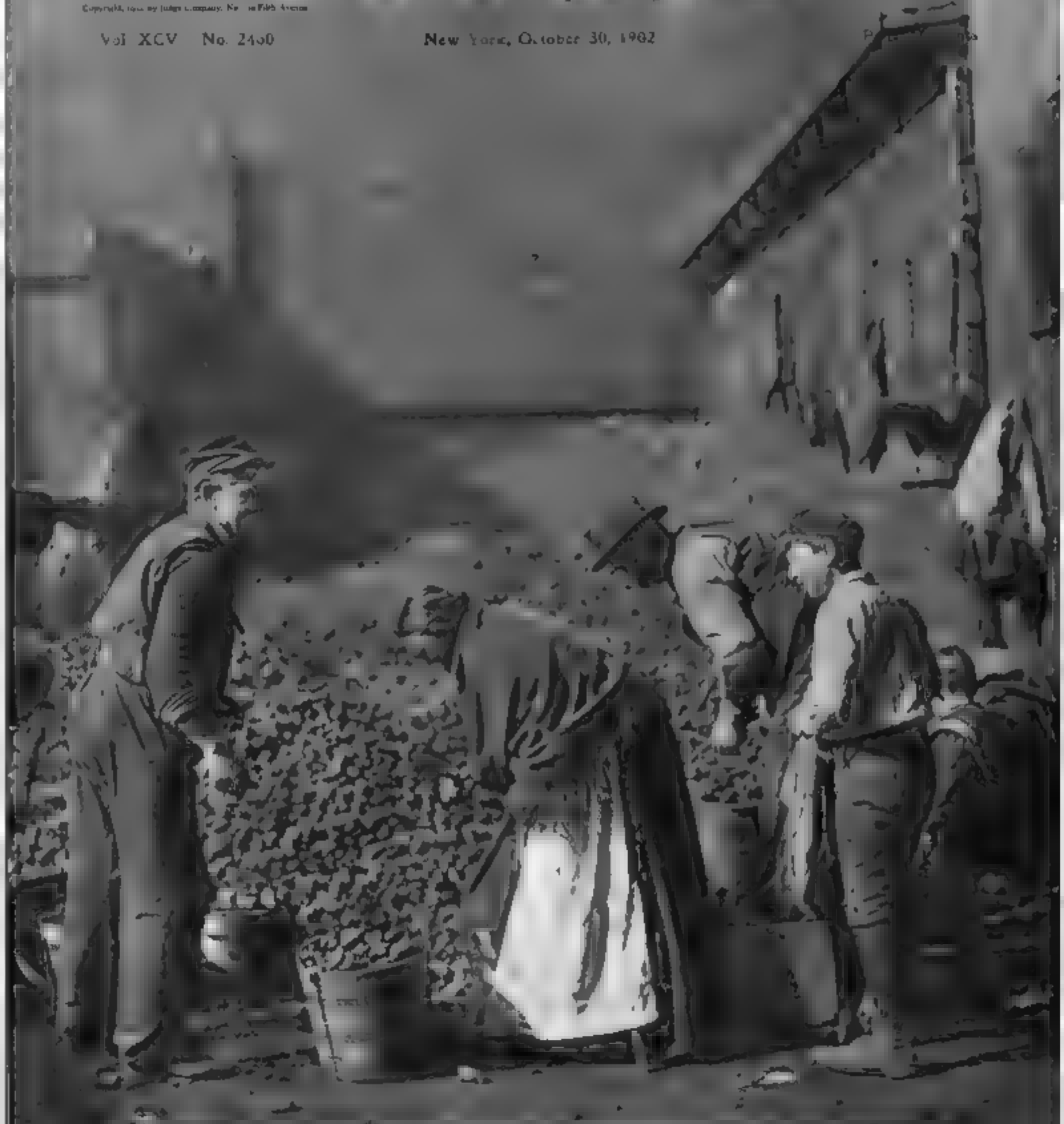
LESLIE'S

WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV No. 2450

New York, October 30, 1932



EAGER RUSH FOR COAL BY NEW YORK'S POOR.

Photograph by our staff artist, G. B. Loefer. See page 112.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WHEN JEFFREY A. DABY CHATFIELD is called on to give the annual address to the American Society for the



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The present and in general popularity in the popular army and town that have held the Squabish-Thomas was the advancement was that he made a reputation himself as an engineer. In the outbreak of the conflict with Squab he was appointed a brigade-major of volunteers and was the first to be killed in the battle of Gettysburg. He was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

IN HIS recent volume of "Epicureanism," covering sixty years of public life the Honorable George D. Baker has the happy opportunity afforded to reflect concerning his old philosophy as well as what constituted his Epicurean philosophy. (Editorial note: all his "epicurean" and "epicureanism" has the meaning in history which the Stoicists or Epicureans. He thinks Epicureanism always meant just as a "materialist" and sensualist. He has taken the right of his philosophy and was not a far cry from being at the time of the Epicurean "materialist" and a part of that attitude at the close of the war (1918) as a whole has been changed after the coming in of peace the Epicurean and Epicurean "materialist" philosophy.

BENJAMIN F. ALICE, of Rhode Island, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest American freemason in the world. He belongs to a family who began to be freemasons in England in 1382, and he is now 112. He has been with the Odd Fellows since 1840, and he has been a member of the Grand Lodge of the United States since 1848. He is now a member of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

WE HAVE heard something of the in front of the
about Zaballos, principally for the reason that he



ST. LOUIS, MO., FEB. 10, 1900.

himself died recently and his son Seyyid Ali will now reign in his stead. This young man has been educated in England at the famous school of Harrow and is quite an up-to-date person. It is said that his school days at Harrow differed little from those of the ordinary public school boy. Not only did he now Sultan who is said to be an able and ableman remain at the bottom of the school, but he was equally careless of games in the playing-field, where his football in particular was of a wild rather than of a skillful nature. Chosen to represent Zanzibar at the coronation, he took up his quarters in London as a guest of the King, but the postponement of the festivities and his father's illness made it necessary for him to return to Zanzibar. Seyyid Ali, who will be under the age of the prime minister of Zanzibar would be twenty-one, has followed Oriental custom by marrying

Her mother's a pretty good as he would have: also a few
the ... of ...

THE PAGES of **Dr. Theodore L. Barker** biography, recently published, are crowded with facts and a charming picture of a life which was one of the greatest in our history. Barker and America are inseparable, for it is the story of the life of a citizen of the nation who had a great influence upon the life of the nation. He was a great man, a great leader, a great teacher, a great friend, a great father, a great son, a great husband, a great brother, a great friend, a great neighbor, a great citizen, a great man.

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DATE 08-01-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

THE 1991-92 season has proved to be the latest in a series of years in which the UK sheep industry has been hit hard by a combination of factors. The weather has been particularly bad, with a long period of dry weather in the spring and a late start to the autumn rains. The price of wool has been low, and the price of meat has been high. The industry has been hit hard by a combination of factors. The weather has been particularly bad, with a long period of dry weather in the spring and a late start to the autumn rains. The price of wool has been low, and the price of meat has been high. The industry has been hit hard by a combination of factors.

A lot of time will be spent in the future in the study of the history of the people of the world. The study of the history of the people of the world is a very important part of the education of every citizen. It is a study which should be made by every one who is interested in the progress of the human race. The study of the history of the people of the world is a study which should be made by every one who is interested in the progress of the human race.

[illegible]

IN THE front rank of the great artists of the time stands M. Pierre Puygnet, the French painter who is now visiting the United States. M. Puygnet, French of birth, has the spirit which we find also in all the thoroughly human great artists who have won the admiration of the greatest art-lovers of all ages. His art is a triumph in breadth & depth, in form and technique as well as in his content which is a reflection of his emotional bond. He is not only a technique and artist but also a composer and an author in a universal manner. He is therefore pre-eminently the painter of the future, the only one who can claim such a title today. The achievements of the French regular demand of him with the force of the

Legion of Honor and similar honor was conferred on him in Spain, Holland and Turkey. He is to gain international recognition as established authority in the field of medicine here. He will be in the city on Oct. 15, en route to New York, which will be a visit to set a January date to visit the New York Chalmers, located at

[illegible]

GENERAL CHURCHES continue to earn credit for ^{praise-worship} that previous generations have earned. Millions of the last generation share the common idea to improve in any way, even by advance, with the standard of the previous generation in the Philippines. The new generation has the dominant action that even in the form of new efforts to improve

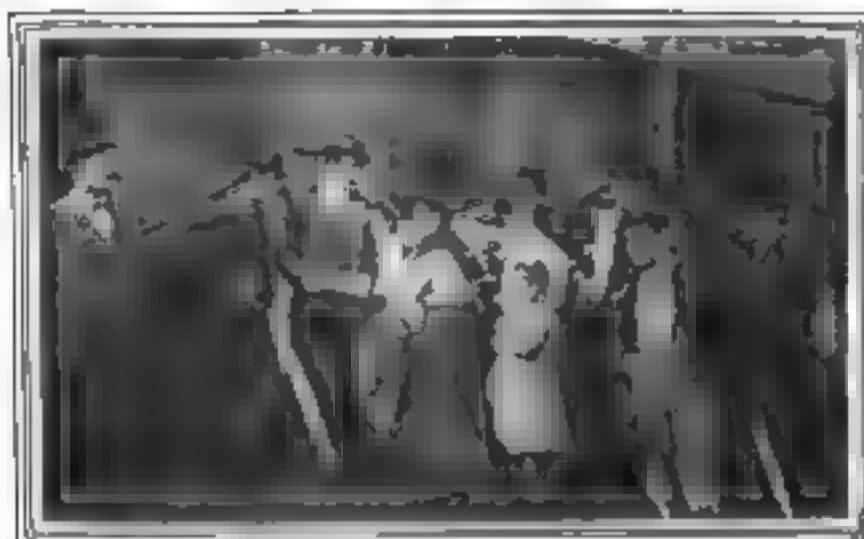
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NEW YORK: 1914.

prominent banking institutions in the world in the line of
ed results being realized efforts. An illustration of
his was given in 1917 when by depositing \$ 100,000
United States bonds in the Treasury he secured for his
family the distinction of being the chief depositor of the
millions paid to the government by the new Pacific
Railroad. Mr. Stillman is said to be in close touch with
the Gould and Rockefeller interests and he is of course
a very wealthy man. He has a town house in the
city at Newport and an estate at Cornwall-on-Hudson
where he pursues farming and cattle-breeding. He is a
skilled amateur photographer and is active in many other
interests. His claim to have been instrumental in securing
a gift of \$400,000 to Harvard University for the
creation of an Observatory, besides an endowment to maintain
the latter.



CROWD OF SCOFFERS WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO DRINK.



WOMEN AND BOYS WAITING FOR A DASH OF ALCOHOL. (114) SAM BROWN



BLACK CROWD OF MEN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE JEWELRY DEPOT IN THE COAL.



HAPPY MOTHER AND SON DRINK FREE PORTER OF BLACK COAL.



MOTHER AND SON DRINKING FREE PORTER OF COAL.



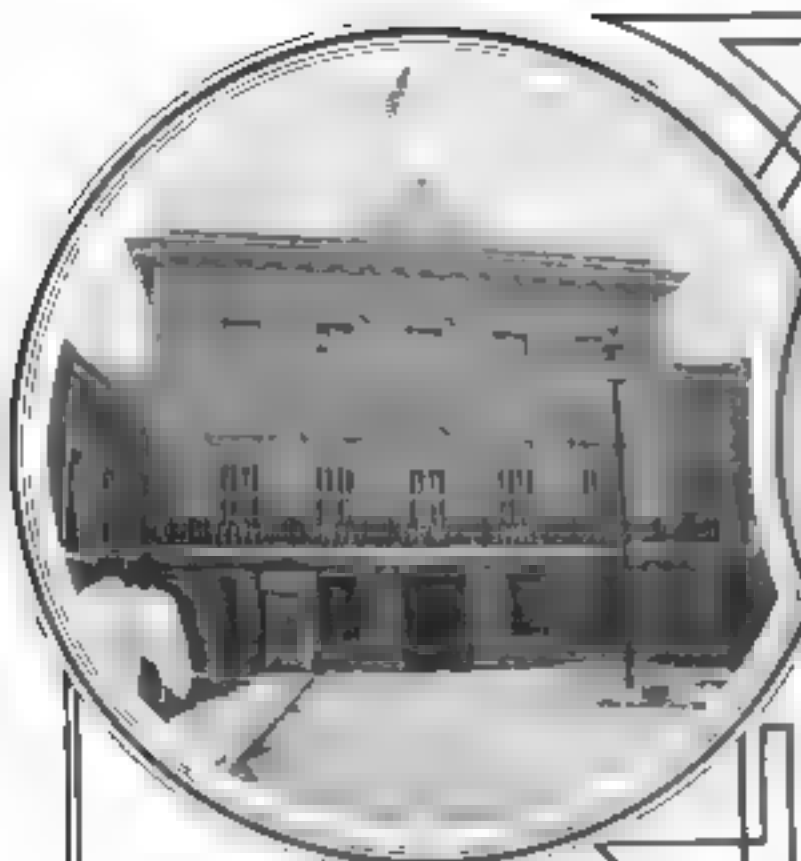
WATER STREET YARD, WHERE 5,000 WORTH OF COAL WAS SOLD IN ONE DAY BY THE FIFTEEN-CENT SOCIETY.



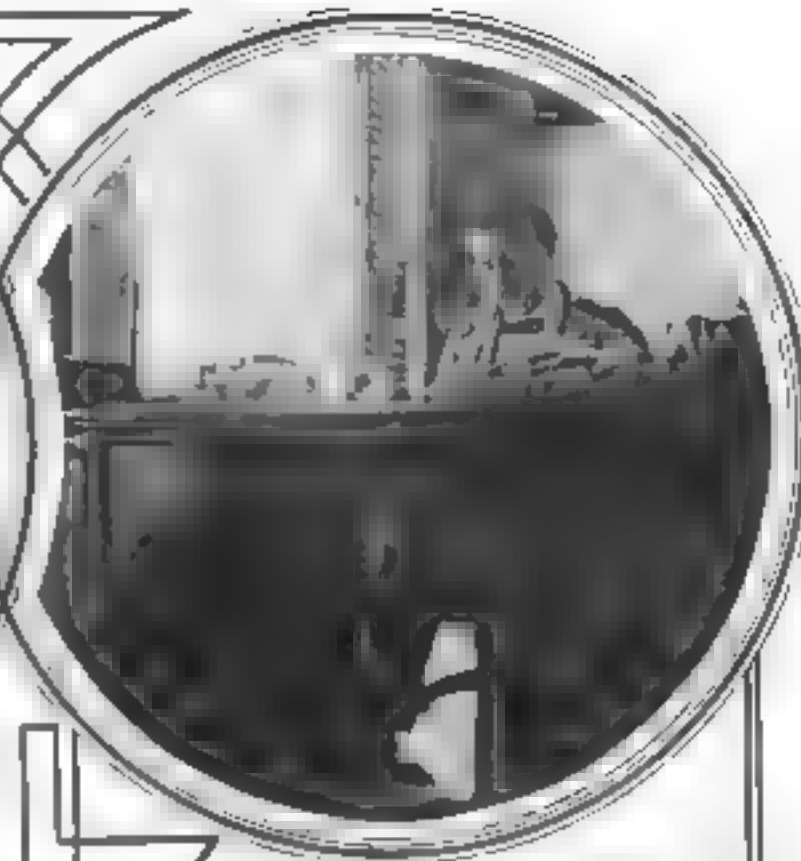
PEAKING FAMILIES AND BAYS AT A WELL-PATRONIZED RELIEF DEPOT IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER.

SUFFERINGS FROM COLD AVERTED IN THOUSANDS OF HOMES.
MULTITUDES OF NEW YORK'S POOR PROVIDED AT RELIEF DEPOTS WITH RELATIVELY CHEAP, GOOD COAL.

Photographs by U. R. Lacey See page 412.



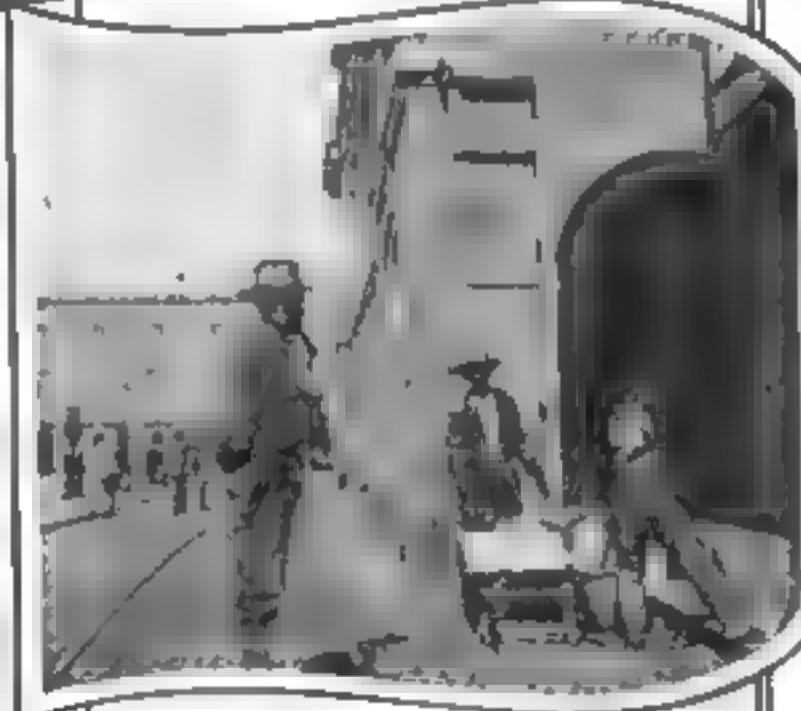
UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO AT SAN JUAN, P.R.



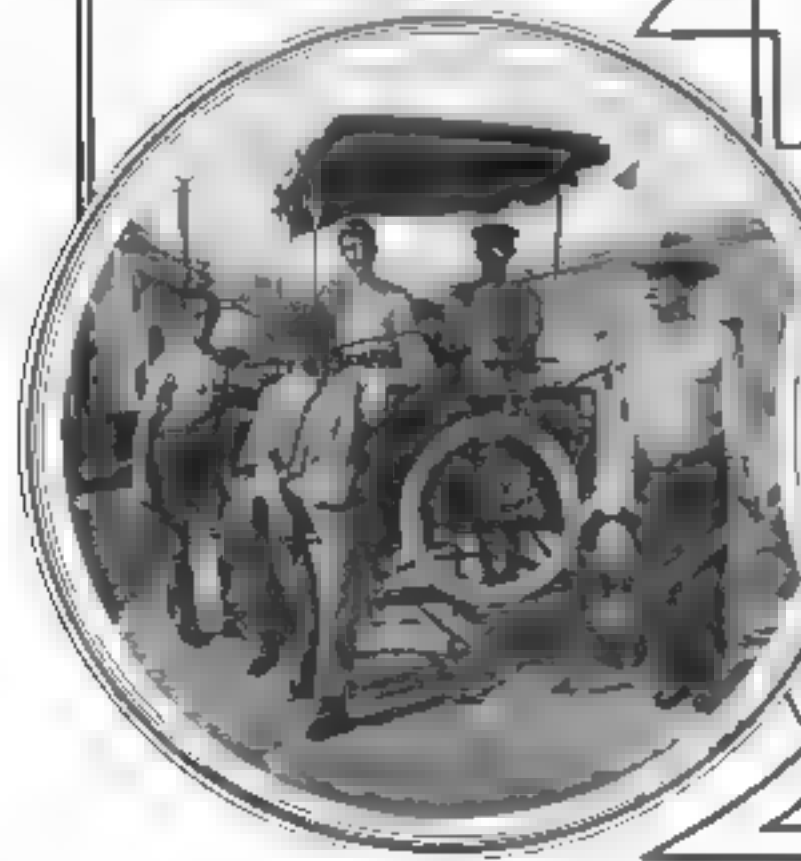
GOVERNOR'S PALACE, SAN JUAN, P.R.



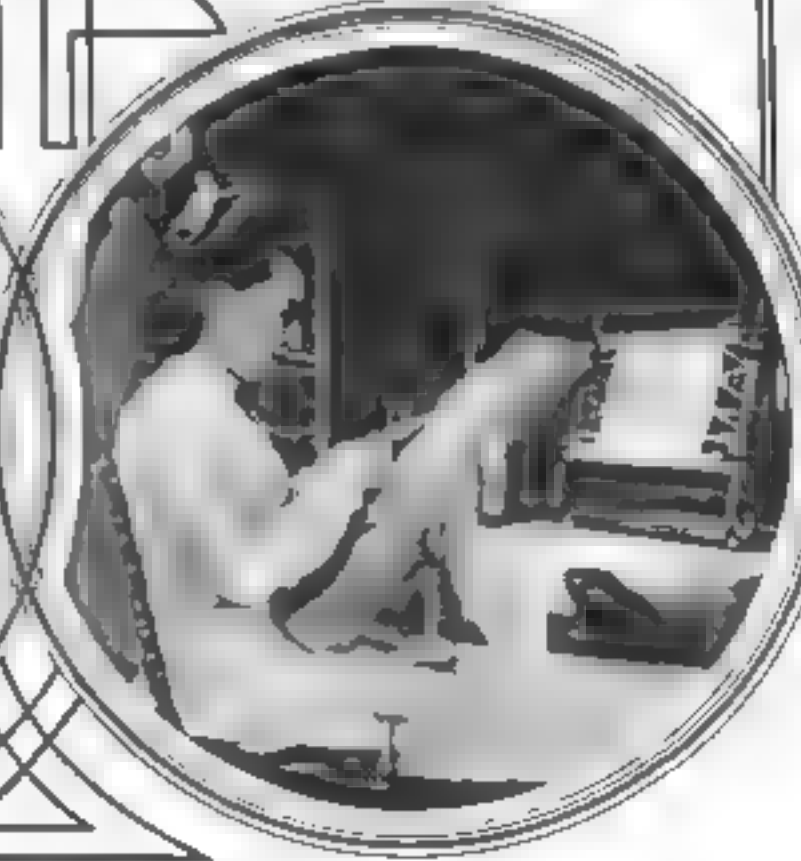
MAIN STREET, SAN JUAN, P.R.



UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, SAN JUAN, P.R.



GOVERNOR'S PALACE, SAN JUAN, P.R.

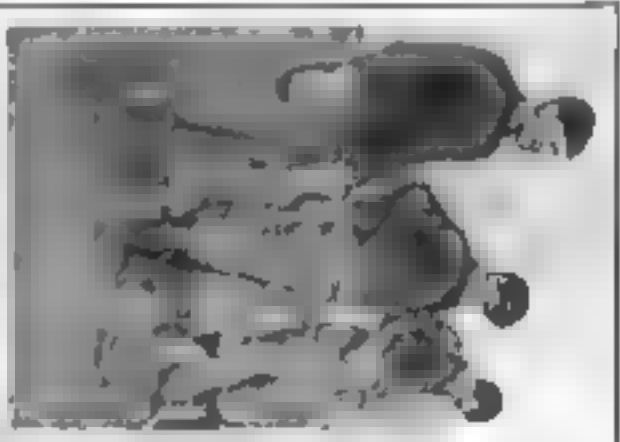


GOVERNOR'S PALACE, SAN JUAN, P.R.

OUR FAIR AND FERTILE DEPENDENCY IN THE WEST INDIES.
EVIDENCES OF NEW CONDITIONS THAT EXIST IN PORTO RICO UNDER AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.



PHIL. STEADMAN TAKES PART IN 200 YD. RUN DURING 1911 SEASON



PHIL. STEADMAN TAKES PART IN 200 YD. RUN DURING 1911 SEASON



PHIL. STEADMAN TAKES PART IN 200 YD. RUN DURING 1911 SEASON



PHIL. STEADMAN TAKES PART IN 200 YD. RUN DURING 1911 SEASON

GIANTS OF THE GRIDIRON IN PRACTICE AND AT PLAY

VALER POWERFUL FOOTBALL MEN ASSIDUOUSLY TRAINING, AND PENNSYLVANIA'S FORTIFIED ELEVEN SHATTERING LEHIGH'S VAINGLY RESISTING LINE



W. A. ALGER
1874

"UP ANCHOR!" THE COMMAND WHICH AROUSE
TARS OF THE FLAG-SHIP "KEARSARGE" STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO SHIP ANCHOR.
Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by J. A. ALGER

WEEKLY



ES RIVALRY BETWEEN OUR NAVAL CREWS.

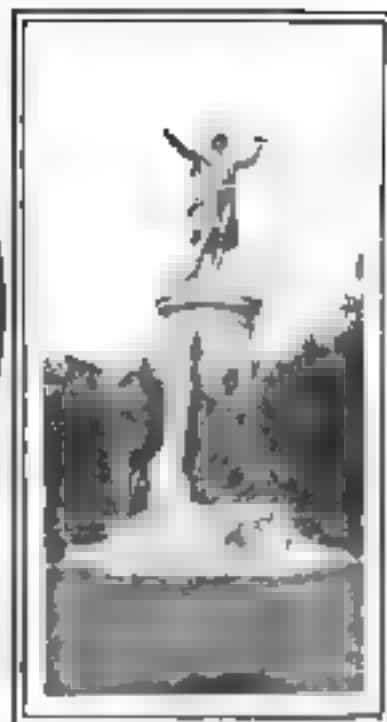
BEFORE THE MEN OF THE "ALABAMA" SEEN NEAR BY CAN PERFORM THE FEAT
Walker, with Admiral Higginson's fleet.



TWO FRIENDLY
MEXICAN REPUBLIC—
MEXICO AND THE
UNITED STATES.
P. A. & Knight,
New York City



AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS OF YOUNG MEN'S WORK IN SOUTHERN CHINA.
SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.
U. S. Smith, New York City



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
BY THE MOUNTAIN.
FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT.
MOUNTAIN, Colorado.
M. J. G. G. G. G. G.



WILSON DURING THE RACE FOR THE GOLDEN PHEASANT IN AN AND
AT THE RACE
AT THE RACE

STILL IN THE RACE
AT THE RACE
AT THE RACE



IMPATIENT NIGHT-KEEPER MAKING FOR THE BLESSING AT THE
WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN
AT THE RACE



PRIZE-WINNER, WORLD'S GAMESHIP PRIZE-WINNER, WEST AT SEVENTH PRIZE-WINNER AT MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN HERVEY FUL

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS
ARTISTS OF THE ORIGIN AND THE ACCIDENT COMPETE FOR THE APPROVAL OF A DISCERNING PUBLIC
AND INDEED OF THE WORLD'S PRIZE-WINNING AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY ANNOUNCEMENT SUBMITTED IN THE WHITE

The St. James Society and Its Remarkable Work

By Oliver Shedd



HEADQUARTERS BUILDING,
NEW YORK.
Home of the Society.

FIVE YEARS ago six physicians of New York City organized the St. James Society for the promulgation of an antidote which had then first been discovered for the morphia, cocaine, opium, and chloroform habits. The society began work in a field where there was abundant work to do. Although there were physicians and in their private practice had learned of the frequent use of the drug habit in its different forms, they were not aware of its astonishing prevalence, of the great numbers of unfortunate slaves of the "pipe," of the "whisk powder," the "dope," or the "hypo" until they began giving their entire time to this field of practical work. The society has now in its grasp in its net and each one of these habits represents a life of struggle and agony and death, with no one else knows who are under the absolute control of a deadly drug. The society's work has thrown a light on this fearful habit, its causes, its dire effects, its prevalence in the most unexpected quarters, that makes the whole subject one of unusual interest.

The public has only a vague conception of what the drug habit is and what it means. Those who are its victims are invariably conceal it. The very papers whom you find suspect of such a habit are usually secretly and doubtfully beget a craving which is more than death. But the papers of those who have written to the St. James Society or have called at its rooms for aid are guarded as carefully as the society's funds. The names and letters are all filed away in a large cabinet which occupies a big safe. At night the safe is locked, and it can be opened only by a combination. Scarcely is the prevailing sentiment of the morphia "fiend," and the society recognizes this and does not violate it.

The St. James Society occupies two floors in the Hamilton Building, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, where it has its executive offices, its registration rooms, and parking and shipping department. The physician in charge is Dr. M. C. Arnold, who for many years has had experience in the treatment of the drug disease. I met an interesting chat with Dr. Arnold when I called recently at the society's headquarters to inquire for my well what work it was doing and how that work was done. Dr. Arnold told me one thing that shows how serious the drug habit is. The average life of the morphia eater, said Dr. Arnold, is twelve years from the time he takes that first dose. Those who use opium live about three years longer, but the cocaine fiend, the person who uses the hypodermic injections, does not have an average life after he becomes an addict over a year or two years. Many of them are killed in a few months. You asked me something about the prevalence of the habit. Judge for yourself. In New York alone there are 20,000 opium smokers.

At my request, Dr. Arnold described the symptoms which follow the taking of a dose of morphia:

"At first," he said, "there is an exhilaration. The blood flows faster. Color comes into the face. The eyes are bright. The victim feels light and unusually happy. He is the one who is filled with joy without knowing why. Then gradually comes reaction. The mind grows dull. The person is depressed. He is now miserable, unhappy in a negative way. There is at first no pain or suffering. It is like a magnified fit of the 'blues.' It is an exaggerated form of the depression which one

feels on a rainy, gloomy day. Then comes the next state and it is vastly worse. He grows nervous. The faculties are active, but it is unnatural activity. The sufferer is apprehensive. He is constantly on the alert, fearing that some calamity is going to happen and come suddenly. His eyes roll, he glances right and left over his shoulder, looking for an imaginary danger which he has no reason to believe is present. The condition is becoming serious. The nerves cannot stand long this state of unbalanced excitement. And it is then that the unfortunate man reaches the end of the drug. Not to escape he retires to his bed for almost hours, his face and small but because he knows that the stuff detestable though it may be will bring relief, and if there is no other way, the victim will crawl at even hell to get it. Suppose the drug cannot be obtained. The nervous excitement increases until there is a collapse. The sufferer falls into convulsions and then becomes unconscious. Several men death cases, sometimes instantly. In the state of depression many drug fiends commit suicide.

The habit of course grows with what it feeds upon," continued Dr. Arnold. "The more taken, the more is needed to produce the state of feeling desired. The greater requires only a small dose to produce the slightest exhilaration, to give the needed relief from depression. Then he finds that the restaurant door is not sufficient. He doubles it and takes the dose more frequently until he cannot subsist on one day's ration of the habit. It is not unusual in some cases it is enough a hundred times over to kill the ordinary healthy person. A half group of such cases would be fatal to most persons. There is a case made from the hospital ward who can take a full gram and live. Yet we have had cases in which the morphia-eater consumed a hundred grams a day taking the doses at all times of the day and night. One of the applicants who called at our office here was a German. He was an expert speaker and he was one of the most cases I have ever seen. The man was near death. He was very thin so that his skin seemed stretched over the bones of his body, and that man smoked eighty pills of opium a day. He was at it almost all the time day and night for he smoked continually during regular hours of the work. Four months later the drug user was such a state that the system does not respond to any quantity of the poison. Then the suffering is unbearable and death is not far away."

In his office Dr. Arnold has a cabinet filled with an unusually interesting collection. It is the varied apparatus of those who, having been relieved of the drug habit, in some one of his various forms, have sent the instruments which they used in administering the poison to themselves in the headquarters of the St. James Society. In this cabinet are opium pipes and lamps, hypodermic

needles and restore the nervous system. We have had a few here who took chloroform.

"Now, the principle of the antidote," continued Dr. Arnold, "is very simple. The morphia habit, and in this I include the habit of using opium, laudanum, cocaine, and other similar drugs—produces an abnormal state of the system. The action of the body has become used to the drug, and the body does not operate unless that stimulant is provided. In his condition which produces the nervous state which is the craving. Now in effect of the antidote which the society provides it is simply to a certain extent the stimulant which the drug gave. The antidote, however, does not produce the extreme exhilaration which the drug does. It simply places the physical and nervous system in a normal state and keeps it there until nature can restore the waste which the morphia caused. For the habit is a disease. Like other diseases it affects the system, a continually wears away the natural strength and robbing power of the body. When the use of the drug is stopped the body has an opportunity to restore itself. The antidote simply restores the appearance of the craving and the body collapses until the normal healthy condition of the body is restored by nature. When that condition of the body is restored there is no longer a demand for morphia."

"The length of life after a person has once become a drug fiend, and the length of time required to effect a cure both depend on the strength of that person's constitution. The one who uses the smallest dose is still always the most easily cured or the person using the largest dose the most difficult to cure. The Chinaman whom I spoke to you about a moment ago was rid of the opium habit in three weeks. One of them who wrote to us was an old retired sea captain who lived in Falmouth, Maine, and had taken morphia for fifty-seven years. The amount of his natural strength and his rugged outdoor life he had lived with this habit fastened upon him four times longer than the average victim. And although he was in his eighties when he came to us for an antidote of the society, he was cured of his habit within a month. Others who have seen ours only a few years are often obliged to take the antidote for a month or more. Every person thinks that his or her case is entirely different from that of everybody else. But the general principle of the application is always the same, for the same causes produce the same effects on the human system. There is only a difference in degree."

In the shipping department of the society I saw boxes and bags of the antidote, a brown fluid directed to all parts of the world and sample packages that are sent free to all applicants. "The society takes applicants from all the countries of North America," said Dr. Arnold. "We supply the antidote in bulk in large lots to the hospitals in Germany and many in the United States, which cure the drug habit. And we are odd because the antidote was first made by a German physician who was himself a morphia-eater and who made the antidote to cure himself. The growth of the society's work has come about through the results obtained in individual cases. Persons who have become cured through its aid have told others whom they knew to be afflicted. And then the numbers have grown until the list is 180,000. There is one peculiar effect of the drug habit. It develops to a high degree the faculty of cunning. Yet nearly every one who is a victim feels the necessity of having a confidant with one to whom he can tell the secret of his misery, but all this is changed when he is cured. A man is returned to his normal state, which is that of depicting anything secret or deceptive. His physical vitality, which is sapped by the use of the drug, returns. He fully recovers from his weakness and his feeling of self-consciousness. The antidote is restored and he feels again the dawn and the necessity to work and make a place in the world for himself, and for his family."



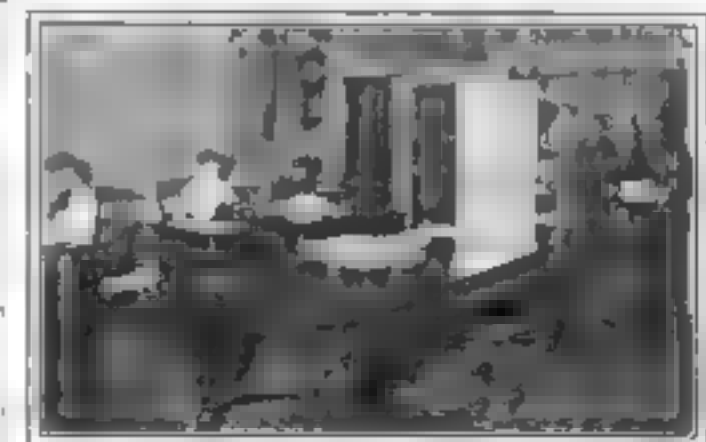
THE DINING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF THE ST. JAMES SOCIETY



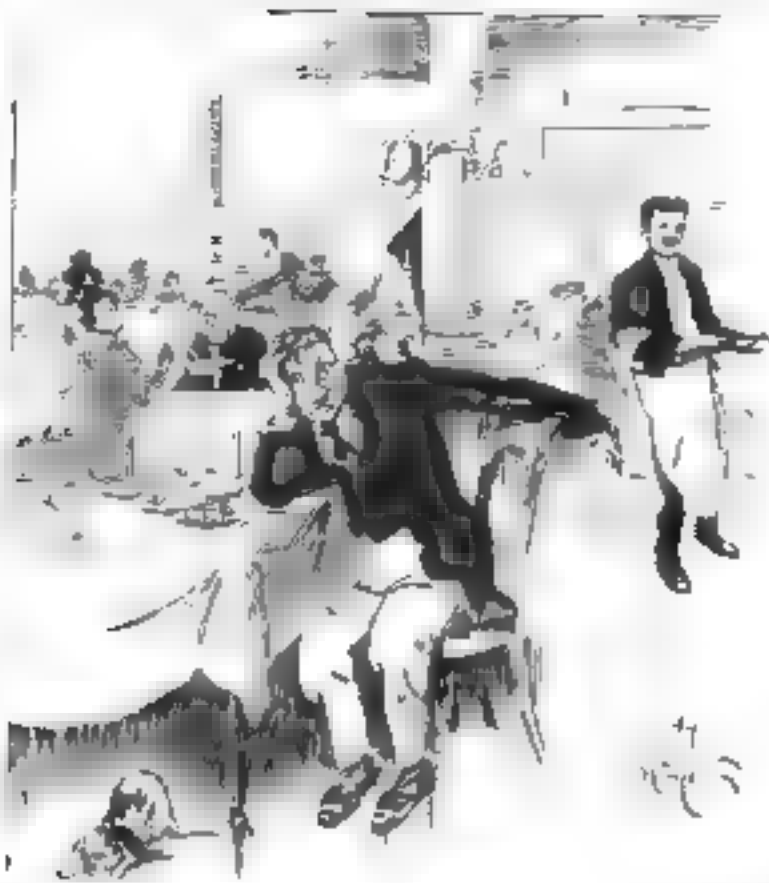
CONFIDENTIAL ROOM WHERE LETTERS ARE FILED.



STRINGS, BOTTLES, PILLS, AND WHITE POWDER, AND OTHERS.



THE SOCIETY'S ALCOHOLIC AND BUSINESS OFFICES.



"THINK FRENCH IN SO FARE.
This is awful. I've ordered three different dishes, and they are all indigestible."

Established 1823.

WILSON

WHISKEY.

That's All

THE WILSON OF THE

THE "BOHEMIAN" BEARS THE
LIST OF THE HIGHEST
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Sohmer Building, only
415 Ave. for 1933-34.

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Cortez CIGARS
MADE AT KEY WEST

These Cigars are manufactured under
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from the thickest blends of Havana to-
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THE STANDARD
FOR GENTLEMEN
ALWAYS EASY

The Name "Boston
Garter" is stamped on
every loop—

The
Vitrol Grip
CUSHION
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CLASP

Time flat to the leg—never
Slips, Tears or Unfastens

MADE BY FROST & WILSON,
415 Ave. for 1933-34.

THE 1933-34 PATENT HAS BEEN
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MOST LUXURIOUS
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Where roses grow outdoors at
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comfort, speed and scenery. Seventh
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Hotel accommodations at principal
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Santa Fe

A HANDSOME WATCH GIVEN AWAY
Every day from October 1st to October 31st, 1933, the Santa Fe Railway will give away a handsome watch to the first person who will send in a postcard from any of the Santa Fe Railway stations. The watch is a gold or silver watch with a leather strap. The watch is a gift from the Santa Fe Railway. The watch is a gift from the Santa Fe Railway. The watch is a gift from the Santa Fe Railway.

W. BARKER CO. TROY NY
**LINKS
COLLARS
CUFFS**
ARE THE BEST
BUY THEM

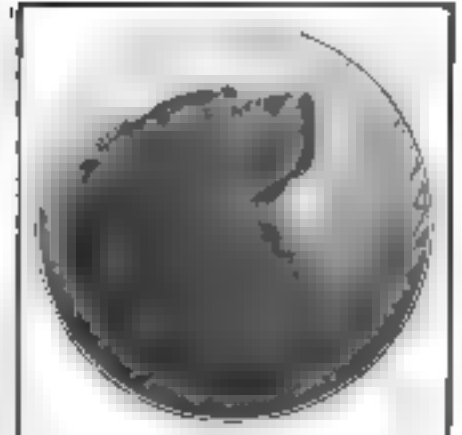
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"BEGINS RIGHT, ENDS RIGHT, IS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE."—NEW YORK CENTRAL.



Copyrighted by Bucknord

Every One

will want to read

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S

article on

"The Presidency"

in November 6th
issue of

The Youth's Companion

EDITED FOR EVERY MEM-
BER OF THE FAMILY.

(This highly interesting article was
written before Mr. Roosevelt was
nominated as Vice-President.)

EVERY American family that is not receiving the weekly visits of The Youth's Companion should begin its subscription for the paper with this issue, and thus secure FREE all the remaining issues for 1902, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers.

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NOTABLE DRAMATIC SUCCESSES IN NEW YORK CITY—SEE DOUBLE PAGE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Leslie Company, New York, N. Y.

Vol. XCV. No. 2461

New York, November 6, 1902

Price 10 Cents



"MOVE ON, THERE, NOW!"—A DAILY SCENE IN CROWDED NEW YORK.
FLIGHT OF A BAND OF PETTY PEDDLERS, WHO OBSTRUCT THE STREET BEFORE THE PROWNING GUARDIAN OF THE LAW

Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by H. Mayer

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEAR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TESTSIE M. ENKELI MEASUREMENT OF ACHILLES TENDON

DECLASSIFIED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

কর্মসম্পন্ন ৬৪৭৬ জন

NUMBER 41 1937. The International Year against Hunger.
 Published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
 1000 copies. Price 10/- net. (Postage 1/- extra.)

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AT THE present time there are in English society two beautiful and distinguished women who have the right to wear the title of "the first lady of the land."



LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

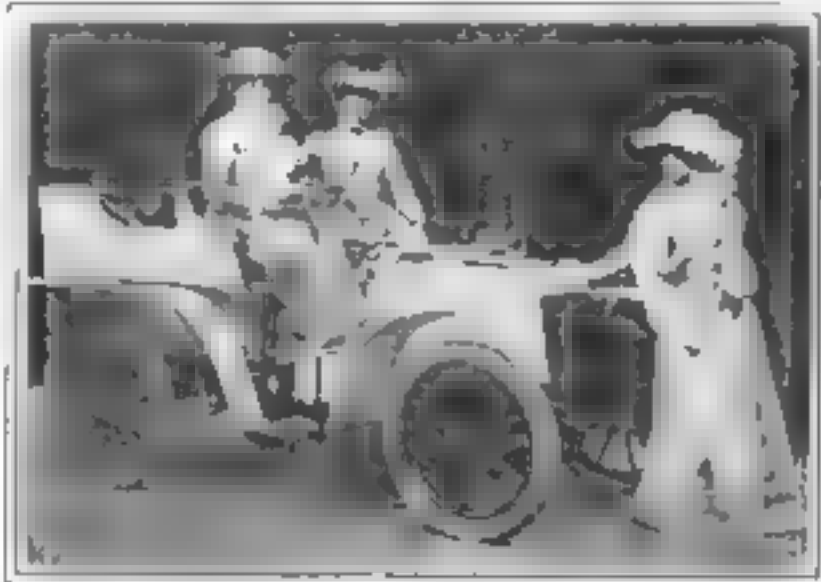
The first lady of the land is, of course, the wife of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Asquith. She is a woman of great beauty and refinement, and her position is one of great importance. The second lady of the land is, of course, the wife of the Duke of Devonshire, Mrs. Cavendish. She is also a woman of great beauty and refinement, and her position is one of great importance.

gentle and simple with a large heart, her pleasant smile seen in these days of dark frowns, long she sits and smiles and is called to the window looking only into the night.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY in London is the most important of the American legations in Europe. It is the residence of the American ambassador, who is the representative of the United States in England. The embassy is a large and imposing building, and it is one of the most important of the American legations in Europe.

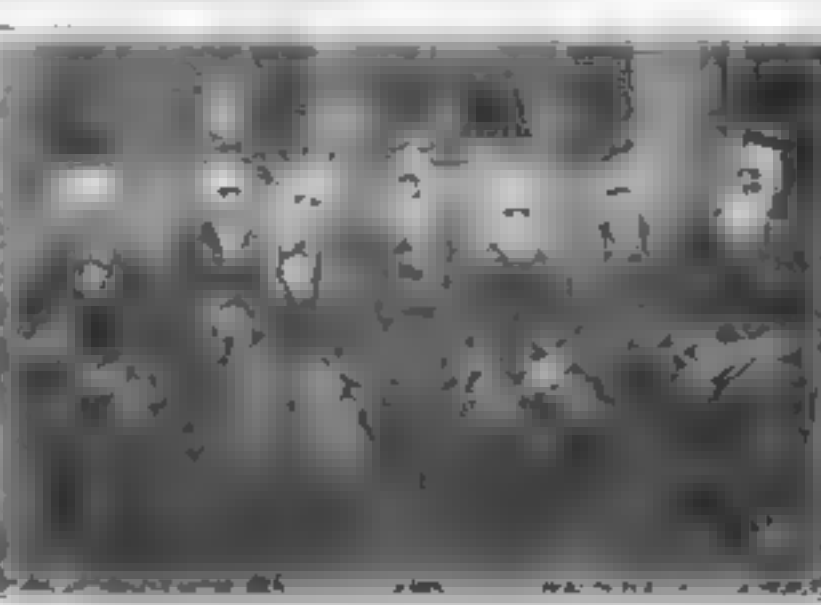
THE EXTREM in which the United States is held up by the hands of the Chinese is a subject of great importance. The Chinese government is a very powerful one, and it is one of the most important of the world's governments. The United States is a very powerful nation, and it is one of the most important of the world's nations. The relationship between the United States and China is a very important one, and it is one of the most important of the world's relationships.

IN SPITE of the sensational clamor about the dangers of automobile traveling, that method of locomotion continues rapidly in popularity both in Europe and this country. As it appears, it is not that it requires but the exercise of ordinary prudence and common sense to make it as safe as any other mode of travel. Automobiles are now owned and operated extensively in England both for business and for pleasure, and it is no uncommon sight to meet one of these motor vehicles on the main highways at our London under the same guidance of a policeman. The illustration shows a view of an up-to-date machine owned by Colonel (now Major) W. H. Murray, at least of the automobile that he owns. Mrs. George (now Mrs. W. H.) Murray is the latest wife of Lord Randolph Churchill's son, the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke's daughter-in-law, looking the picture of a Princess, is the wife of the Duke of Devonshire.



A VIEW OF EARL DEVONSHIRE'S CAR

Private property of Mrs. W. H. Murray. The car is a very fine one, and it is one of the most important of the world's cars. It is a very fine car, and it is one of the most important of the world's cars.



REMARKABLE VIEW OF EARL DEVONSHIRE'S CAR

The car is a very fine one, and it is one of the most important of the world's cars. It is a very fine car, and it is one of the most important of the world's cars.

a thousand years ago and he Prince of Wales if she had not her rank and she has at least not brought distinction upon her house through her influence. Lord Devonshire's father was a distinguished soldier and a statesman, and he was a member of the high house of lords. Lord Devonshire is a very fine man, and he is one of the most important of the world's men.

BY VIRTUE of her position as the wife of Sir Arthur Hardinge, the distinguished English diplomat who was long an important member of the British government, she is one of the most important of the world's women.



LADY HARDINGE

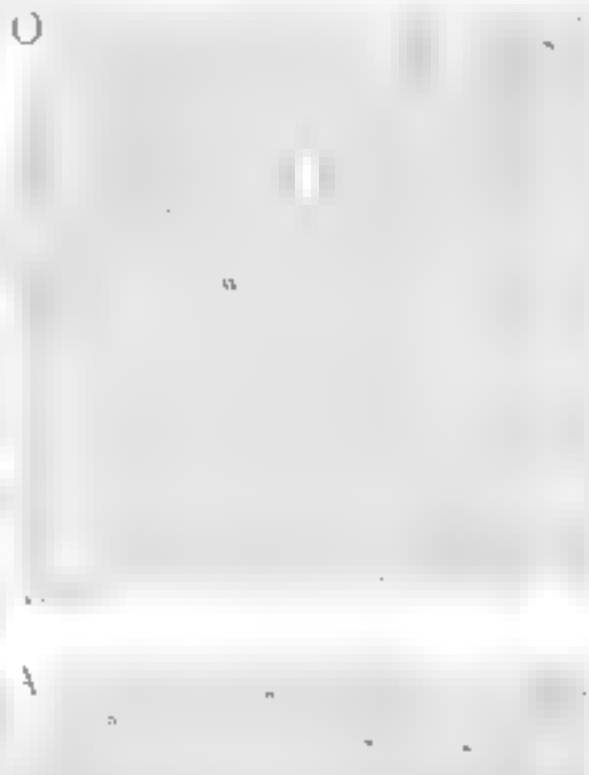
Lady Hardinge is a woman of great beauty and refinement, and her position is one of great importance. She is the wife of Sir Arthur Hardinge, who is a very fine man, and he is one of the most important of the world's men. Lady Hardinge is a very fine woman, and she is one of the most important of the world's women.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is the son of the Queen of England, and he is one of the most important of the world's men. He is a very fine man, and he is one of the most important of the world's men.

The Prince of Wales is a very fine man, and he is one of the most important of the world's men. He is a very fine man, and he is one of the most important of the world's men. The Prince of Wales is a very fine man, and he is one of the most important of the world's men.



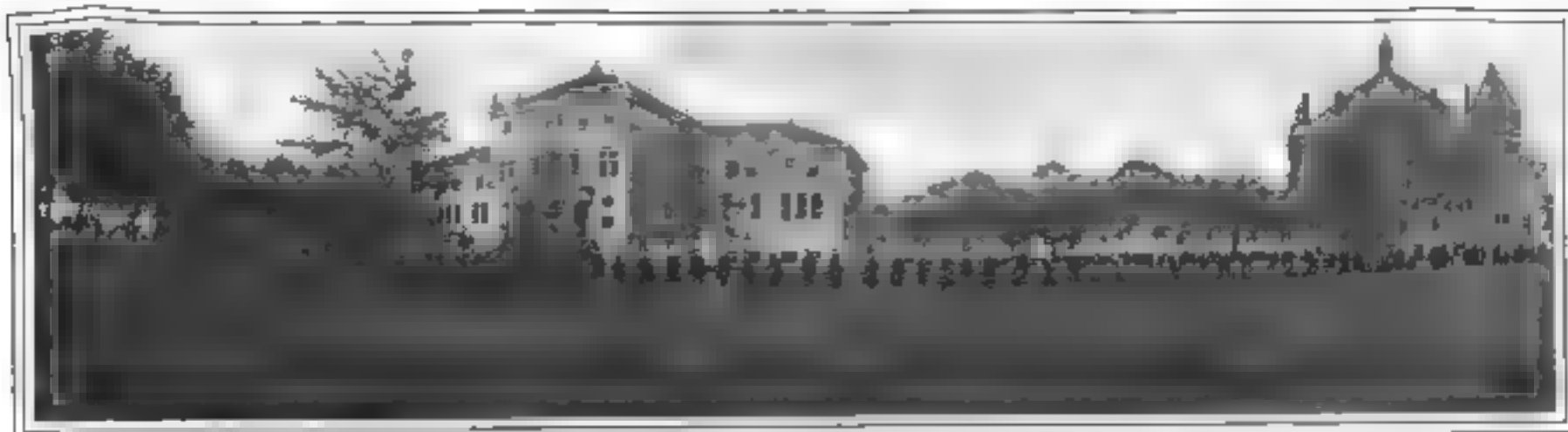
REMARKABLE VIEW OF EARL DEVONSHIRE'S CAR



REMARKABLE VIEW OF EARL DEVONSHIRE'S CAR



REMARKABLE VIEW OF EARL DEVONSHIRE'S CAR



GRAND INSTALLATION PARADE PARKING ORRINGTON LOST LIBRARY AND MEMORIAL HALL, DEFENDED AT LIBRARY BY PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE.



PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE WHO REVIEWED THE PROCEEDINGS



FRONT OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY DURING THE YEAR DAY CELEBRATION.

INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT EDMUND JAMES JAMES.

LARGE GATHERING OF STUDENT EDUCATORS, AND 800 PARADE, AT SCHOOL OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S 100th YEAR.—Photograph by *Forster*.—See Page 446.



COAL-STRIKE ARBITRATORS IN BUSINESS SESSION.

CONFERENCE CHAIRS BY THE PRESIDENT MEETS TO CONSIDER THE STUDENT AND OPERATORS' DISPUTE. SEATING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: CARROLL B. WRIGHT, BROOKER, T. H. WATKINS, GENERAL, J. H. WILSON, JUDGE CRAT, PRESIDENT OFFICE, R. C. E. BAKER, R. E. CLARK, BISHOP WALKING.

Photographed for *Leslie's Weekly* by *Earl Broderson*

On Halloween.

UPON the night of Halloween,
When graves give up their
dead,
A woman spirit drifted back
By ways she used to tread.
A wavering silver mist, she passed
Through gates and meadow-bars,
Until she saw the lights of home
Shine out like golden stars.

"MY husband by his lonely hearth,"
She sighed, "still sits and
groves,"
And through the lattice window
peered
Between the ivy leaves,
He lingered before the blazing logs,
But oh! the bitter pain,
Another's golden head reclined
Where once her own had lain.



"MY HUSBAND BY HIS LONELY HEARTH," SHE SIGHED, "STILL SITS AND GROVES."



SHE glided through the open
door
Invisible as air.
And, moaning softly, crossed the hall
And climbed the nursery stair
"My child, he will remember yet,
His love is still the same."
But happy in his rosy dreams
He breathed a stranger's name.

A WIND-BLOWN vapor, on the
wen,
Beneath the autumn moon,
My mother has she so forgot
The dead so soon, so soon?"
She put the snowy curtain by
And through the casement crept,
And lo! above her pictured face
The faithful mother wept.
MINNA IRVING.

The Methods of Wall Street Sharpers.

IN SPITE of frequent exposure by the press of schemes that are plausible and fraudulent, the innocents of the world continue to be duped and fleeced. A recent and almost startling instance of the ease with which people can be swindled is offered in the doings of the so-called brokerage firm of John M. Fisher & Co. of Boston. The members of the firm, John M. Fisher and Frederick E. Bell, were indicted on the charge of defrauding customers by using the "hit" New York mails. Fisher, who was nominally the head of the concern, but who claimed that Bell was its riding spirit, pleaded guilty when the case came up for trial and turned State's evidence. On the witness stand he made sensational disclosures that should be a warning to every would-be speculator in stocks.

Fisher testified that the firm began business without a cent of capital, and yet within a little more than a year it took from its dupes \$246,000. As its expenses were not large the net proceeds of this ruse on the public amounted to a comfortable fortune. The firm's method, the witness asserted, was to induce its patrons to deposit money for the purchase on a margin, of stock in an alleged "pool." For every \$1000 advanced the customer supposed that he had bought ten shares of stock at a certain price. It was printed in the order that more stock was to be purchased on every rise of three points. When a rise occurred a call would be made for more money. If the customer responded, the firm pretended to buy more stock. On a reaction of the market additional cash would be demanded, and if it was not furnished the customer was declared to be "wiped out."

When an account seemed to show a profit some stock would be sold to it, and in the fluctuations that followed, the customer would appear to have lost his money. Those who sent orders by mail were treated in the same

fashion as those who went personally to the office. Every customer under this plan was a loser. Fisher testified that to his knowledge the firm never bought any stocks, and of course never sold any, and that the accounts of supposed transactions were purely fictitious. From this it fully proved impounded the firm's office daily, and yet notwithstanding everything was going and getting back a cent, the firm was allowed to go along for more than twelve months without being brought to task, which indicates an astounding degree of credulity at the "Hub."

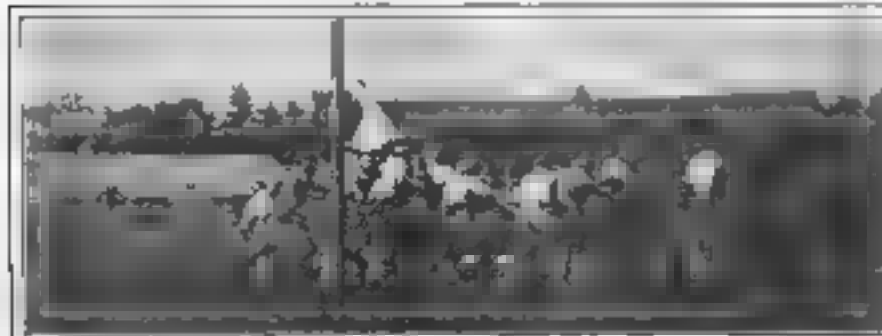
But this is not a circumstance in the state of affairs existing in New York City. Here any and every kind of a proposition which promises big and impossible profits is greedily snapped at by people who are so ready to get rich. Something financial schemes of all sorts flourish. Bucket shops are continually springing up to plunder duped investors. Stock pools, oil running and other companies, all of which are fraudulent, are creating "work" for the thousands. Thousands of worthless corporations find an assured market for stocks which are advertised and sold. There is a widespread craze for investing in cheap stocks, and at least one out of ten to ten or twenty-five cents per share and more of that, worth the paper on which the certificates are printed. It is said to be a fact that several different alleged oil companies floated and sold stock based on a single lot of land in Texas less than an acre in area. Its lands were then hundreds of thousands of dollars and annually lifted from the unfortunates some of whom are too much advanced of their folly to complain.

The trust idea even has been carried out in confidence games practiced in the Bowery district of this city. One man, whose name is supposed to be genuine, is the head and front of perhaps a dozen ventures, manufacturing under different names, some of them apparently respectable, but all devoted to the one endeavor to extract money

from the pockets of the people. It is intimated that several of these relationships intend to "finish" next spring if the winter proves sufficiently profitable. The men interested in them are smart and tricky, and manage to cover up their sharp practices with a show of legality. It is difficult to get legal evidence against them, but it is possible to do so, and the authorities should make every effort to convict and to crush them.

To Prevent Strikes in New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES is closely following New Zealand in the attempt to substitute a compulsory system of arbitration in place of strikes and lockouts, and thus avoid in preventing a repetition of the disastrous conflicts between employers and employees which have been so frequently, as in other countries, productive of injury to the mutual interests of capital and labor. In making the act several improvements, suggested by the working of the law in New Zealand, have been made. There are no boards of conciliation as in New Zealand. This means that there will be no preliminary investigations, the dispute being taken straight into court, thereby preventing delay and decreasing expense. The act makes it a misdemeanor for the employees to strike or for employers to lock out, either before a reference or during its progress. There is to be no cessation of industrial operations pending the settlement of the dispute. The court is to be composed of a judge of the State Supreme Court as president, and two members, one each elected from the employers and the employees respectively. The orders of the court may be enforced, as in New Zealand, by injunction, or by fines and penalties, levied both on the corporate funds of the union and on individual members.



REMARKS: TIBBLE AT A CRITICAL MOMENT. COLUMBIA'S BALL ON PRINCETON'S THREE-YARD MARK.

THOUGH COLUMBIA'S KICKER YACKE, FOLLOWING HIS WAY THROUGH CENTER FOR A GATE.

SHARPLY-CONTESTED FOOTBALL MATCH AT PRINCETON, N. J., IN WHICH PRINCETON DEFEATED COLUMBIA.

Arch.



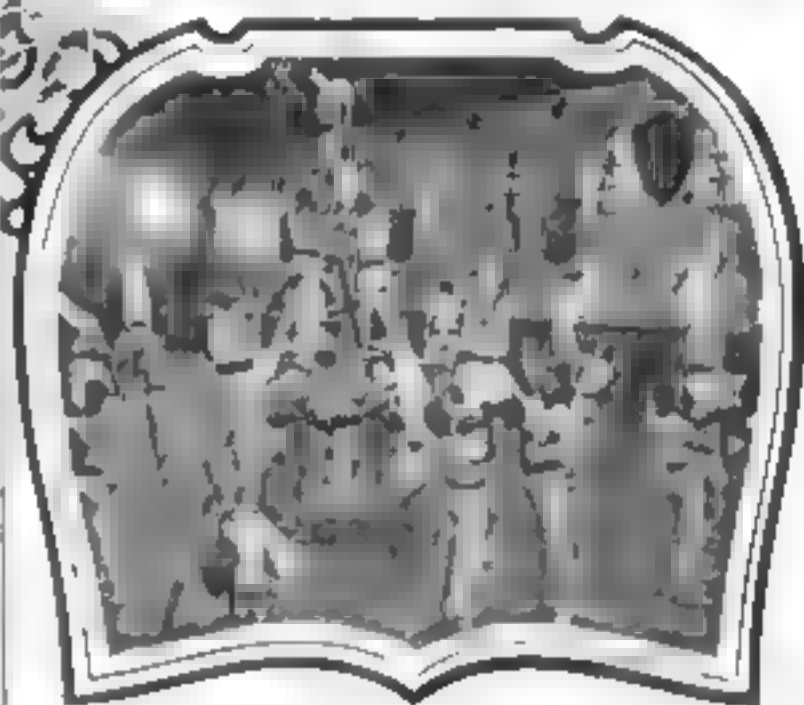
출판사: 도서출판 새물결
주소: 서울특별시 강남구 테헤란로 51 (삼성동) 새물결빌딩 2층 202호
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팩스: 02-556-1112
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FORMING THE LETTERS "L. A. 111" ON ROOF OF THE CAPS



REMARKS: ACHIEVEMENT PLATE PREPARED BY MILITARY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF OUR SOLDIERS

PHASE AND PRACTICE OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION. ALBANY, NEW YORK AND TO BE TIGHTEN THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

These statements do not constitute an offer or a recommendation. December 1999

British Soldiers to Teach Americans

WITH LEAMER AND are noted for taking the initiative in many directions, they are not above accepting a hint or teaching from other nations. Thus it comes as no surprise that our War Department will welcome the dozen British high commission officers who are about to sail for the States with a view to observing an exposition of the gymnastic training which has become a feature of the service in England. The content of Lord Roberts and War Secretary Mr. John Balfour in the idea of sending these soldiers to the United States was accepted by General Buller, who has been in Europe with General Buller and who was deeply impressed with the performances he witnessed in the military gymnastics at Antwerp, England.

The practice given here is peculiarly good and it of the greatest benefit in developing agility and vigor, qualities an efficient soldier needs to the highest degree. It makes those who engage in it masters of physical development and at least the best features of it should be, and ought to be, adopted at the military academy. It is probable that a few American youth in anti-aircraft warfare officers will be sent to England to get some idea of the training and drill of several Viking men who to be credited with the plan to improve the American soldier has made the following statement in regard to it:

That is, however, whether or not we are at a theoretical disadvantage because we have not got all the work of mathematics. We must not be misled by the fact that many mathematicians are not qualified to give philosophical descriptions. I am sure that one of the changes of experience in the branch of military sciences will be of mutual benefit to both sciences.

A Year of Strikes

THE DEPARTMENT of Labor has just issued statistics regarding the strikes and lockouts of the years 1931-1930, which are full of interest. During the period there were 22,703 strikes in 117,500 different establishments and 4,125,284 strikers. The last number does not include the strikes of thirty-three establishments for which no statistics were forthcoming. More than 65 per cent of the establishments affected in 77,607 in all—were situated in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, in which there were 11,845 strikes—more than

50 per cent of the total. Putting the same limits were 1,155 establishments looked out 504,307 workers. The results of the strikes were as follows. The employers succeeded in 50.79 per cent of the cases, partially succeeded in 6.24 per cent and failed in 42.93 per cent; the statutory of the remaining 1.04 per cent of the cases lacking. Six times suffered most that were affected by 50 per cent



CENTRAL MEXICO CAPTION: THE MEXICO OF TOMORROW.
 One of the least favored of the Latin Americans is depicted the revolution
 on the (United States)

of all the strikes and had over 71 per cent of the strikers. These were: 1) Building trades; 2) coal industries; (3) metal-workers' trades; 4) clothing manufacture; 5) grocery trade; (6) transportation.

Chinese Obliquity Illustrated.

THE LONDON TIMES correspondent at Shanghai sends some curious stories as to the war in which the Chinese provincial governments are making their fortunes at the indemnity. They first impose extra taxation far in excess of what is required, on the plea that the indemnity must be paid, and then in addition borrow the money with which to meet the indemnity. As a result the provincial officials are making huge fortunes. The consequence is to inflame and intensify feeling among the people.

Are You Ambitious?

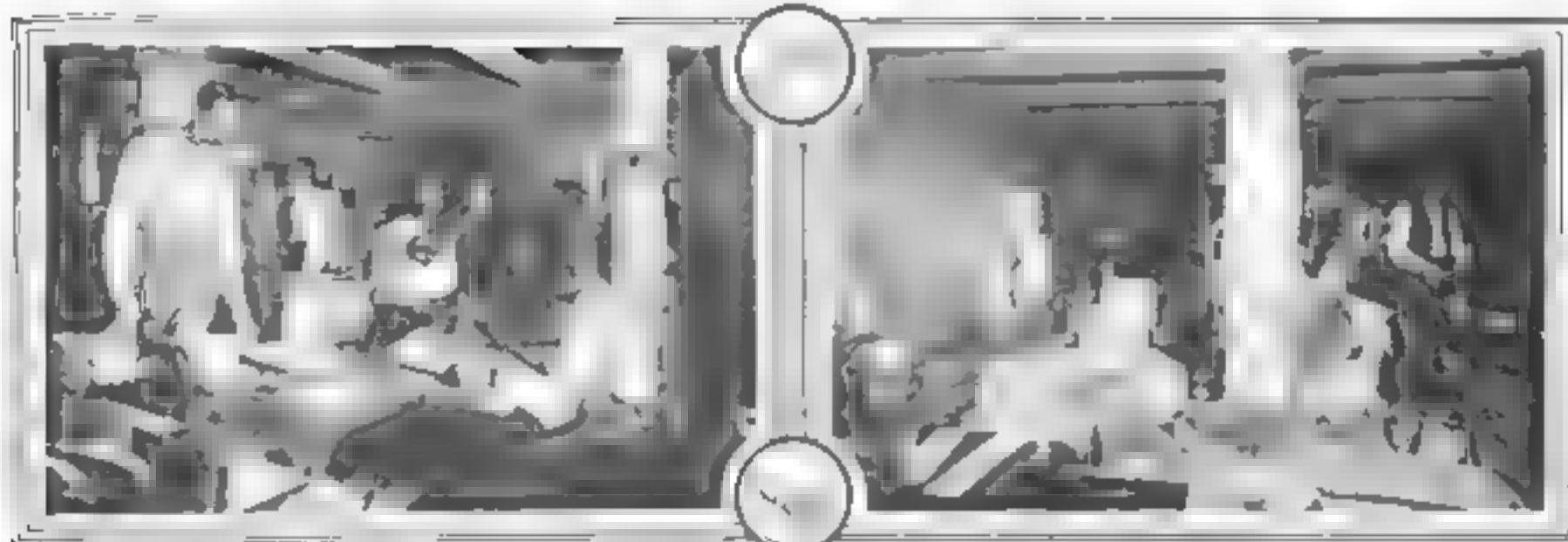
CHRYSLER MAKES BUCK HOPFUL TRIPDOWN

We inherit our temperaments. Some children are happy and bright while others are nervous and cranky. One should be taken that the child is given proper food and drink, as an aid to increase natural nervousness or to bring it up. But this is often overdone by mothers who permit their children to drink coffee without check.

"The wife of a grocerman living in Milano, Minn., says: 'I was born with a nervous constitution and this was increased by my parents giving me coffee when a child. Consumption of it had effect on my nervous system. In time a cup of coffee in the morning invariably caused an upset stomach, and a single cup at night would make me nervous and wakeful and often cause a distressing heartburn. Last year I had in bed all summer with over-exposition, a complete work rest coffee drinking. I started a good, nourishing, hot drink and commenced on our Purina Food Coffee.'

There was a gradual improvement in my health almost from the commencement of using Podium. I could sleep well, the heartburn and indigestion disappeared, my stomach could stopper, and now a surprise! I have gone from being bed-ridden into the state which the sun or star after day found a haleless in a stirring business woman, with bow leg and strength, new hopes and ambition from the late weak 142-pound woman in my personal weight of 120 pounds. Thanks to Podium.

"We carry Postum in stock and recommend it to our customers; we love to sell it and often give a trial quantity to the faltering to induce them to use this health-giving drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



THESE RESEARCH RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE EFFECT OF THE

WANT TO GET STAMPED CHECKS BY 10:00 AM? STARTING CANCELLATION
10:00 AM

Canceling Millions of Bank Checks

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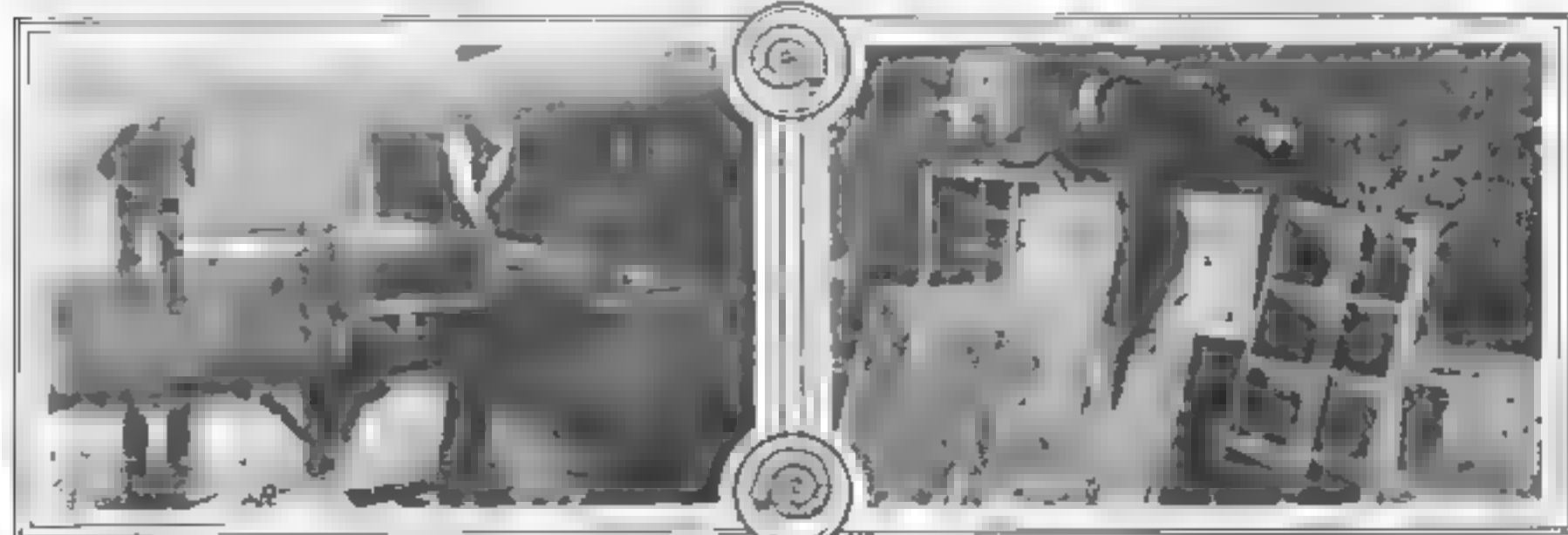
California's Odd Industries

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.



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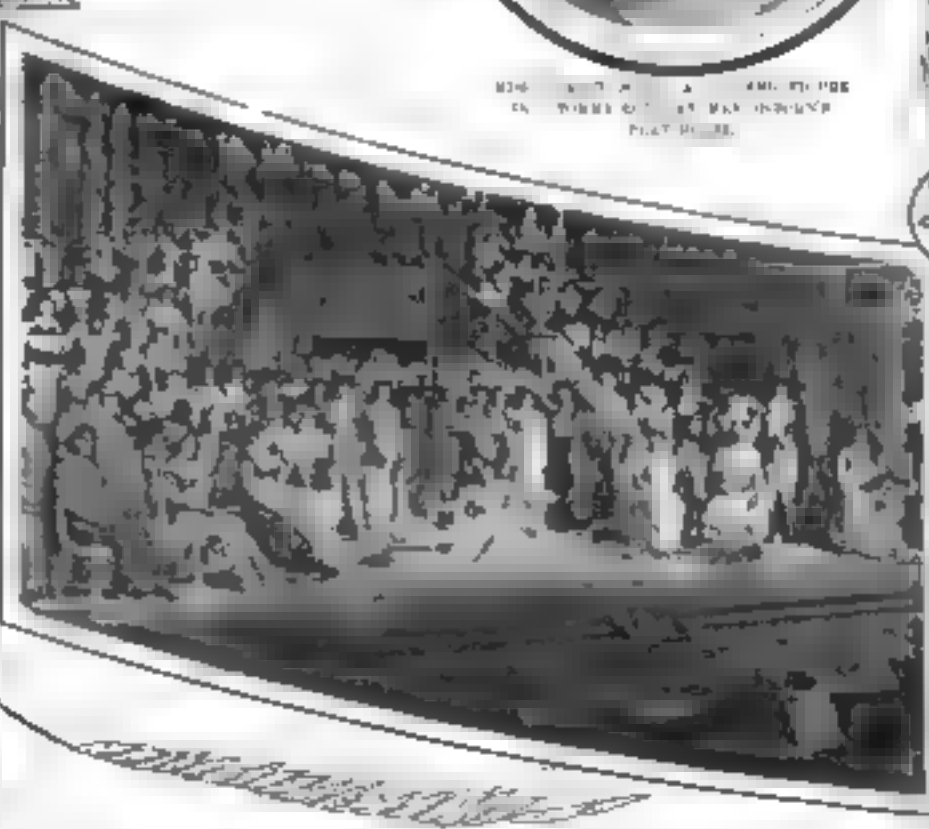
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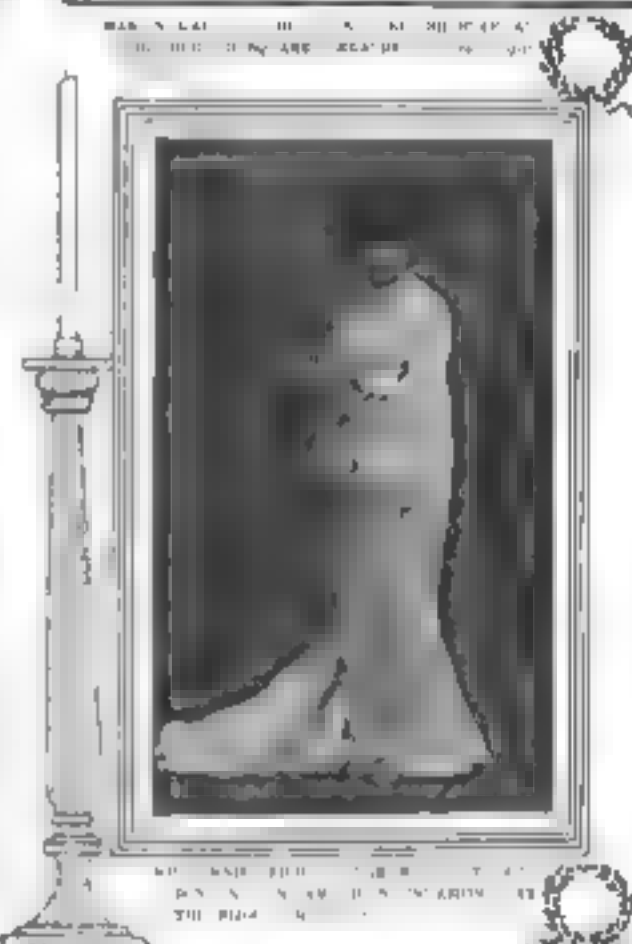
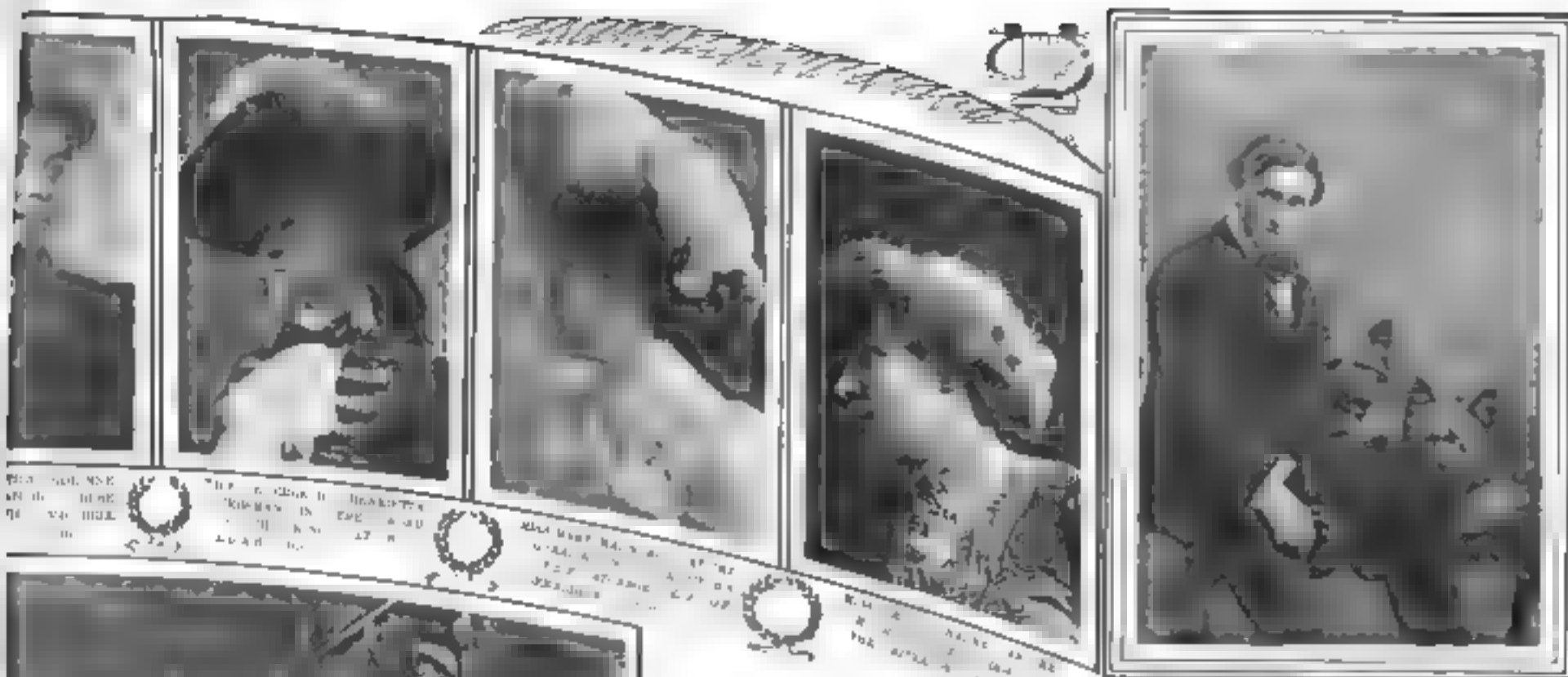
THE NEW YORK THEATRE

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THE NEW YORK THEATRE

HEIGHT OF NEW YORK'S PRO
THE LEADING STARS AND NOTABLE SCENES FROM THE

WEEKLY



THE "NINETEEN AND NINE," THE ACADEMY OF OFFERING. LONDON.

THE EVERLASTING "CHERRY BLOSSOM," WHICH HAS BEEN SEEN & LONG SEEN AT THE CARRO. KATIE BART, AS "PI-PI," SINGING "THE THUNDERBOLT." LONDON & LONDON.

THE "NINETEEN AND NINE," THE ACADEMY OF OFFERING. LONDON.

PROSPEROUS DRAMATIC SEASON.
SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS NOW ON VIEW IN THE METROPOLIS.



JULIAN ELGIN.
Author of "The Millionaire."

Books and Authors

By Leslie A. Maynard.



BARONESS VON SITTEN.
Who wrote "The Millionaire."

WE ARE, naturally, by the time we come to the end of the year, a little tired of the "millionaire" story. But there is one book which is so good that it is worth reading again and again. It is "The Millionaire" by Julian Elgin.

The book is a story of a young girl, who is the daughter of a poor man, and who is the only child of her mother. She is a very beautiful girl, and she is very kind and gentle. She is the only child of her mother, and she is the only child of her mother. She is a very beautiful girl, and she is very kind and gentle. She is the only child of her mother, and she is the only child of her mother.

It is a story of a young girl, who is the daughter of a poor man, and who is the only child of her mother. She is a very beautiful girl, and she is very kind and gentle. She is the only child of her mother, and she is the only child of her mother. She is a very beautiful girl, and she is very kind and gentle. She is the only child of her mother, and she is the only child of her mother.

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While it is true that the day has come when we are no longer content with the "millionaire" story, it is also true that the day has come when we are no longer content with the "millionaire" story. It is a story of a young girl, who is the daughter of a poor man, and who is the only child of her mother. She is a very beautiful girl, and she is very kind and gentle. She is the only child of her mother, and she is the only child of her mother. She is a very beautiful girl, and she is very kind and gentle. She is the only child of her mother, and she is the only child of her mother.



A SCENE OF "THE MILLIONAIRE."
What a scene! "The Millionaire" by Robert Elgin.

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MR. J. P. MORRIS, WITH LADIES OF HIS PARTY, TAKING IN THE SIGHTS OF THE CAMP—Copyright, 1902, by J. P. Morris.



THE MARSHAL, JAMES, AND THE PROCESSION, WITH BY EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND GOVERNOR HUTCH OF NEW JERSEY AND HIS STAFF—Copyright, 1902, by J. P. Morris.



A FAVORITE SCENE IN THE GARDEN—EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ENGRAVED IN POLISHED CAP AND GOWN—Copyright, 1902, by J. P. Morris.

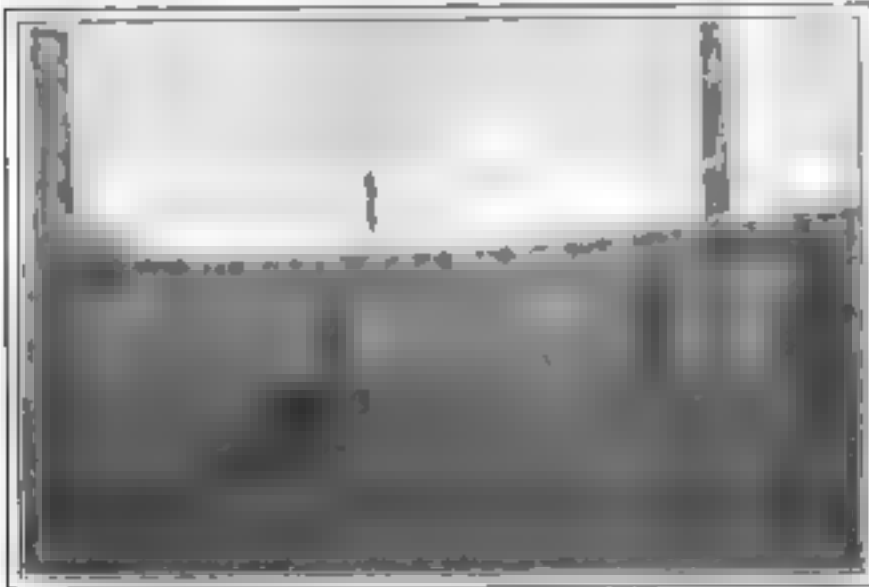


EX-STRADER THOMAS B. REED AND GENERAL JOHN M. WELSH MARCHING TOGETHER IN THE PROCESSION.—Copyright, 1902, by J. C. Bennett.

NOTABLE PUBLIC MEN AT GRAND OLD PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
INSTALLATION OF ITS NEW PRESIDENT, WOODROW WILSON, ATTRACTED MEN OF EMINENCE AND MANY SIGHT-SEERS.



NORTHERNERS BREAKING THROUGH CHICAGO CENTER FOR GOOD CAUSE IN SECRET STRAY
RECEIVING NAME AT CHICAGO. Wright.



FOOTBALL BUNNY BREAKING UNDER A FIFTH PRATHE TACKLE BY A HEAVY PLAYER
Parkville.

In the World of Sports

JOCKEYS' EXTRAVAGANT SALARIES; BALL-PLAYERS' INCOMES INCREASE;
GOSPEL OF THE GRIDIRON



CAPTAIN BRENNAN.
Of the Harvard football team.

with records, and the pure man of the future will be able to start his horse only in overnight handicaps and to selling races. Jockeys of the class who a few years ago were content to sign with a stable for a \$3,000 yearly contract are turning up their noses at offers of \$10,000 yearly retainers. Some of the jockeys are demanding \$20,000 a year for first call on their services, reserving the right to obtain extra pay for winning races and the additional privilege of getting another big fee when entering in England, as perhaps the best-known jockey in the world today. His yearly income might be much less than \$20,000 a year in this country. Shaw Woodward, Hooten, in Britain, and Sullivan have incomes of anything from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. The pure horse owner consequently must take the best that he can get in the jockey line, realizing always that as soon as he brings out a particularly bright new horse, some millionaire will come along and take the youngster away from him. The betting proposition will be given a close overhauling by the members of the Jockey Club this winter. Never before has money been wagered in such tremendous amounts as has been the case this year on the Eastern turf. Most of the big bookmakers have weathered the

storm, but many of them have been knocked off their seats by the big phlegms. It is not an infrequent sight to find in the betting communities going down the betting line at the track, handing to each bookmaker about as much as he will take on the chance of a certain horse. If the game long odds continue to shrink, a man who wagers \$100 on a race will be regarded as a piker. The Jockey Club must take hold of the betting proposition and set it down to sensible limits. If nothing is done, the scandals of the present season will be as nothing compared with those sure to crop up on the turf next year.

THE BASEBALL LEAGUE. Professional and amateur baseball goes on the even power of its own year in and year out. There is more sentiment in baseball than in any other sport outside of the college competitions. The club owners of the big leagues are doing less scheming and more honest dealing at present than for several years, which argues well for the state of the game. The pay, equal gradation of the magnates at present is the fact, but players' salaries are getting closer to the rampant stage. Salaries are higher today than they were during the unfortunate Brotherhood uprising of a dozen years ago. Then a player who received a salary of from \$3,500 to \$4,000 considered himself lucky; yet such salaries are today too common to cause comment. Some fortunate players have already signed for next season at salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$5,000. First-class managers will also draw larger incomes than ever before. Ned Hanlon, of the Brooklyn club, undoubtedly the best-paid manager in the world, Hanlon recently signed a two-year contract with the Brooklyn club for \$25,000 for two years. As the club owner who signed it said: "We pay Hanlon \$12,000 a year but he gives us over half that amount each year in his clever handling of the players."

THE GROWING IN FAVOR. Owners and manufacturers of the horseless vehicle have been their troubles this year, but the industry is prospering in face of the rather sad situation. The owners of the sport and industry are rapidly becoming convinced in the vehicle. The recent off-road reliability run between New York and Mexico was really the most satisfactory test so far made either in this country or abroad. The American-made machines stood up nobly, making a much better showing than did any of the foreign-made vehicles. The increase

made in the efficiency of the machines during the year was most marked. Next year the Automobile Club of America will have a run to Mexico and return, and arrangements are already under way looking toward a run to the St. Louis exposition in 1926.

LESS MADE PLAY. DESCRIBED IN FOOTBALL. The great game of football, which has been a part of college football for a score of the years, has not been improved in recent years. He played to day it is little more than a line bucking match with little punting, less open play and compared with few of the electric line runs which brought the spectators to their feet in days gone by. Tackling and random formations and constant line bucking have their advantages, in they are not spectacular and they tend to get up the enthusiasm of the onlookers. But as present day sports and the college man. Those who have seen Harold Wooten, the captain of the Columbia team play this year are beginning to talk of him as being great. He was football player that ever lived. Wooten is over 6 feet 6 inches as a ground jumper and he can do a 40 yard in six seconds. He is also one of the strong men of the college which accounts for his strength in throwing off the ankles. With the ball under his left arm, he mows down his tacklers with his right as few players have ever been able to do. Still here are those who will want to see Bill Roffelinger, Baker and Harnsworth of Yale, Emmett Elby and Lewis of Harvard, Chas. and Kings of Penn. Frank Homans, Riggs, Swan, North, Wheeler King and the Poole of Princeton, and hesitate before giving the palm to the best all player of the year of last year. Wooten today has the interference which was practically unknown a few years ago. (GORDON E. SEACROFTHOUSE.)

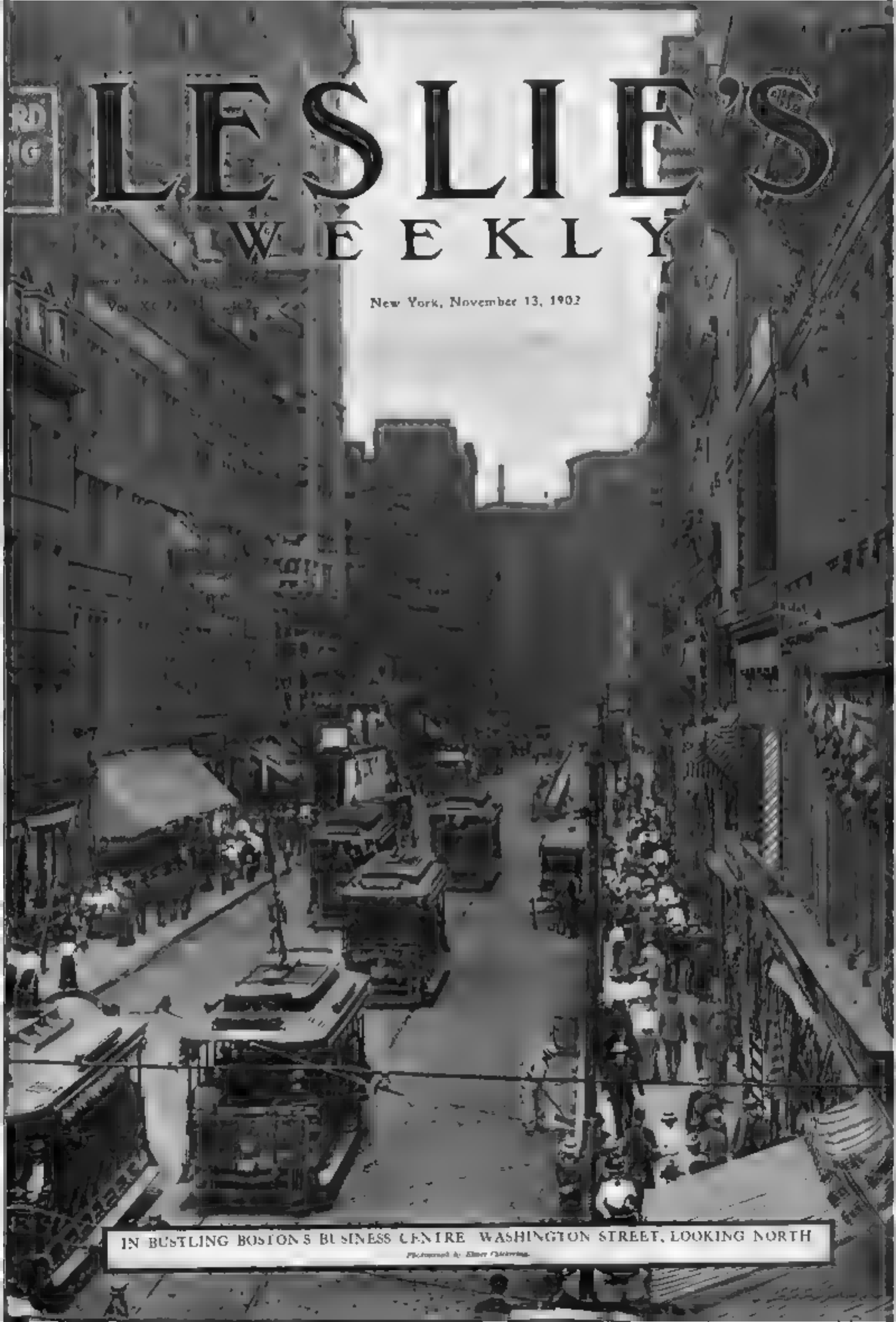


WALTER SPELMAN.
Quarterback, Yale eleven, captured.

RD
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

New York, November 13, 1902



IN BUSTLING BOSTON'S BUSINESS CENTRE WASHINGTON STREET, LOOKING NORTH

Photographed by Elliot Clark.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE LITTLE COMPANY, 1700 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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Thursday, November 13, 1902

How To Get at the Trusts.

WE HAVE often heard it said that the public ownership of the railroads is the only way to get at the trusts. But if we consider the public ownership of the railroads as a public ownership of the trusts, we must say that we fail to agree with those who say that it is the only way to get at the trusts. The public ownership of the railroads is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all.

First, we must consider the public ownership of the railroads. This is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. Second, we must consider the public ownership of the railroads. This is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. Third, we must consider the public ownership of the railroads. This is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all.

Overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operations, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly and lack of competition in their management of their relations to the public, the whole bunch they are permitted to exist all these and other real or alleged abuses connected with the existence of trusts might also exist in connection with the great corporations engaged in life insurance business had these latter combinations been brought under the regulation of State laws for the specific purpose of preventing just such abuses. And there is no apparent reason why the regulation that has proved so efficacious in the one case might not prove equally so in the other. The solution thus proposed, if adopted, would work out its benefits in the course of a few years, whereas the way to better things through a Federal amendment would be long and tedious, and of doubtful result.

The last point of constitutional amendments, as a remedy for trust abuses, we observe that out of fourteen professors of law and political economy in our leading educational institutions interrogated by the Evening Post on the question of the desirability of such amendments, a large majority including such well-known and expert authorities as Henry Carter Adams, of the University of Michigan; Henry C. Emery, of Yale; William M. Darrick, of the University of California; and others equally eminent express themselves positively and emphatically against such a proposition while others including Professor Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia, recently a foremost authority on the subject of public ownership, and others express themselves in other ways. Among the adverse opinions expressed on this point none are more serious and comprehensive than that of Professor Wells, of Dartmouth, who objects to a constitutional amendment because he "does not believe in further centralization of power in the State governments." Several others suggest the measure the more difficult because the management of it. An opponent of the government has shown that it does not handle its affairs economically. It has been said that it is "a city in handling them honestly." The power to control corporations should be vested in the State governments. Several others

including Professor Secretary of Henry May, and Professor F. H. Dixon, author of "State Railroad Control," are also in favor of the measure. The measure is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all.

Ohio's Hundred Years.

THE APPROPRIATE occasion for the celebration of Ohio's hundredth anniversary is a subject of great interest to the people of the State. The celebration is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all.

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Riches in Desert Places.

THE QUESTION has often been put, in a question of the desirability of the public ownership of the railroads. The question is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. The question is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. The question is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all.

prepared to adopt means that will make possible the development of these industries.

Returning to the polar circle itself, we have the suggestion of Lieutenant Peary that the region is the best possible place to send consumptives, the clear pure air and prevailing low temperature being acknowledged as the best curative agent with this disease. It would be entirely feasible, he thinks, to establish sanatoriums at these high latitudes where there would be no night or drought. Surely if the Arctic country should come to be in the future a great health resort for the cure of consumptives all the difficulties made in exploring that region would be removed.

It is to be remembered also that modern science has supplied many appliances, devices and methods whereby the wildernesses and the desert places may be rendered more habitable if they are not actually converted into gardens. Air-conditioning, ventilation, and electricity in its many and increasing forms and applications may be relied upon, in most cases, to bring the comforts, conveniences, and even the luxuries of civilization into places where the natural conditions have been such as to hinder these things. Surely with the aid of such agencies it is not too much to think that the world is ripe for the conquest of nature and for the land beyond within both the polar circles may in process of time be converted into the home-lands of a happy and contented people.

The Plain Truth.

SIGNIFICANT AS it was timely and impressive was the sermon preached at the Episcopal Cathedral of Newark last Sunday afternoon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon W. W. Wood, D.D., and was a most timely and impressive sermon. The sermon was a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. The sermon was a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. The sermon was a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all.

WITH THE feeling pervading the country in regard to so-called trusts it is hardly good business policy to say the least for those combinations in pursuit of a policy of justice and good such as that, for instance, which characterizes the operations of the American Tobacco Company and which is very justly receiving the reward of independent retail dealers all over the country. To live and let live is a principle which has always been recognized among fair and upright business men in this country and in every other country. It is a principle which is based on the fact that the only way to get at the trusts is to get at the trusts. The principle is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. The principle is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all. The principle is a public ownership of the trusts, but it is not the only way to get at the trusts. There are many other ways to get at the trusts, and we must consider them all.

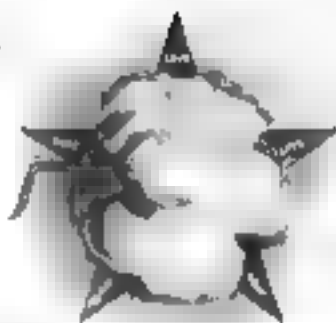
WE ARE in thorough accord with the views recently expressed in a public speech by Frank Moss, former president of the New York police board, to the effect that the churches are chiefly responsible for the evil conditions existing in the metropolis and especially for the existence of a public sentiment that tolerates the rise to places of power of men like Devery. He set at naught all principles of honor and decency. "The chief criminals in this city of ours are the churches themselves," says Mr. Moss, and he is right. The churches collectively represent a vast amount of capital in the shape of money, influence and energy which, if utilized in its all extent and as it ought to be, would soon revolutionize the social, moral, and political conditions in the city. The great trouble is that a large part of this capital is practically dead, tied up in formalism, old and useless conventional ideas, and worn-out methods and teachings. Let the churches declare themselves clearly and positively on the great social issues of the hour and gear all their machinery to the activities of the present-day world and we shall soon see a new and far better state of things in the country over. There ought to be more insistence upon righteousness in public life. It is a duty which is a duty of religious principles to the needs of men in their every day trials, burdens and perplexities, an extension of helpfulness, sympathy and uplift here and now in the places and directions where these things are truly needed. The way to peace, contentment, and true and abiding prosperity for the American people lies in the practice, recognition and enforcement of religious principles in all the relations of life, and the churches are constituted to assure this recognition and enforcement, and they can do it if they will.



SEAL OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

The United Daughters of the Confederacy

By KATE AASON ROWLAND



EMBLEM, FLOWER, AND MONUMENT OF THE DAUGHTERS, COMBINED IN ONE DESIGN

THIS SOCIETY which held its first meeting in Nashville Tenn. September 10th. 1895 with but two chapters organized, No. 1 of Nashville and No. 2 of Nashville, Ga. now numbers in 1908 575 chapters, and has a membership of 26,277. Such a marvelous growth in a period of eight years shows

valued throughout the South as most offensive and insulting as applied to the action of the Confederate States and the chapters everywhere are doing much toward collecting and preserving material for the future historians of the Confederate period.

The memorial work of the society includes the sodding and marking of soldiers graves, the securing and keeping in order of Confederate cemeteries, the placing of tablets and the erection of monuments to the men of the States who fought for the South, or directed her councils in civil life. A gold star which is the star of the balcony

Confederate States had no general government, a review medals or other honors upon her heroes, the United Daughters of the Confederacy conceived the idea of preserving them with a view of

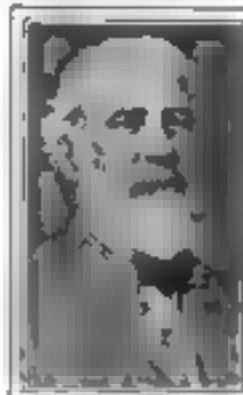
how strongly the aims and ideas of the association appeal to the hearts of Southern women. No other patriotic society arouses the enthusiasm that does this one. Doubtless the secret lies here. Not only are these women interested because they are women in one, though its form has no completely passed away, so the period felt in commemorative than to the era commemorated by the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution, many of the older members remembering well "the grace of a day that is done." But also they represent a cause which is misunderstood by more than one-half of the American people, a cause which it is part of the mission of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to explain and to defend. And not as a "lost cause" do they hold it, but as one embodying enduring principles, the principles of 1776 applied to the conditions of 1908.

A society teaching the national prophecies here indicated and yearly in the increase of membership extending not only throughout the late Confederate States and Maryland, but also to be found in the United States, California, Indian Territory, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Oklahoma Territory is naturally a moving of all men. An invitation, which was, however, declined, was received last year by the president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to appear at a banquet of the Confederate Club at the Exposition, Exposition in Buffalo. And, he speaking of the Lee tablet in the Hall of Honor, New York City was completed under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, their president being invited to read words for that purpose.

Eligibility to membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy embraces women from all men who served the Confederacy in any way, the wives, widows, sisters, and sisters of the cause and all women who aided the cause and their blood descendants. The object of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are twofold: historical, educational, memorial, benevolent and social. In furtherance of their historical and educational aims, the Daughters of the Confederacy in South Carolina have placed medals in the colleges, to be given to the best student on subjects connected with the Confederacy, the doctrine of States rights, secession, etc. In every Southern State the Daughters have assisted the Confederate veterans in their efforts to secure Southern or non-partisan historians in the public schools of these States. The association following the precedent of the United Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the American Revolution, has passed a resolution on the name of the war protesting against the phrase, "War of the Rebellion," which is justly con-

sidered at the most popular at Montgomery, Ala. placed there by a local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy

to honor their women's organizations, representing the restoration of States in which these soldiers had fought. This iron cross at St. John, with the Confederate battle flag on its base, surrounded by a wreath of cotton, and the inscription "The Southern Cross of Honor." In the reverse is the motto of the Confederate States of America and the date "Dec. 1862-1865," with the inscription "From the 1st to the 13th Nov. 1862, 2,600 of these crosses have already been presented, and the greatest appreciation of the sentiment is shown in the old soldiers, a Georgia Confederate veteran have maintained in Legation to make the wearing of this decoration by any unauthorized person a penal offense. The cross of honor in the window was placed on the breast of a dying man. In answer to his last request the decoration was placed on the breast of one who had already died asleep." Daughters these simple, unobtrusive tokens well-deserved respect for soldier's valor will be treasured as heirlooms by the descendants of these recipients for many generations.



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, Leader of Confederate Army.



JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of Confederate States.



STONEWALL JACKSON, Greatest Military Hero.



MRS. PAUL W. DUKE, Known by General Sherman as "Daughter of the Confederacy."



MRS. GEORGE DAVIS, "Daughter of the Confederacy."



MRS. JOHN C. WEBB, Florida, President, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908.

Many New Post-offices.

FROM THIS is offered a set of index of the progress of his country in population and also of the character of his increase than statistics of the Post office Department showing the number of new post-offices erected during the year. This appears that in the year ended July 1st, 1902, there was a gain of a hundred and thirty-four post-offices in the country involving an increase in the salary accounts of \$541,000. According to the report of the venerable Edward Everett Hale, but every post-office is equivalent to a public school or an educational agency. These figures have a still larger meaning and significance.

The Pines Drink.

WATER FOR AKE KENABERD.

HOPKINS & SON, PHARMACEUTICALS, 111 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

glass of cold water revives aching head, and permanently benefits. Far better than lemonade. It induces peaceful sleep.

Baby's Diary.

A curious and handsome publication wherein to record the important events in baby's life has just been issued by Hamilton's Condensed Milk Co. 71 Hudson Street, New York. It is not given away but is sent on receipt of 10 cents.

TELEPHONE SERVICE is the twentieth-century means of communication. Rates for residence service in Manhattan from \$45 a year. New York Telephone Co. 15 Dry Street, 111 West 38th Street, 215 West 125th Street.



MRS. H. C. GOODEN, Tennessee, first and honorary president, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



MRS. JAMES S. MALONEY, Pennsylvania, president, General Delivery Station Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



MRS. JAMES HENRY PARKER, New York, president, New York Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



MRS. THOMAS WHITTEYER, Ohio, president, Robert Fulton Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



MRS. A. M. BACHER, Georgia, vice-president and acting president, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908.



MRS. KATE ELMER ROWLAND, Virginia, corresponding secretary, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908.



MRS. JOHN P. NEWMAN, Tennessee, recording secretary, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1908.

Thunder Mountain's Great Gold-field

By Watson Wilder

HOWEVER, FOR

For the first time in the history of the world, a gold field has been discovered in the heart of the Thunder Mountain range. The discovery was made by a party of men who were exploring the mountains for a new gold field. They found a large area of land which was covered with a thick layer of gold. The gold was found in the form of small pieces, but it was of a high quality. The discovery was made in the month of June, and the gold was found in the heart of the Thunder Mountain range. The discovery was made by a party of men who were exploring the mountains for a new gold field. They found a large area of land which was covered with a thick layer of gold. The gold was found in the form of small pieces, but it was of a high quality. The discovery was made in the month of June, and the gold was found in the heart of the Thunder Mountain range.



RECENT GOLD FIELD DISCOVERIES AT HEAD OF THUNDER CREEK

THE MONEY IS

The money is in the gold. The gold is in the Thunder Mountain range. The Thunder Mountain range is a large area of land which is covered with a thick layer of gold. The gold is found in the form of small pieces, but it is of a high quality. The discovery was made in the month of June, and the gold was found in the heart of the Thunder Mountain range. The discovery was made by a party of men who were exploring the mountains for a new gold field. They found a large area of land which was covered with a thick layer of gold. The gold was found in the form of small pieces, but it was of a high quality. The discovery was made in the month of June, and the gold was found in the heart of the Thunder Mountain range.

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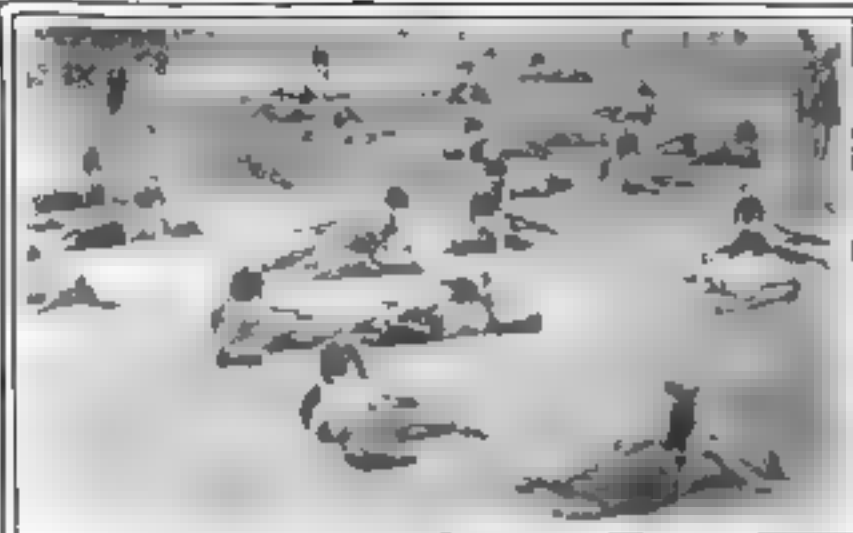
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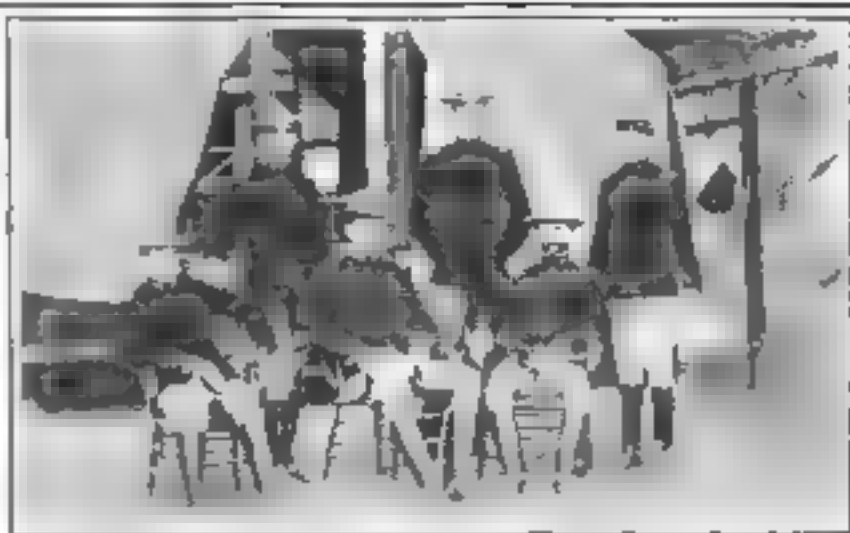
NEW MINING TOWN OF BURNBURY AT HEAD OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN CREEK



RECENT GOLD FIELD DISCOVERIES AT HEAD OF THUNDER CREEK



ENTERED AT THE ALBANY HORSE SHOW & OUTSIDE OF THEIR WELL TRAINED STEADY.



OFFICERS OF SEVENTH CAVALRY AT THE BATTERY FIELD ARTILLERY DEPOT TO ATLANTA, 2000-10-16



HEAVY AND A DASHING RANGER TRAILER AT FULL SPEED WITH MEN RIDING ON THE BACK.



WENT TO THE INTERVIEW WITH HUMAN BEINGS, PARKING RIDING, PAID TO BEAR AND GROUP V. MILES

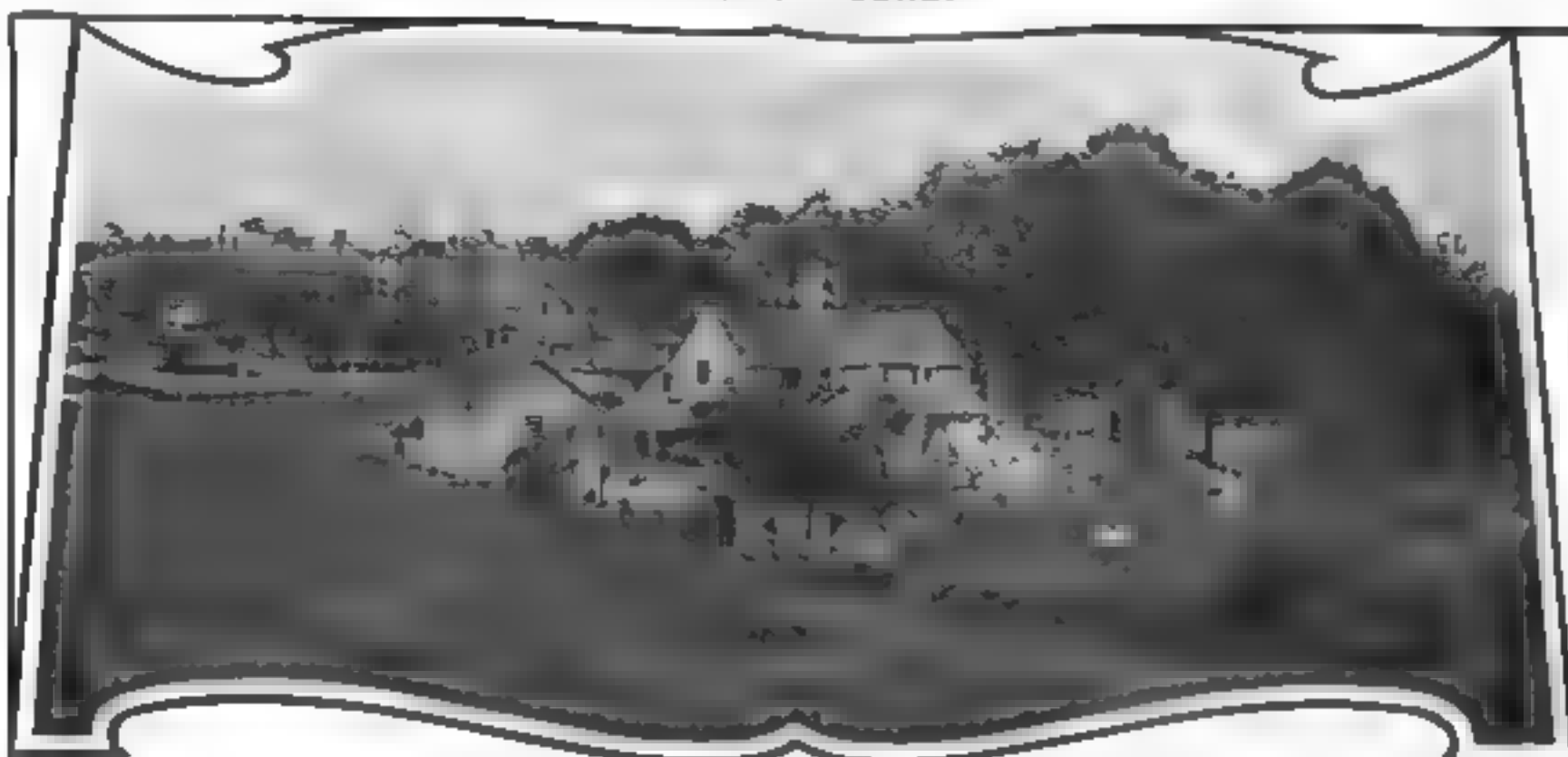


SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, "STANDING UP BACKS IN COLON OF FOUR."

UNCLE SAM'S WONDERFULLY PROFICIENT MOUNTED MEN.

SKILLFUL AND DARING FEATS AT ATLANTA (GA.) HORSE SHOW, OF MEMBERS OF SEVENTH CAVALRY, UNITED STATES ARMY.

See page 464.



HEAVY SMOKE ENVELOPED AS IT EXPLODED IN THE TOP AND WAS SET OFF



CRASH AND RUMBLE OF THE EXPLOSION REVEALED AND WRECKING THE BUILDING HOME



BUILDING INSTANTLY EXTERMINATED AND SHATTERED INTO SMALLER-EXISTING DEBRIS

REMARKABLE AND UNIQUE SNAP SHOTS OF A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION
AN OLD MANSION IN BRONX PARK, NEW YORK CITY, BLOWN TO PIECES IN ORDER TO GET IT OUT OF THE WAY

Photographs by E. P. Miller, with Owen Jones. See page 381.



FROM A DECK OF THE HARTFORD. A DOG AND A SAILOR



WITH A SAILOR'S BOY. MANY OF THE SAILORS OF THE HARTFORD



DRESSING WITH A "WASHING MACHINERY" FOR SAILORS' FOOTWEAR.
Lobby.



SAILOR LADS IN PERMANENT TALK OF PULLING SAIL IN FIRST ABUT



AT QUARTERS—THEY LOOK UP
READY FOR INSPECTION OF
SQUAD. T-41111111

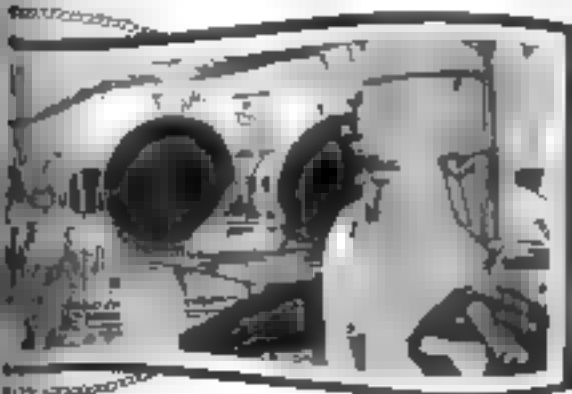


Sailors receiving and 171

TRAINING AMERICAN SEAMEN
FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS OLD FLAG SHIP HARTFORD STILL SERVING



UPPER BATTLESHIP. Taken for Uncle's Weekly A. T. Carl Miller



SHOOTING FROM ABOVE



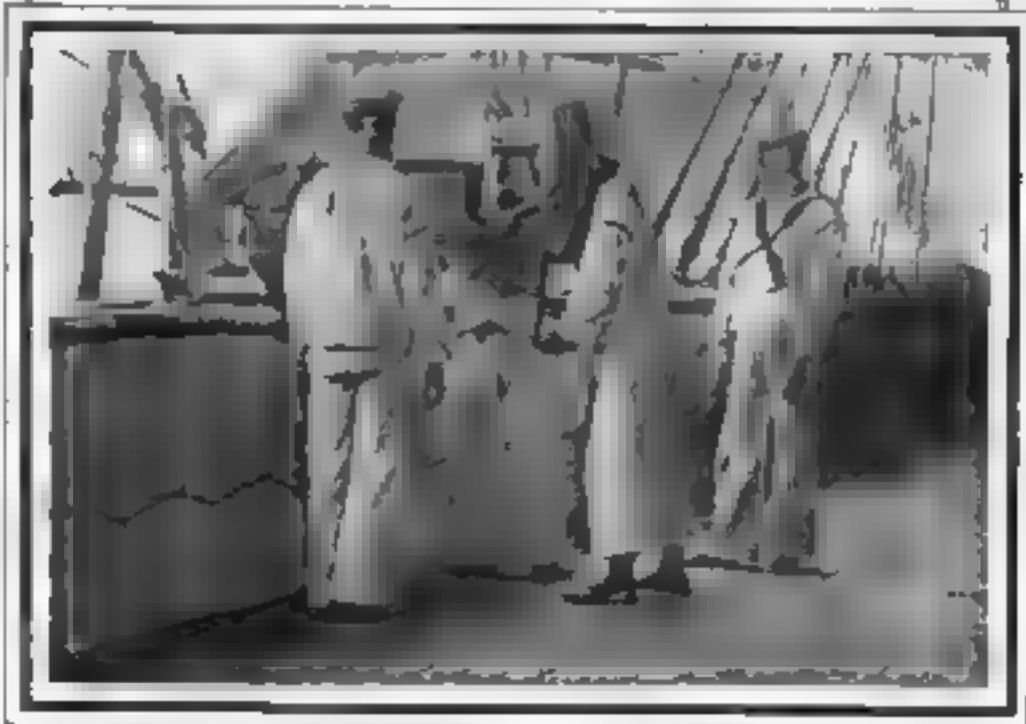
ARRIVANCE OF THE LIEUTENANT IN THE LITTLE GARDEN OF JEFFERSON AT SEA. THOMSON



CREW LEAVING FIRST WATERMASON PRIZE AFTER RETURN FROM WEST INDIAN. A. J. H.



OFF DUTY. APPROXIMATELY FIFTY-FIVE MEN FROM THE LAMAR. THOMSON



OUR CREW PREPARING TO FORFEAR RAPID-FIRE GUN. THOMSON

ON AN HISTORIC WAR VESSEL.

THE COUNTRY WELL AS A NURSERY FOR THE NAVY. See page 462

The Man Who Came Home

By Charles Gordon Rogers.



THE MAN in gray tweeds had walked a long way; it seemed, for he had been looking up at the new house stepped out and parallel with him.

As he looked at the large, newly finished house of red brick that stood aggressively above the neighboring roofs, a man who had been looking up at the new house stepped out and parallel with him.

"Good-evening!" said the man who had been looking at the house. He was dressed in black, and carried a couple of large, leather-bound books. He walked erect and carried his head high. He cast a keen glance at the man with the brown tweeds.

"Stranger?" he asked. "I am a stranger," said the man with the brown tweeds. "I am a stranger," said the man with the brown tweeds. "I am a stranger," said the man with the brown tweeds.

It was a self-evident fact that the man in tweeds smiled again. The words of the man in black were each was drawn through the explanation of other things, even that of the other in turn.

Yes, said the man who had come home. I had thought of going to church. He added and smiled as the idea came from brain to tongue. He had planned at the books carried by the man in black, and the stranger in black in a seat.

The man in black looked at the man in tweeds. I was sure you of that, he said. I am one of the trustees. His head turned a little sideways. His glance from the corner of an eye and questioning eye searching perhaps for a sign of the expression made by the words of introduction upon the man in black's face.

The last of his eyes appeared. He said, He was smiling in his mind at the idea of this man, as he remembered him, having become a trustee.

You come and sit at my feet, said the trustee. I won't take a cent. Lots of people. I'm glad you came tonight though, he added. But there won't be quite as much fun as another fortnight, you see. He laughed outright.

"I" said the man who had come home, his interest quickened.

The trustee looked a thought over his shoulder. "That longer," he said, the big man said. He looked off. "You noticed it."

It is very short," said the other with real enthusiasm. He had caught the involuntary significance of the trustee's words.

"The fence in the township!" said the trustee. "And I've spent a thousand dollars in furnishings, too! It's fit for a queen, and she's a queen that's going into it. You are a lucky man, said the man who had come home. He was wondering if all lovers thought alike.

"I'm self-made," said the trustee. "You may call it luck if you like. My name's Atherton. His chest swelled, and he swung his arm with the books. Five years ago, no, seven I hardly recall. I was just a hand in a small brick-yard. But I got my eye on a bit of land down the river. I knew it for the right sort of clay, and I raised the money and bought it for a song. Then I got another chap to go in. I had the experience and he had the cash. Then after a while he dropped out."

The trustee paused and laughed. "I am," said the man who had come home. "Then he had the experience and he had the cash. He had even the same thing done in detail."

The trustee started back, but the other man looked serene. Well, then, he railway man, he said, as if with an effort, pausing his tale. He was still turning over the stranger's last remark. He would get even for it. "And after that came the building town in the city. They couldn't get brick fast enough. I guess that's about all," he added lightly, in a tone at once abstracted and abrupt.

"You'll come right into my pew," he said, with decision, as they reached the church gate, and together they entered the church.

"If he has not recognized me, no one else will," thought the other, as they entered a pew half way up the little aisle.

The church was filling, and the organist had begun to play. The man who had come home, sitting by a window, looked out upon a remembered scene of wood and meadow now grown dim in the dusk. He caught the familiar suggestion from field-flowers and wood. He heard the old-time rustle and chirp of insect and bird, and slight and sweet and mellow in the balmy air and the atmosphere of home thrilled him with a pleasure as poignant as pain. Then a sound, the sound of a woman's skirts—the rustle of silk—brought him back from his reveries and the dusk, and looking up he saw—her.

It was she—she but changed and glorified. He could only stare. The fact that he had met in his own mind thought of her cultivated upon the inevitable transition from girlhood to womanhood, the change of seven years, struck him now, just now, and he reflected that he had seen many early faded. Yet he would not pass it off as such. He had seen many to all else he had been faithful to the memory of the girl's face stamped upon his vision as that last parting, and he could not find in thought of it, have imagined her changed. But now—and it seemed a terrible measure of his devotion to the face of her—she was now grown a woman, the attributes of beauty to his remaining eye.

He had almost with emotion, knew that he was almost not a face. He was unconscious of his face, but the man at his side was alternately watching him and the woman who was the target of all eyes. The glance of the trustee traveled quickly from the corner of his eye to the fine profile of the unconscious man, and the expression of his small eye was at once malicious, satirical, and shrewd.

"I'd like to tell him," he said, "himself with a sense of proprietary feeling. 'It'll knock him when he hears.'"

The man who had come home grew tired of waiting. He was impatient, feverish. That she should sit there almost within arm's reach, and not know that he could not speak to her—it was becoming unbearable. Would the dreary little square pews have done? All, he thought now. The same old time, beautiful, that he had had seven years ago.

And the rich he had sent empty away. Well, he was rich now, richer his land had ever known. Not that he cared for himself for the riches, though the getting of them he remembered with regret—had become a fever. But she would never have to send any one empty away. She had always been good, like that. And she should have such a house, on the hill—wherever she lived—he thought of the architecture and the art of the house of the man at his side, and of the one thousand dollars in furnishings, and smiled. The trustee saw him, noticed that the stranger was a man of intellect, and finished.

realization instant of the impression which for seven years had remained indelible upon his mind. For he had walked the ten miles in crossing between the city and the village between every rut of highway and byway was dear to him.

When he came to the top of the last hill of his pilgrimage he stood for a while looking down upon the little town that had been the scene of his thoughts and dreams for seven years in far Brazil. He had changed, but the village was for him and there a modern house-top, and perhaps the spire of a new denomination, was the answer to the question as when he had taken the long white road, over which he had just returned, leading out to fortune and the world. And the man who had come home had given him fortune. His Brazilian wife had made him rich enough to make every mortgage in the county. And now he owned of the estate upon which he had come, that for which he had striven seven years—the house of the girl who lived in the house behind the pulpit over there, under the hill, the redemption of the promise she had made.

It was a beautiful evening, beneficently calm. The red at the setting sun lingered upon the river winding solemnly through the town, and illuminated mysteriously the deserted windows of the houses on the hill. To right and left of the man who had come home stood the meadows of his boyhood and his youth, as green and pastoral as then. They were dotted with cattle and sheep, vague shadows of red and white. The twilight twilight was gathering over all and in the darkness the new star above the line behind the pulpit under the hill, blossomed and grew.

The bell of the church below him, in tones mellow and melodious began to ring. The atmosphere seemed it seemed of his longings, of his childhood, of his present, of his future. He looked up at the church, and he looked down at the hill, and he looked at the man who had come home.

"She is sure to go to church," he said about the present scene of speech linked with the reminiscence of thought. She always went. She is going now, down the lane perhaps at this moment with her hand upon the five-barred gate at the end. He passed a brown hand over his eyes. In a moment he made his final plan. He had made a score in the last five years. A haven been to church seven years, he said. Not alone—"he nodded toward the distant spire. "I'll go."

He would sit, seven or ten rows in front, in the back pew where he had sat when a boy. He would see her name in the printed list of names. It did not matter to him that the most likely change. In thought of her now as he had thought of her for seven years, the image in his mind's eye was the reflection of her face, a girl's face as he had seen it last. So it had been during all the years of exile. He had lived, though his life had been strenuous in a groove. He knew he had changed from a strippling to a man, but that time could have changed her did not seem to him at all.

Well, when the service was done, he would watch for her by the gate. It would be dark then. His pulse

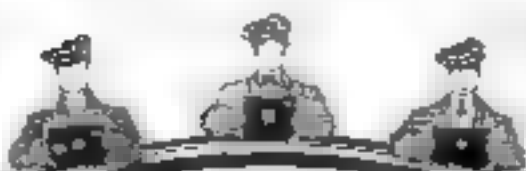


"IT WAS SHE—SHE, BUT CHANGED AND GLORIFIED. HE COULD ONLY STARE."

Continued on page 471.



PERFORMER LEAP ACROSS
12' AM BETWEEN RAILS
AT THE BELLE
OF THE WESTERN
Daily Star &
Herald, St. Louis.



NO MORE KID THIEF
ON THE MARCH OF A
THOUSANDS OF PLEASANT
MARCH NEW YORK
Herald & Tribune
Nov. 21, 1902



GERMAN TOWER - WITH AT THE OFFICE IN DET
DOWN BY SEVENTH
New York Herald Tribune



LITTLE CUB OF 10 & BROTHERS BEACH, WOODBURY
1000 P.M.
P. M. & Co.

JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING & BUILT IN 1875 AND
DEVELOPED BY A FINE FAMILY
P. M. & Co.



(FRONT-WING) - ANTIEST TAVEN AT BOSTON HAS BACK FARMER BY LONGFELLOW OF HIS TALE OF A WASSER ORN - A. & Co. - Boston Mass

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS
ATTRACTIVE SELECTIONS BY KEEN EYED ARTISTS FROM THE GREAT ALBUM OF THE WORLD ABOUT US.



MRS. EDITH DUNN, who is the first woman to be elected president of the National Association of Women's Clubs, is shown in this portrait.



MRS. EDITH DUNN, who is the first woman to be elected president of the National Association of Women's Clubs, is shown in this portrait.



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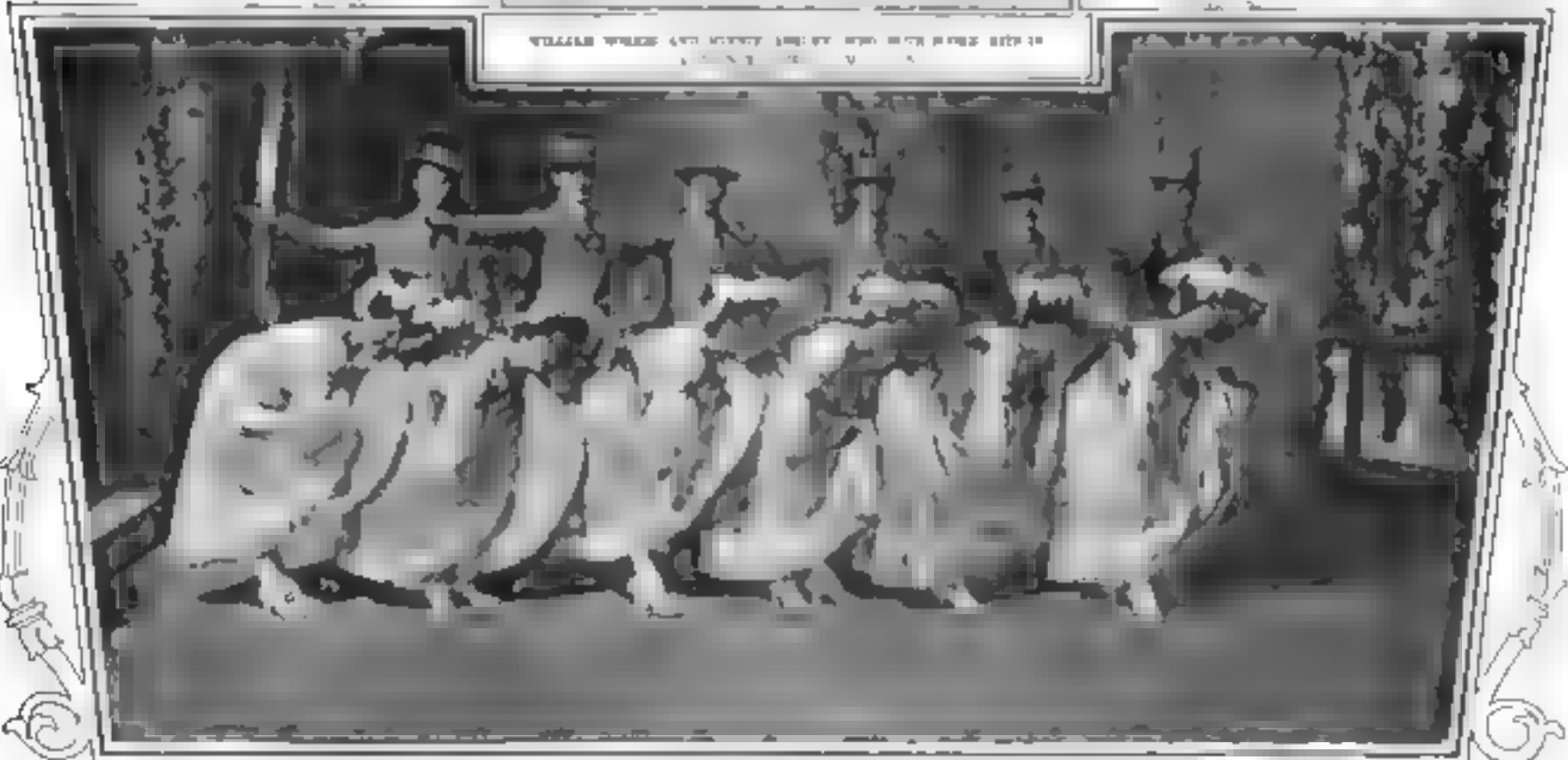
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LATEST THEATRICALS IN NEW YORK

NEW PLAYS, AND SOME OF THE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO ARE MAKING THEM SUCCESSFUL.

See page 474.

In the World of Sports

HARVARD'S LOSS OF THE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP—DISPUTES BETWEEN FOOTBALL, MEN IN LUCKY TIRE MAGNATES

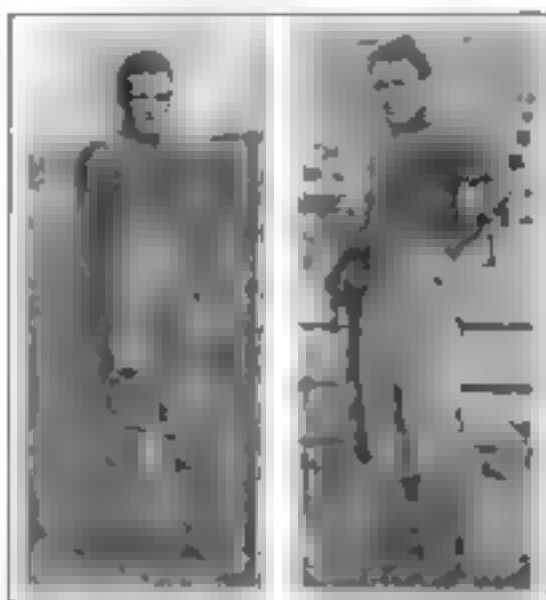


Table 1. *Mean values of the variables measured in the 1000 and 2000 m races*

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Three men have been woefully unsuccessful in the running but this year Mr. Whittier's stable crew all in jockey, early in the season and Mr. Hildman's stronghorses have not come up to expectations. The former breeders have also done poorly. While Mr. Hildman the president of the Jockey Club has shown an disposition to race abroad, the extensive arrangements being made in Mexico, Whittier and know him that he does expects to cut quite a figure on the English and Irish scenes. Mr. Hildman has shipped many promising colts already and more will ship later on. He gets the services of Blanton Allen. Mr. Hildman will have a stable abroad the equal of the best of them. Like the jockey who will race abroad for Mr. Hildman next season at a salary of \$25,000 a year, because prominent as a horseman thus far. He is however a big buck and he looks as if he will have trouble in the first week in keeping down to racing weight. Still the weights are higher on English sports will help him. Mr. Hildman's competitors are numerous campaigns abroad, and every foreigner will surely have well.

Harsh and Warm Times The high success of the powerful Marshall program has led us to long and the warm, but a minor adjustment throughout the country itself for and seems that it looks like real redistribution when the

[illegible]

smaller leagues get together and intermingle regardless of his feelings. The bringing together of all of the various leagues was one of the basic things that I T thought was vital. Together they are a power in the football world. The way to acquisitions that were once impossible for the benefit of the majority club, company of the top leagues. Now the little leagues call the National and the football leagues to work best together. Because there is a lot of love here there this club are willing to let the other leagues in and not representative that will be finally to talk about in our national government.

[illegible]

GOLF NOT LOVING FAVOR

In many instances of sport a time arrives when the winners have their things. At present golf is the angel for the shaft and the addenda, but the great gain of the Scots will not be injured. The addenda have been put to the sickly weeds out of golf and it is better for the game than such is the case. It is equally true that the enthusiasm with the game better and be attendance at the various links is as great as ever. They may not be as many open competitions, nor as many women turned on, but the games are played just the same. There is a strong probability that Harry Vardon and James Hume the winner from Sturford, near London, will win the United States open next year. The rush of the fashionable folk to the South has already begun, and in the baggage will be noticed golf paraphernalia for both men and women.



ALBERT C. BOWEN,
 Young manhood and vigor
 and a fine physique secured
 by following this simple plan
 outlined.

CHARACTERS TO GO AROUND. It is the intention of the committee in charge of selecting the players that be coming from to go abroad from this country next spring should contain mostly or Philadelphia celebrities. "There are some fine players in New York, Boston, and St. Louis, and an American team made up of the best selected players in the country would not only make a big sensation on the field, but their every-where in England would be more hearty and in general interest in the exhibition would be greater in each city of the tour." The "Centennials of Philadelphia" would also sign up "Centennials of America" would stand out as

The front in the L. A. W.—There is a delightful little controversy in the New York division of the League of American Writers about a letter which might cause a misapprehension as to the attitude of the organization toward the Thorms. It was written a week or so ago by the thoughtful and the Thorms will be a few paragraphs in this week. But as two or three of you of you read as the League has been doing during the last few weeks. There is plenty of work for his organization to do, but the present officials seem to think work

Beating Quizzes Answered

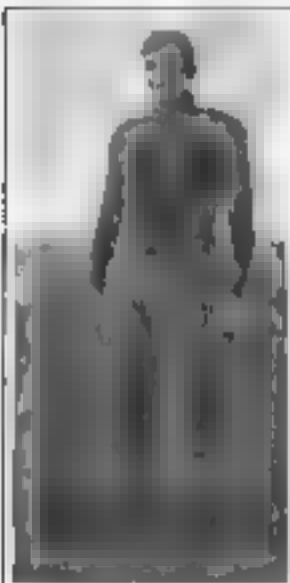

Q Is he a Peruvian? A Yes, he is the only athlete who has represented a country in the 1976 Olympics. He did not qualify for the 1980 Olympics and the third last time he had qualified for the 1984 Olympics. There is little chance that Perischi, the 36-year-old former star of the team, will have the necessary strength to make it. A Yes, he will hit hard. Martina West and I can take him on now in the 2nd set. Q Is he

Children's Home

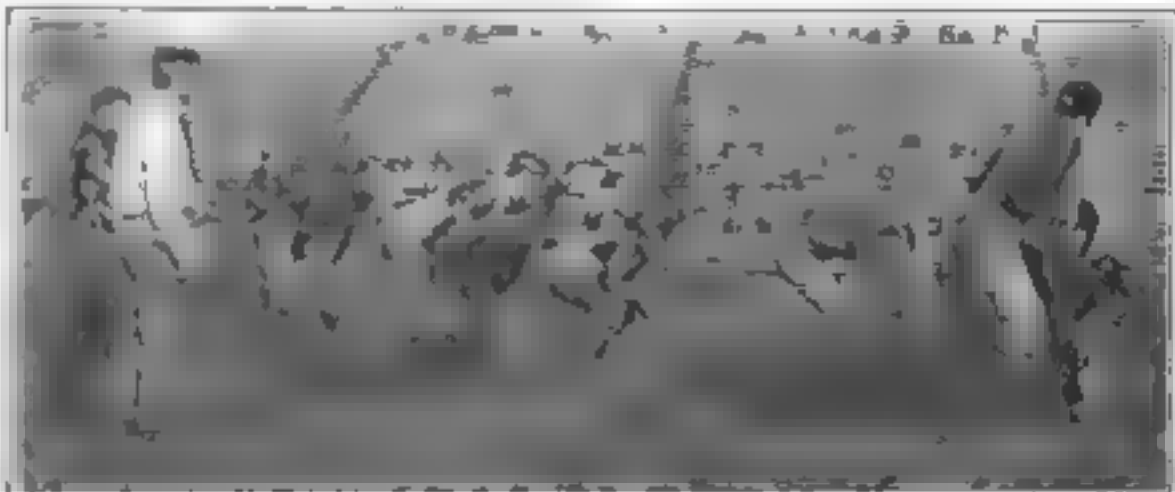
A WIZARD FROM FRANCE

At a children's home in Pitt Wayne, Ind. they have entirely abandoned coffee because of "the bad effect of it." Mrs. M. B. Gerdline, who is the manager, in speaking with stated stresses. She was compelled four years ago to discontinue the use of coffee and after making several experiments concluded that Postum filled the bill and has used it ever since.

She has charge of a family of children numbering from 22 to 30 and writes us: "I give Postum coffee free, giving no coffee at all. The children are always well, we have had no sickness for two years except such as their contact at school like whooping cough measles etc. No stomach attacks no fevers no skin diseases. The children are all plump and in good condition. Their complexions are as rosy as thuddy looking faces, such as would come from the use of coffee. We always make Postum strictly according to directions and it does pleasure and health to all."



H. F. KENNEY.
Yale's right guard, member of the
freshman 11. — *Underwood.*



Swam in swimmers behind the backs



STAFF COLONEL PITCHER
made both half tracks at Hyde Park

Delicious Drinks
and Dainty Dishes

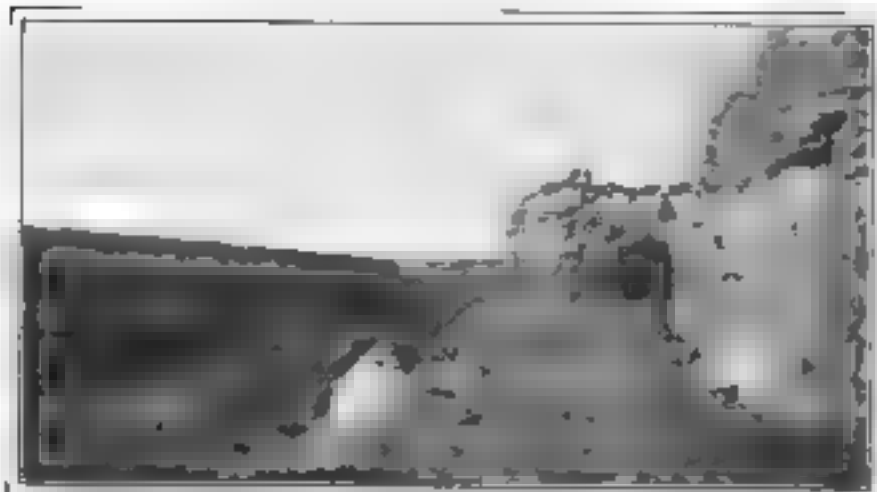
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Unquestioned the healthiest and most delicious

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THE NOBLE BIRTH IN TEXAS THE STATE'S ONLY TUNNEL AND THE PAINTED CAVE

Texas' Tunnel and Curious Cave

THE STATE of Texas possesses in her mountains, valleys and partly subterranean caves and which are of peculiar interest. The first of these is the only natural tunnel anywhere on the main continent and not over twelve years ago the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad ran through this passage in the rock which is located on the bank of the Rio Grande River near the celebrated Pecos Canon. The tunnel was abandoned some years ago because of the dangerous condition of the cliffs which have since built and the track was carried down the bank of the river and now crosses the Pecos Canon eight or ten miles further north.

The other hollow formation is the "Painted Cave" the opening of which is at the right of and higher up than the mouth

of the tunnel. In making the latter a part of the cave was utilized. The remainder of the cave however remains intact and is a remarkable deposit of the entrance goes to the interior of the cave which extends about a half mile. The cave derives its name from the fine drawings of men and animals which decorate its walls and which were undoubtedly made by Indian artists ages ago. The value of the pictures are still almost as fresh as when they were first drawn showing that the aborigines had knowledge of pigments of value. Owing to its distance from the railroad the cave is now seldom visited by the ordinary tourist but has been for some distance the subject of well-earned fame for the results he takes in getting to it.

Jasper's Hint to Money-makers



PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

...and that many of the New York City ...
...and that many of the New York City ...
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New York, November 8, 1902 JASPER



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It is the best and cheapest shaving soap.

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EXTRA DRY

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NORTH AND SOUTH American Manufacturers find that the foreign market is a vast one. The opportunities for business are many. The foreign market is a vast one. The opportunities for business are many. The foreign market is a vast one. The opportunities for business are many.

with the Chinese and the Japanese. In the foreign market, the opportunities for business are many. The foreign market is a vast one. The opportunities for business are many. The foreign market is a vast one. The opportunities for business are many.



PEACHES AND EXHIBITION PRIZE OF WINTER.

View taken from the opposite shore. The trees are all in bloom. The water is a perfect mirror. The scene is a perfect picture. Photograph by H. H. H. H.

Aboard a Training Ship

THEY are the boys who are going to sea. They are the boys who are going to sea. They are the boys who are going to sea. They are the boys who are going to sea. They are the boys who are going to sea.

The Man Who Came Home

HE had been away for years. He had been away for years. He had been away for years. He had been away for years. He had been away for years. He had been away for years. He had been away for years.

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STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

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This year—two days before Thanksgiving—his policy matures, and he can receive in cash

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ARTIFICIAL CHARLEY— "Yes, indeed, he dynamite fact by I would like to see up."

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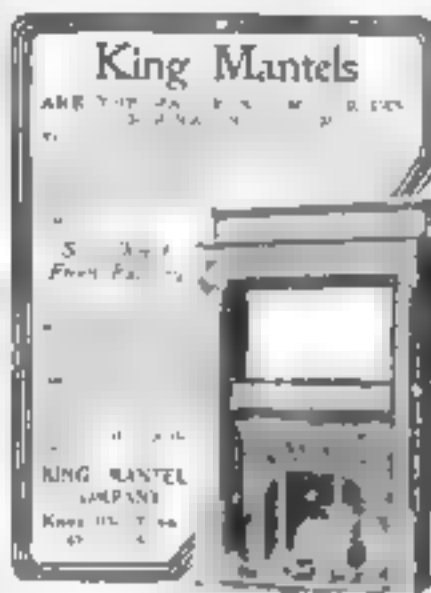
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money. Send for booklet and particulars.
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silky finish to fabrics.
Retains its shape & will
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20TH CENTURY LIMITED

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New York Central and Lake Shore

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV. No. 2463

New York, November 20, 1902

Price 10 Cents



THE HORSE SHOW



COLUMBIA'S RECENT DEFEAT ON THE GRIDIRON BY BROWN

PROVIDENT & TRUST BANKING CO. PHOTOGRAPH BY THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Brothers Who May Be Foes at Football

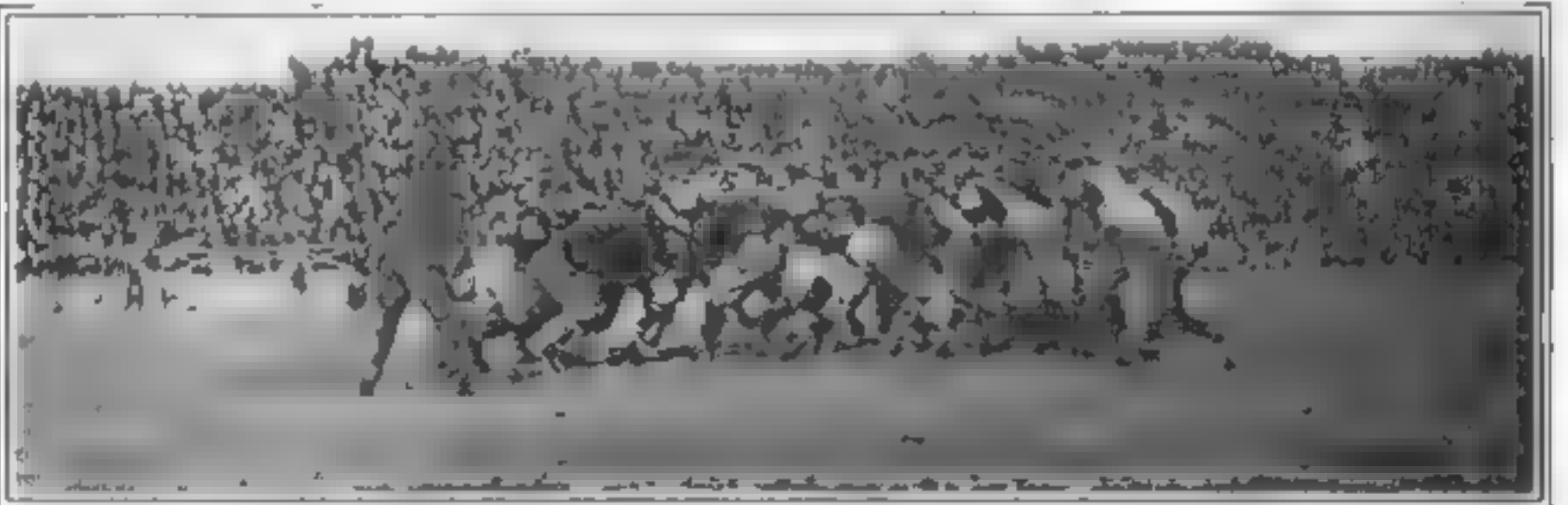
ALFRED STEDMAN,
OF HARVARD.

WHEN YALE and Harvard in the intramural football game of the season, November 25, two brothers may line up against each other. This has rarely happened in American universities where older brothers generally have won the younger members of the club as an alternative to the same college in which the older sons have made a name. The first son of Mr. Stedman is New York University's first baseman and is best known for having been a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The second son, Alfred, is a Yale football player and is also a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The third son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The fourth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The fifth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The sixth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The seventh son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The tenth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eleventh son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The twelfth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The thirteenth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The fourteenth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The fifteenth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The sixteenth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The seventeenth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighteenth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The nineteenth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. 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The eightieth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-first son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-second son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-third son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-fourth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-fifth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-sixth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-seventh son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-eighth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The eighty-ninth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninetieth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-first son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-second son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-third son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-fourth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-fifth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-sixth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-seventh son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-eighth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The ninety-ninth son, George, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams. The hundredth son, Walter, is a member of the Yale and Harvard football teams.

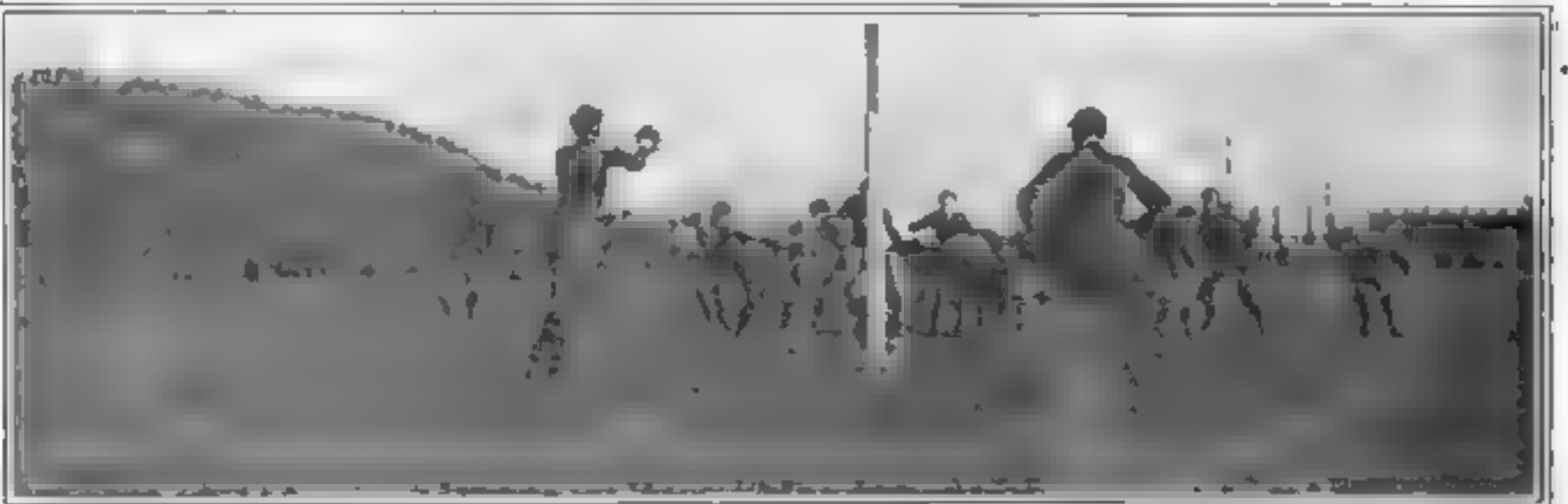


WALTER STEDMAN, YALE QUARTERBACK, IN PRACTICE, KICKING BALL FROM HARVARD, OCTOBER 1904

and has won a leading coach this season. He was running quarterback for the Yale back team for two years. Alfred, his younger brother, is one of the best all-round athletes at Harvard. He is the pitcher for the Yale baseball team and alternates with Captain Clarkson as second baseman. He is also a member of the Yale football team. The oldest of the three brothers is Walter, a Yale sophomore. He was quarterback of the Yale football team last year. It is known he has been made captain of the Yale football team at Yale. He may be obliged to leave his studies at Yale to go to Harvard making a touchdown against Yale at New Haven next Saturday.

GEORGE STEDMAN,
YALE QUARTERBACK.

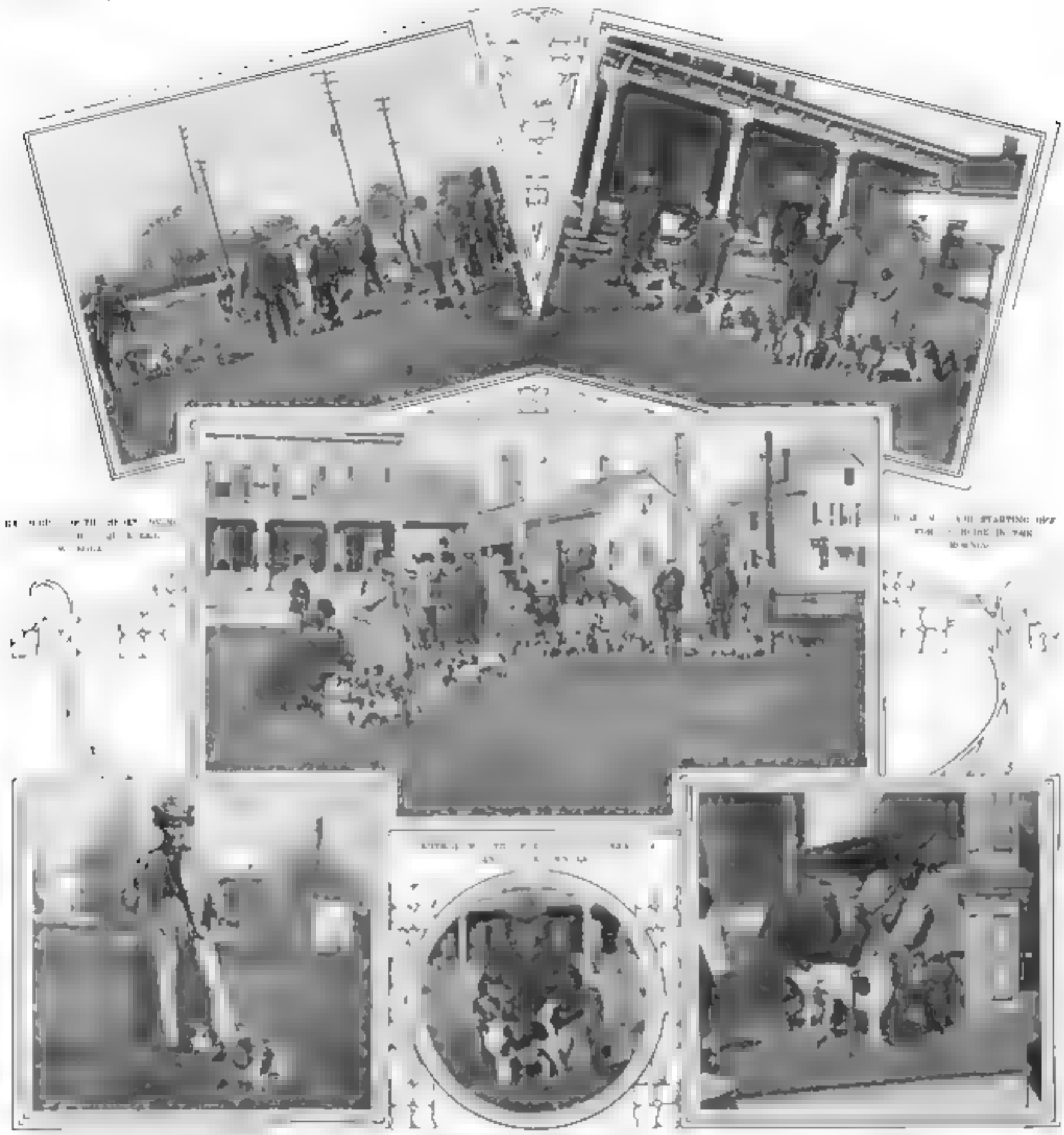
PENNSYLVANIA TRYING A KICKING BUT GEORGE STEDMAN'S LEFT KICK—PENNSYLVANIA MEN IN STRIPPED STRIPES.



BACKSET OF PENNSYLVANIA KICKING THE BALL ON THE FORTY-FIVE-YARD LINE JUST BEFORE A KICK TO HARVARD.

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL VICTORY OVER PENNSYLVANIA

IMPORTANT PLAY IN THE GAME BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT UNIVERSITIES AT CAMBRIDGE, N. H.



THE CROWD OF THE BEAGLE CLUB TRIALS AT WHEATLEY HILLS.

THE BEAGLES STARTING OFF FOR THE TRIAL IN THE MORNING.

MR. THOMAS WALKER, CHAIRMAN, AND THE ENTIRE FIRST WOMAN TO HANDLE A COMPETITOR IN FIELD TRIALS.

F. D. BUSHAW'S "BEE" IS THE ONLY OTHER THIRD PRIZE WITH PRIZES IN CLASS A.

APPROXIMATE PRIZE FOR AN OWNER WILL BE 100 POUNDS THE BEAGLE.



BEAGLE CLUB MEMBERS TRAVEL BY COACH TO THE TRIAL GROUNDS.



W. D. BUCKLEMAN'S VALUABLE STUD.

ANNUAL FIELD TRIALS OF THE NATIONAL BEAGLE CLUB.
GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION OF HUNTING-DOGS ON W. C. WHITNEY'S ESTATE, WHEATLEY HILLS, L. I.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. E. Lacey.



FICTION NIGHT HORROR IN MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

SOLE PHOTOGRAPH OF FIREWORKS EXPLOSION WHICH KILLED TWELVE PERSONS AND BADLY HURT FIFTY

Photograph by James H. Moore of New York



HEAVY SEATED RIDER TAKING A HEAVY CHOPPER.



MARVELOUS FEAT OF AN ITALIAN RIDER AS HE JUMPS HIS HORSE OVER A CLIFF IN MONTENEGRO.



CLEARED A STONE-WALL WITH A MOUNTED JUMP.



PERFORMED A TRICK WITH THE BACK UP A RIDER.



PERFORMED A TRICK JUMPING OVER A BIG CONTAINER.



LOFTY LEAP OF A POWERFUL RIDER.



PERFORMING SOME DARING FEATS IN MONTENEGRO.



UP IN THE AIR AND FALLING TOWARD THE MOON.

THRILLING FEATS OF EXPERT HORSEMEN

VENTURESOME ITALIAN RIDERS ON WELL-TAUGHT HORSES, PRACTICING DARING FEATS.—Photographed by Pietro Follis, of Rome, with the Grand Prix.

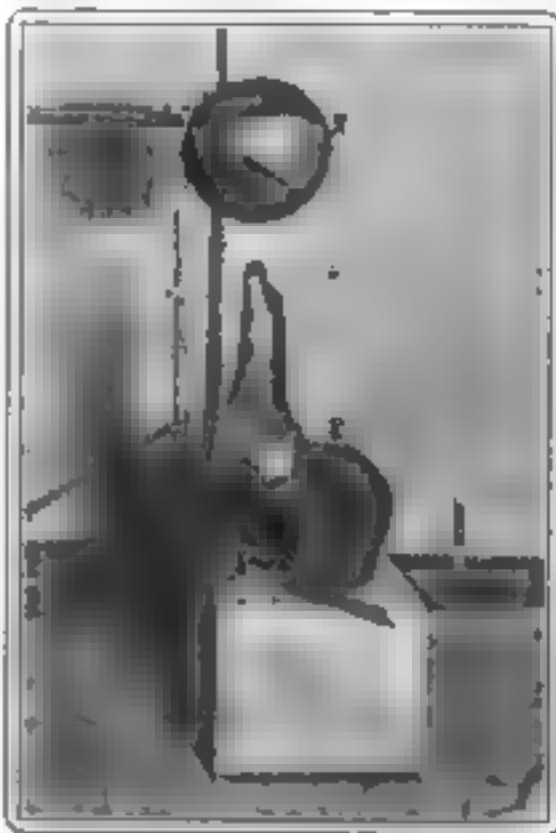
Educating Awkward Sea Lions and Seals

By Other Studies

A HALF dozen slippery shapeless seals and one lone floundering about on the stage, croaking and barking and jutting with very wonderful things outwardly in position in the most dangerous of circumsolitude but there is hardly anything quite so painful and serious than the line of one of these various species. My Charles Judge who has crossed them a year and now is company of them in the Lyngbyark show, is badly scared from the attack of these peculiar but land-animalish half fish. The only all the seal line is inescapable besides it is an ugly wound from the machine in which it is captured. Although the eyes are in the carefully and fairly no less the motion of its head and neck are very quick. The neck seems to have an almost elastic quality. One is surprised at its reach. The seal is in a walking. When he has enough he does not let go at once but sets his teeth firmly in the flesh. Then he uses his head the teeth being all embedded in the flesh and without relinquishing his grip he gives a quick jerk. The result is to pull out a suggest piece of flesh. If the animal has gotten a good hold.

[illegible][illegible]

a lighted torch, and lighted as such again by the man watching the flaming thing repeatedly in 4 months and not dropping it until he succeeded in doing so again from the monster. These trials are the most difficult for him.



REMARKABLE SELL OF THE TOOLING HAS LOW

Mr. Judge told me recently how he
was almost suffocated by smoke from a cigarette.

The first thing you have to remember of these chapters and Mr. Black is to remember that the water. Water is very important because it is the only thing that can be changed to the other two phases under the right. They have the same laws that it is the same way. It has to be done by creating bonds with the. (I think you are right) of the phases in the tank. I will look for water as I try to find how it works with a tank. It is necessary to keep this in a great water tank at some point, calling the new dish by name and giving them a tank when the water is in the water. This has to be done until it becomes a solid and

the moment, as the pilot in command was unable
suddenly to leave the pool.

[illegible]

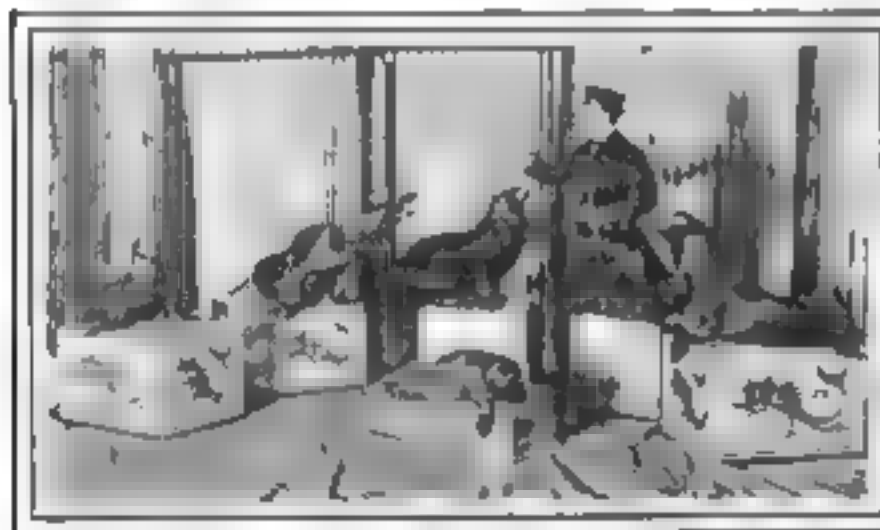
"I hardly dodged it at first and tried to get it
 committed. Mr. Judge. You will be down
 now. I kept coming it at him over and over again
 at a time and day or day as we said. He says
 finally he gets a bit of work but not much.
 Starting his work. I can do this thinking as I
 make him only. But he didn't know it yet and
 again as he will do later. He strongly work it
 now and knocked it away. He had no more to
 do.

I am close to him and catch the cigarette when he is inadvertently throwing it back again. If I follow him a minute or so, I will find out whether he is really satisfied with whatever he had to think up. It is because such signals make the complex of his performance more meaningful.

It will take about a minute to finish this part of the test. The next part of the test is to read the passage and answer the questions. The passage is about the history of the city of New York. The questions are about the main idea of the passage and the details. The passage is about the history of the city of New York. The questions are about the main idea of the passage and the details. The passage is about the history of the city of New York. The questions are about the main idea of the passage and the details.

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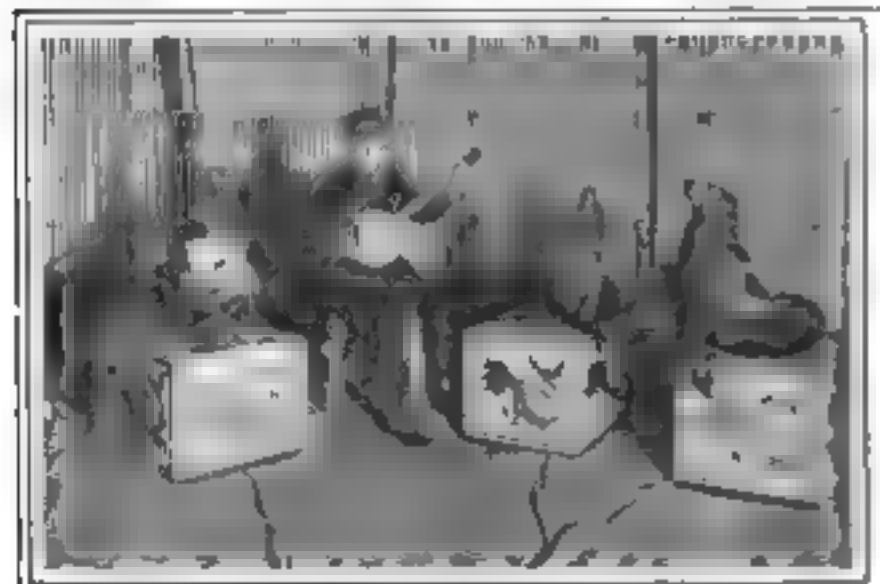
‘*unpublished or unpublished*’



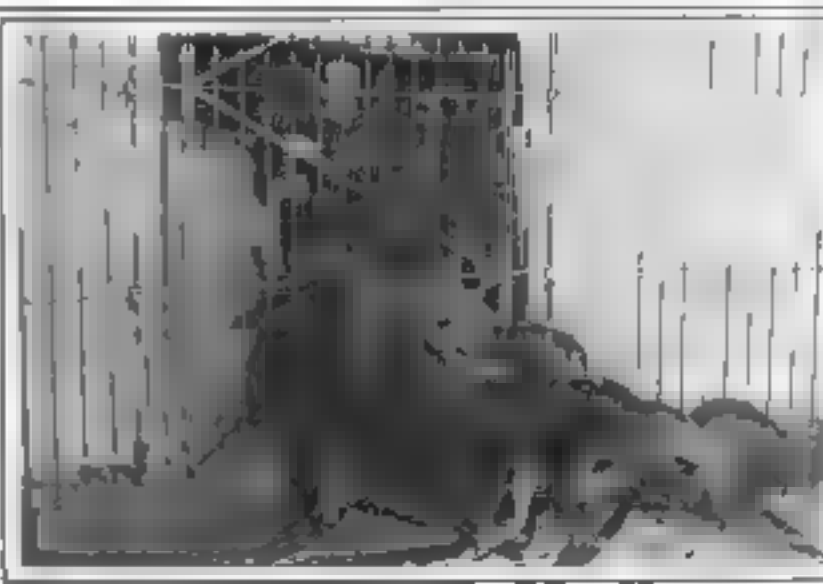
DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHBONE MODEL



THE REAL MATCH OF THE FUTURE OF THE "KUNG"



4. 4E5045574 2E3-L614K RESERV404E



ANALYST FOR THE CITY FOR A FIVE-DIGIT 315.0000



JOLLY JACK TARS RETURN FROM SEA
OFFICER OF THE DECK ON THE FLAG-SHIP "KEARSARGE" PUZZLED BY THE Q

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by



MORE LEAVE WITH NUMEROUS PETS.

QUESTION OF WHAT TO DO WITH ALL THE NEW MASCOTS BROUGHT ABOARD.

Dart Walker. See page 488



IN AT THE JENNER.
James F. Rogers, Dorsey, N. H.

FAREWELL TIDING FOR THE PET ABOUT TO BE SENT TO THE HOUSE SHOW
J. L. McIntyre, Fair Ridge, Amherst, N. H.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW JERSEY WINS.

STRIKING PICTURES OF CHILD LIFE IN VARIED ASPECTS, CONTRIBUTED BY TALENTED AND EXPERT CAMERAMEN.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THE ISSUE.)



Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Marmore

...HE CALLED TO
one of his pas-
sant Whiffles and a
few English while he came
and the latter on the
spot showed him some
old and new papers of
which all the details of the
great war were told. Then
he went over him and
with a yell of excite-
ment tore off the scalp. Not was that all, for a moment
later two other warriors springing up, under orders from
the first one, ripped open the body, cut out the heart,
and divided it into a dozen pieces, one in each afternoon
wanted, for each of the tribes present." The paper
going in a passage from Barton Stevenson's latest
story, "The Heepilago" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), the
incident being one of the many savage and blood-thirsting
deeds committed by the Indians and their white allies
in the massacre that followed the rout of General Butler's
army in the great battle of the Marston. The story was a
new scene after the Revolution. The story was a scene
the consummation of the particular atrocity narrated in the
paragraph quoted in Minnie Girty the anonymous songbook.
and the story is General Butler himself, who had fallen
mortally wounded in the fight. The whole story is full
of the sound of conflict, the breath of the trampling horses,
and the ruinous of the wild and awful life of the brave
and hardy men who led the vanguard of civilization out
over the prairie, the lakes, and forests of the West.
While the story, narrated and such scenes and at such a
time must be read in a chapter and at such a
time as it will be subject to the impression that
it belongs to the time of the Revolution. The story is a scene
the consummation of the particular atrocity narrated in the
paragraph quoted in Minnie Girty the anonymous songbook.
and the story is General Butler himself, who had fallen
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of the sound of conflict, the breath of the trampling horses,
and the ruinous of the wild and awful life of the brave
and hardy men who led the vanguard of civilization out
over the prairie, the lakes, and forests of the West.

It has long been known that the present head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope Leo XIII., in addition to other rare attainments, had a genuine poetic gift, as evidenced by various productions in verse given to the world during the past few years. As these poems, however, have been composed in Latin or Italian, they have remained outside the range of the great mass of English readers until now, when, in the form of a little book, published by the H. K. Lewis publishing company, 15, Ave. M., New York, the English public are enabled to share the fruits of the Pope's poetic genius. The first poem in the book was written in 1872, eighty years ago, and is a sonnet in memory of the death of the poet, Alfred Tennyson. The last poem is a sonnet in memory of the death of the poet, Alfred Tennyson. The book is a small volume of 100 pages, and is published by the H. K. Lewis publishing company, 15, Ave. M., New York.

[illegible]

ASURELY ANYTHING from the hand of Edgar Allan Poe is certain to have a wide reading something, and more than ordinary interest attaches to the letters written by him, recently brought to light and now to be published by the Century Company. They were written at Dr. Chivers, a Southern poet, who was quite an estate as he and whose name was so well remembered. The thing is, however, that it is a perfect record of an early history of the time, the best part of his writing, being free. The material to be published is being carefully edited by Professor George B. Woodberry, the author of the best biography of the poet yet written. I suppose of Poe. I have on several occasions recently passed by the village and I hope where that village and of a great deal of the things that are going on in the world here, which I find in the "Southern" and having connections of the neighborhood, now rapidly filling up with a fine class of education houses in the midst of pretty pattern and under such a small area.

From the cottage in New Park a beautiful little breathing space appears with green fields and some grassy spots and lovely stretches of open lawn where, I am glad to see are no impertinent and unnecessary "kiss off" the money. In fact they the luxury was "kiss off" in the money; and it must have been a large and empty wrap for the poet to cover the distance between the cottage and the office of Claydon's magazine, near City Hall Park where he performed so much excellent but unrequited and ill-requited work. Thanks to a recent extension of the elevated road, the distance of ten miles or more can now be made in a jiffy over an hour.

ELLEN THORNTON'S FOWLER'S latest book, "Part of Fire" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), has to do chiefly with the fortunes of a young Englishman by the

[illegible]

$$J \approx \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx$$

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{H^1}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{H^1}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{L^2}^2$$

There are two methods of measuring mass and so there are two different units for measuring it. In the English system, mass is measured in pounds and ounces. In the metric system, mass is measured in grams and kilograms. The relationship between the two systems is that 1 kilogram is equal to 2.2 pounds and 1000 grams is equal to 1 kilogram. The metric system is based on powers of 10, which makes it easier to use than the English system. The metric system is also used in most countries around the world, except for the United States, which still uses the English system. The metric system is a more logical and consistent system than the English system, and it is the system of choice for scientists and engineers. The metric system is also the system of choice for most countries in the world, and it is the system of choice for the United Nations. The metric system is a more logical and consistent system than the English system, and it is the system of choice for scientists and engineers. The metric system is also the system of choice for most countries in the world, and it is the system of choice for the United Nations.

[illegible][illegible]

MISS SARAH BERNICE KENNEDY, a Memphis girl, whose home is at 100 W. Third St., has just published her first novel, "Joelyn Chevre," under the name of Joelyn Chevre. The story was written up by her mother, Mrs. Kennedy, but she herself claims to be the great-granddaughter of a friendly reader in Memphis. It tells in this way: The woman of Memphis read Mrs. Kennedy's novel, "Joelyn Chevre," a Revolutionary story laid in North Carolina. She was pleased with the heroine, in whom she recognized a revered ancestor, and wrote to the author of this interesting fact. She inherited, it seemed, among other things, many of Joelyn Chevre's traits of character. Then Mrs. Kennedy replied to say that Joelyn was entirely the child of her imagination, and that therefore, the descendant must be still more the author's descendant. But the contemporaneity of these disparate generations is rather startling — as the title of "Coffee and St-pastor" would not say to certain people.

O b t a i n t h e g e n e r a l i n f o r m a t i o n t h a t t h e
a p p l y i n g p e r s o n h a s t h e n e c e s s a r y e x p e r i e n c e a n d e d u c a t i o n
t o e n g a g e i n t h e p o s t u l a t e d p o s i t i o n . T h e d a t e o f t h i s l e t t e r i s

[illegible][illegible]

UNTIL A long-ide want to sleep and come rather ap-
pears who can write stories for girls and boys with
the shining interest, excitement, and charm of James M.
Hutchinson's work. The publishers of Miss Abbott's stories
— the Standard & Clark will continue to find a host of eager
readers for her new series of "The Whispers" and
"The Secret of the Sea" such as they have recently issued.
The first is brought out with fifteen full-page illustrations
by Alice Norton Stephens, and the second with twelve
full-page pictures by James William Smith. It is doubtful,
indeed, whether any writer of future days can displace
James M. Abbott in the affections of the young, no matter
how successful, and certainly no rivaling her, as
she was. It is certain that no writer of recent times,
not even the greatest of them, has been so successful as
James M. Abbott in the past.

It is a fact now generally known that Alice Hamilton, the author of this most interesting and excellent book, Miss Neighbors, is now about thirty her wife and Mr. Hamilton, one of the firm by whom the book is published. That Miss Hamilton is a close and sympathetic student of the lives of the people in "Three-Step Country," this work furnishes the best attestation. It has already run through several editions and is doubtless destined to appear in many more.

DALTON "Sixty Blue Book" for Army, Navy, and Air Force, is a carefully printed and bound, is out for 1963. It maintains the reputation of this publishing house for careful and accurate work and is the most complete publication of its character that we have seen. Dan Publishing Company, 34 West Twenty-second Street, New York, publishers.

Made a Turn Over
AND YOU CAN DO IT

"I have no more pain or trouble in my head or back
and I am able to do all kinds of work which I can hope
to do. The food is good and my head feels as if it were wearing
nothing at all. I sleep at night and eat enough food to keep
myself in good health and feel better than I have for years. But
it was with much difficulty I ate or slept. I felt almost
my failing health to improve food, and felt that it would
be necessary to quit my profession or get some food
that would sustain my system.
Fortunately enough at this juncture I discovered
Grape-Nuts and am very grateful that I did. After using
the food for a month I felt decidedly better and like a new
man returning from the grave. The sluggish feeling,
headache and nervous spells have all left me and I feel
young and active.
"I can better concentrate my mind upon my work be-
cause my nerves have been strengthened and my health
and energy have returned and I take interest in my work
which before seemed a burden.
"I use Grape-Nuts every day because it is the best
food for my system, has restored my health and I am cor-
respondingly grateful." Name given by Postum Co., Bat-
tle Creek, Mich.



SCENE FROM THE SECOND ACT OF MISS FINE'S HIGHLY INTERESTING PLAY "MARY OF SCOTLAND," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



MISS FINE.
Famous for her role in the play "Mary of Scotland."



MISS J. M. DWYER.
Famous for her role in the play "Mary of Scotland."



MARY WANDERING.
Famous for her role in the play "Mary of Scotland."



THE FIRST STAGE-SCENE OF THE NEW PLAY "MARY OF SCOTLAND."



MISS M. M. DWYER.
Famous for her role in the play "Mary of Scotland."



WILLIAM F. FARNHAM.
Famous for his role in the play "Mary of Scotland."



SCENE FROM "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."
The remarkable performance of the play at the New York Theatre.



MISS F. J. DAVIS.
Famous for her role in the play "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

DRAMATIC EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE
THE LATEST OFFERINGS IN DRAMA AND MUSIC NOW BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN AUDIENCES.
Organized by G. J. Davis

LESLIE'S

WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 10 York Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2464

New York, November 27, 1902

Price 10 Cents



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNING HIS THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

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THE PROCLAMATION.

According to the "early" custom of our people it falls upon the President of the United States to designate a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since that country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had a time to be thankful for than any other nation on the lot of any other people. Immigrants from every clime have grown to make of our country a home, and have had to bear its peculiar burdens each to face its special trials, and each has known the joys of growth, when the country was nurtured by justice, democracy, and the love of the land, and heavy upon it a burden of peace and patience when in daily distress and anxiety of mind it sought the path of full and free development.

Nevertheless, despite its decade of struggle, we have at length emerged and appear before the world as a nation of material well-being and order, the fruits of which are seen in the progress of our material and spiritual uplift. The year has not been without its trials, but it has been a year of plenty. Hardly has any people enjoyed greater abundance than we have in the past, and we tender heartfelt and sincere thanks to the God of our fathers for the good things that are sent to us from His hand.

And only God, by His grace, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to the fellow-men.

Now, therefore, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of festival and thanksgiving the fourth day of the month of November, and do recommend that the people of the United States observe it as such, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Witness at the City of Washington the 27th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two and of the independence of the United States the sixtieth and twenty-third.

By the President

John Hay, Secretary of State

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOKS OF CURRENT EVENTS

Publication of this J. NEE GROUP'S 2007 ANNUAL REPORT
and the 2007 ANNUAL REPORT, shall follow

WHEELWRIGHT SYSTEM

Appendix 4: The author's The International 4-118 carrying Bessie's
Dulles, 1940-1941, was in England, Charles &
Nora, Exchange House carrying Bradford & Paris, France.

2000-2001 2001-2002

Foreign Students in United States. \$4.00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and its Possessions. From \$4.00. Postage paid to all other countries. Second-class postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in U. S. to *THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE*, 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Thursday, November 27, 1902

Are We a Grateful People?

THAT is one of the curious and arbitrary laws of human nature that tends much to be found throughout where there have the least real general sympathy for living as persons. A person who, properly raising a family and the very lowest state of material and civilizational barbarism, may still be the most virtuous and the most principled out of luxury and idleness, as in their own economic growth. Much of the misfortune and darker chapters in human history are thus given us by the fact. It was with the marriage of wealth and civilization, and thus about 1800.

great national prosperity that the thoughtless industrialists may well regard as a hard bargain in the glimmering of business events, while in the history of human history the greatest hour of his country such a period of material wealth and national advancement must be well and plenty may not give rise to greater joy by means of economic evil and general discontent. The great nation at the present time is undoubtedly in the full tide of her periodical hegemony and thus prosperous in all its history. This may be truly said to apply to all the nations of the world.

[illegible]

of Wollstonecraft, Mary and General Wollstonecraft. All the philosophical principles of which we have spoken again held true and longer repeat itself in our case. We are optimistic enough to hope and believe that it will not. That we, as a people have gathered wisdom from the experience of the past that we will not be so easily deceived, as such and blind we are entitled to the free exercise of our happiness and strength as to permit others to, without reason, justice, and individual liberty to turn our progress into a crime and under what should be the punish-

[illegible][illegible]

and the obligations are not intended to render a suit and lawsuit

Peace in Delaware

[illegible][illegible]

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the type of soil on the yield of the crop. The table is arranged in the following manner:

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F-Value |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|---------|
| Between Treatments | 12.5 | 4 | 3.125 | 1.56 |
| Within Treatments | 18.75 | 16 | 1.172 | |
| Total | 31.25 | 20 | | |

The F-value of 1.56 is compared with the critical value of 1.66 at the 5% level of significance. Since the calculated F-value is less than the critical value, we conclude that there is no significant difference between the yields of the crop in the different types of soil.

How to Expand Our Trade

[illegible]

as we to-day in a foreign market for our products. We have the cotton, the wheat, the cattle, the beef, the products of our fields, factories, and workshops, sufficient in volume to supply the markets of the world. The thing we lack to reach and hold these markets is the dollar. These we can create by a new currency. France and other foreign nations have received them by liberal grants under onerous conditions. In our shipping -

Secretary Mower made a special plea for each girl from a daughter he would consider as a candidate for admission to the school.

of the \$320,000,000 of goods annually imported into America comes from the United States, and that as well as the \$2,000,000,000 of goods annually exported to the United States, the United States exports \$1,000,000,000 of goods annually to the rest of the world.

1. 凡在本市行政区域内，从事生产、经营活动的法人和其他组织，均应当依法缴纳地方教育附加。
 2. 地方教育附加的征收范围包括：
 (一) 增值税；
 (二) 消费税；
 (三) 营业税；
 (四) 企业所得税；
 (五) 个人所得税；
 (六) 城市维护建设税；
 (七) 房产税；
 (八) 城镇土地使用税；
 (九) 车船税；
 (十) 其他依法征收的税种。
 3. 地方教育附加的征收比例按照下列规定执行：
 (一) 增值税、消费税、营业税、企业所得税、个人所得税、城市维护建设税、房产税、城镇土地使用税、车船税等税种，按照其应纳税额的百分之二征收；
 (二) 其他依法征收的税种，按照其应纳税额的百分之五征收。
 4. 地方教育附加的征收机关为地方税务机关。
 5. 地方教育附加的征收期限按照有关规定执行。
 6. 地方教育附加的征收管理按照《中华人民共和国税收征收管理法》及其实施细则的有关规定执行。
 7. 地方教育附加的征收使用按照《中华人民共和国预算法》及其实施条例的有关规定执行。
 8. 地方教育附加的征收使用纳入地方财政预算管理。
 9. 地方教育附加的征收使用接受财政、审计等部门的监督检查。
 10. 违反本办法规定的行为，将依法予以处罚。
 11. 本办法自发布之日起施行。

It is the belief of the writer that to make the dog not only participating in the national pride but actively engaged in American patriotism, the highway stand, where our manufacturers desire to realize in the South American markets, they must reach that point by steamship lines via Europe, or by the slow and expensive method

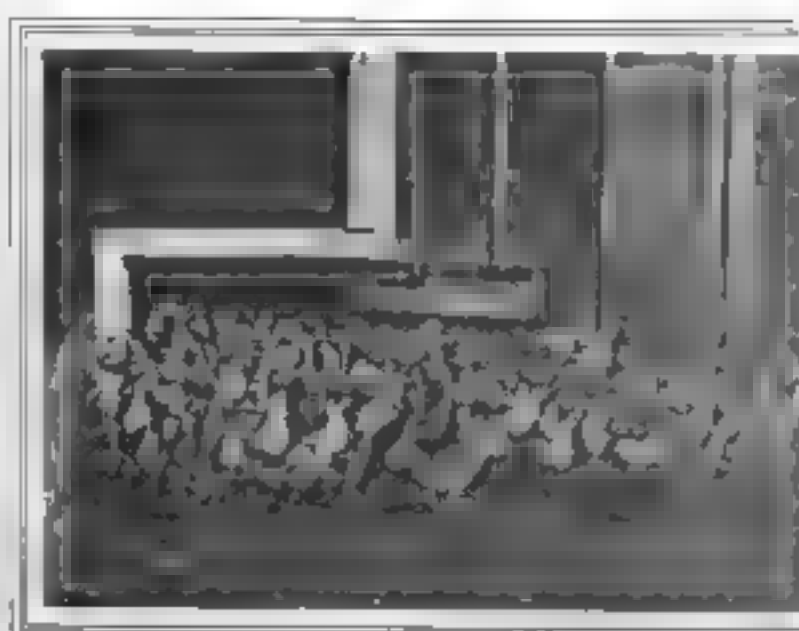
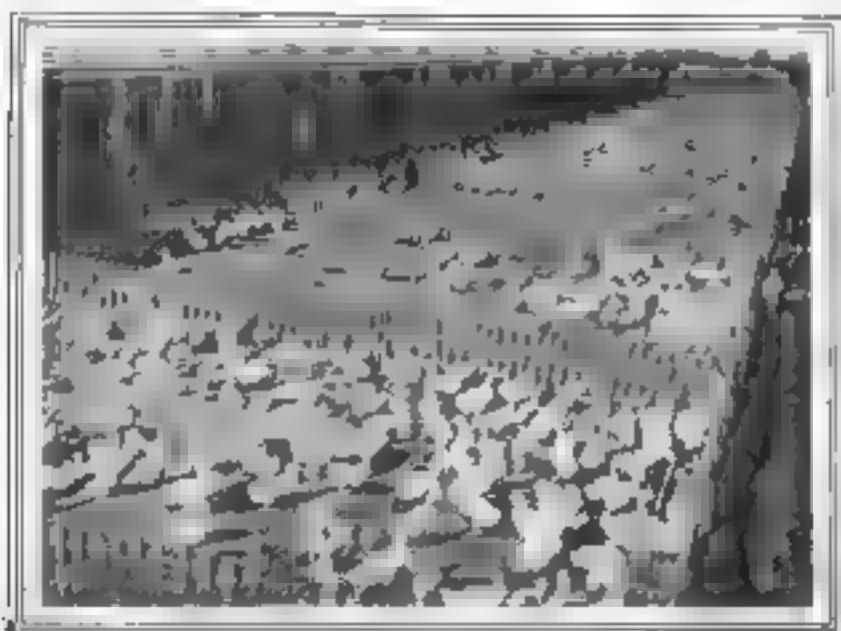
of sailing vessels or chartered tramp steamers. We
 have a large and growing market for our manufactured
 products at our very doors, which we are deprived from
 simply because, under the present conditions of American
 shipping, we cannot compete with England, France, and
 Germany in the carrying trade. The cure and only way
 to end this unhappy situation is to pass a subsidy bill
 that shall encourage and justify our ship-builders and
 steamship companies in establishing the necessary con-
 nections with our South American ports. Let every work-
 man, as well as every businessman, fairly and carefully
 consider the situation and vote accordingly for the protection
 and enlargement of American industries.

The Plain Truth

THE REPUTATION of the election in the State of New York was ultimately decided in the politics of the nation. Western politicians are admitting that New York is no longer the pivotal State but they overlook the fact that the people of this State are making the most strategic demand the Democratic party. They forget that the South, in 1908, will be substantially solid for the Democratic ticket. They fail to perceive that the abolitionism of the Republican platform of the last Democratic national platform is becoming the rule in every State and that the ruin and conspiring leadership of William McKinley no longer safeguards the interests of the Republican party. New York will not only be a great factor in 1912 it will be the general. His will be the bar to progress of the expanding armament, and every people that, raising nearly a cent of the electoral vote, New York will do the preliminary.

THE WRECK.—The woman who died in New York recently and left a wild disquenching grievous sum of money to her sick, feeble, and several other working people who had served her long and faithfully set an example in the disposal of riches worthy of general imitation by other possessors of fortunes. The leaving of her inheritance and money good wisdom in such cases have been common enough, but seldom has such a lady appeared as especially when they fall into the hands of persons who have become aged or, perhaps, incapacitated for earning a livelihood elsewhere by reason of previous long and hard service for the Republic. It is not enough, in every case, to say that such persons have received generous wages and good treatment during the period of service. That may be true, but there are many kinds of service which are not fully compensated in that way and a recognition of this fact is a measure of its value either from its own merit which should always be its chief standing alone or with its dead body as well as justly with their claims.

[illegible][illegible]



PATENTED BY WHITE DENTAL CORP. THOMASVILLE AND MOBILE, ALA. 36480. CATHING PROVISIONS OF "GUMS" BEING MADE BY REDWOOD, MOBILE, ALA.

Our Biggest Duck Farm

By Harry Edmund Goodwin

[illegible][illegible]

maintained. The duckling remains in his building for five days and at a waterline covered a 4' wide tunnel marked by 10' of the wall.

Leaves: he removes the little nephew to a selected to Hovender House No. 2 where the temperature is twenty degrees. During this time, a considerable hole is torn from and him are added to its diet. On the tenth day the temperature giving food is placed in Hovender House No. 2 and its diet increased by the addition of green cut clover and glutin and lost weight. On the twelfth day a temperature of sixty degrees is maintained. The tenth day in the journey is the Cold Hovender or House No. 4. He has now the duckling has become a bird, a quagga. Here it remains for two weeks, at the end of which it is taken to House No. 5, where it is permitted to take the first plunge in the bath.

Ներքևում տեսնում ենք Նոնի համայնքի վարչի և քննչի գործունեությունը, առաջընթացը, առաջիկայումս պահանջները և անհրաժեշտ լինող քայլերը։

(১৭) যে ধর্মপ্রাণ লোকেরা "জিহাদ" শব্দকে "সেহাদত" বা সাক্ষ্যের অর্থের উপর অর্থকরীভাবে ভিত্তি করে ব্যবহার করছেন তাই সঠিক নয়। "জিহাদ" শব্দটির মূল অর্থ হল "যুদ্ধ"। এটি একটি ধর্মীয় ও সামাজিক যুদ্ধকে বোঝায়, যেখানে মুসলিমরা তাদের নিজস্ব ধর্ম, মূল্যবোধ এবং জাতির স্বার্থ রক্ষার জন্য যুদ্ধ করে। "সেহাদত" শব্দটি একটি আইনগত প্রক্রিয়াকে বোঝায়, যেখানে একটি ব্যক্তি তার বিশ্বাস, বিশ্বাসের কারণ এবং মূল্যবোধের উপর সাক্ষ্য দেয়।

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Producers Strength for Work

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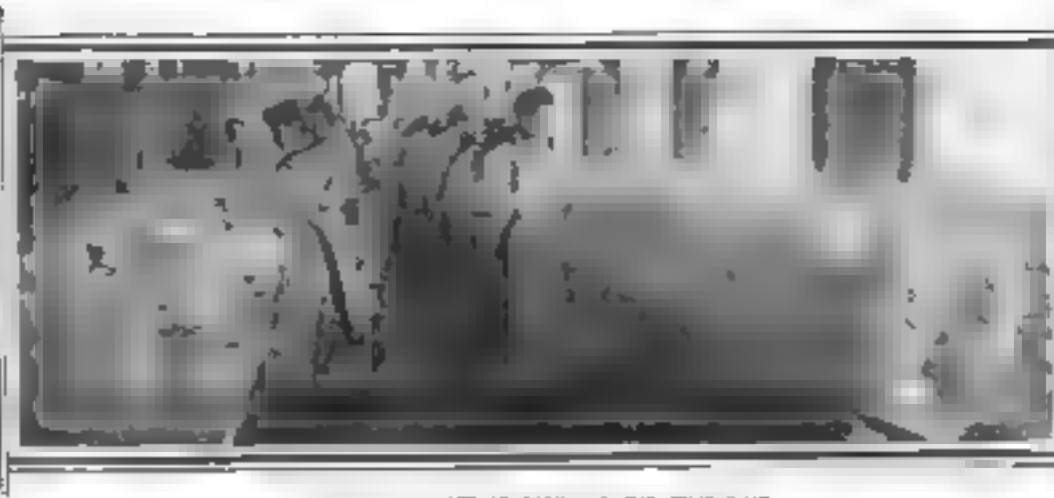
It perfects digestion, cures heart burn, is
absolutely safe for infants, and builds up the system.
It is the most perfect and beneficial Food



WATERING PLACE AND PARKING OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN OF OXLEY. Plate 1.



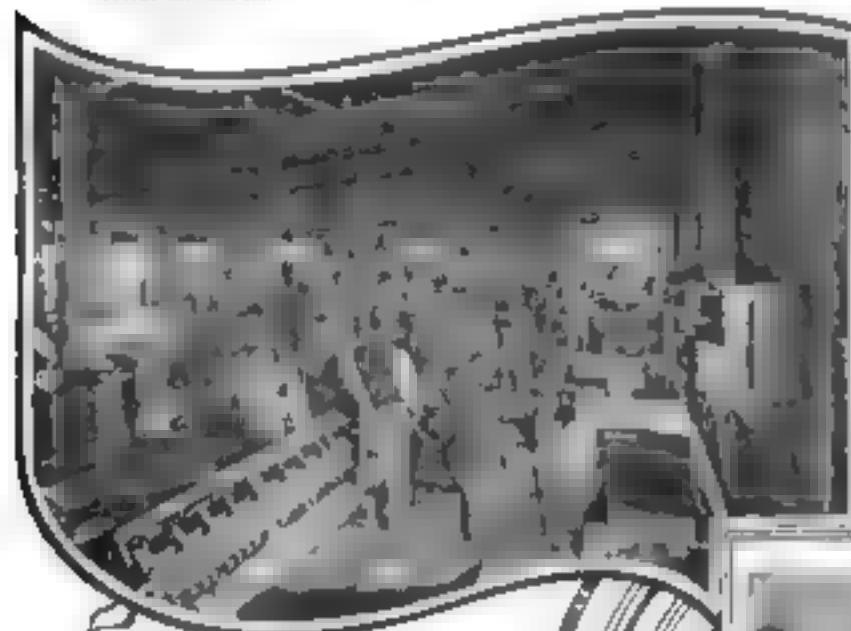
HOW THE RINGS ARE
PRINTED ON THE LAR



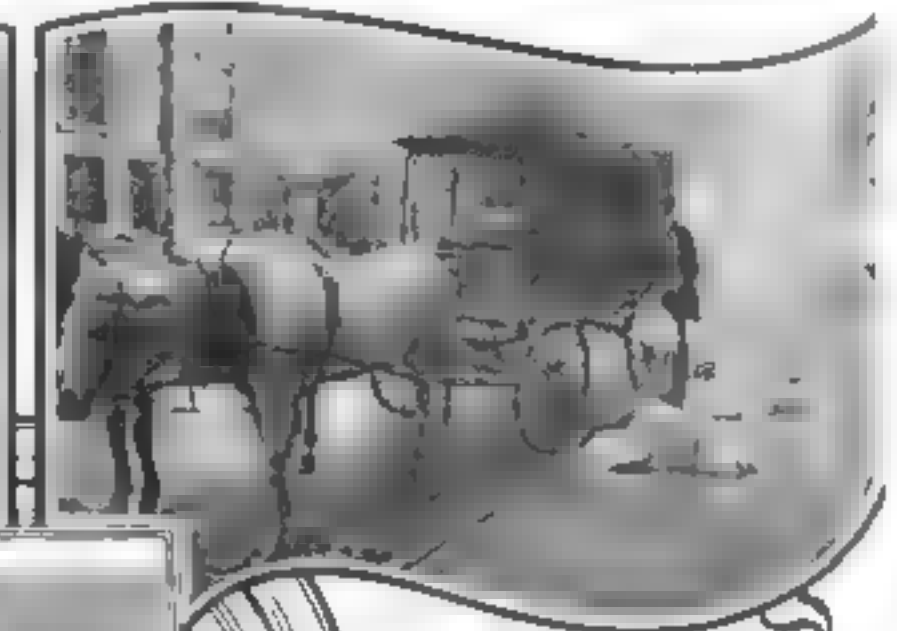
THE LARGEST SEWING ROOM IN THE STATE



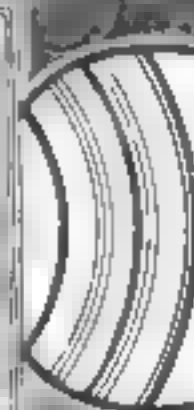
CUTTING OUT THE RINGS
COLLARS BY HAND



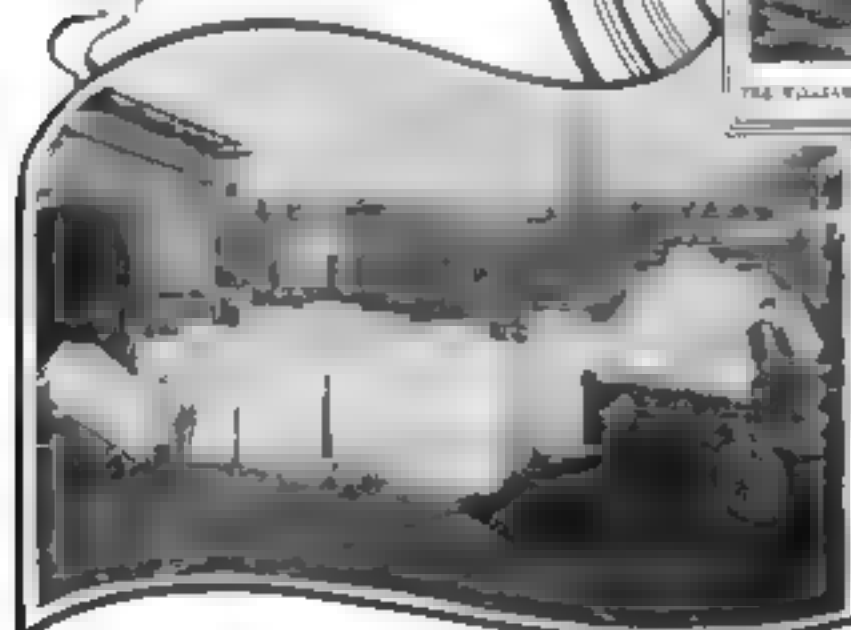
THE SEWING MACHINES
IN THE FACTORY



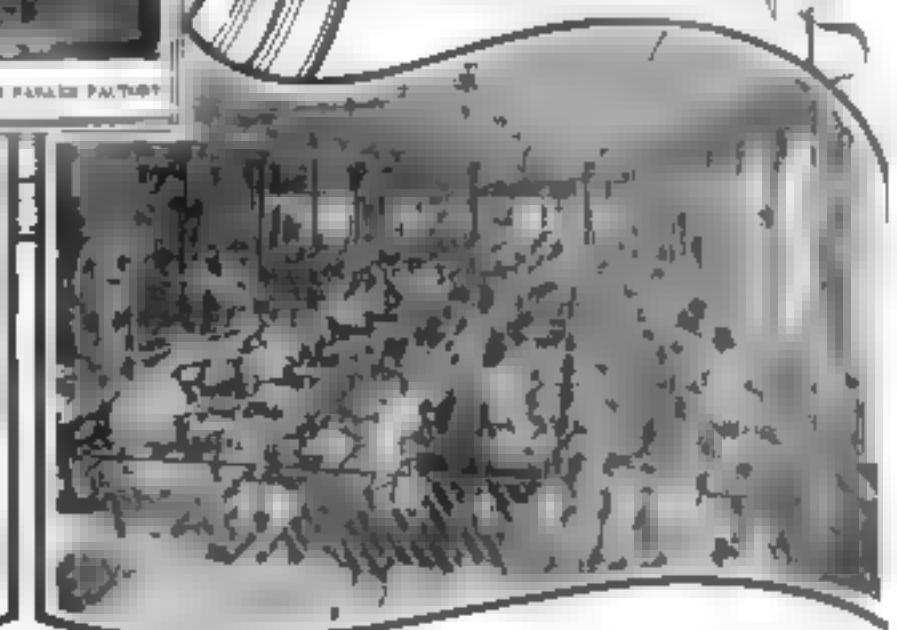
A SEWING MACHINE
IN THE FACTORY



THE SEWING MACHINE



A TROT FREIGHT TRUCK CROWDED WITH GREAT CASES OF COLLARS



A NEW BACKING-BOYS FILLER WITH WORKING OPERATORS



A MACHINE WHICH SEWS ON THE
BUTTONS A DAY



THE HUNDRED THOUS OF COLLAR EMPLOYERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE DAY'S WORK



EXPERIENCE MAKES IT FOR MEN
TO TAKE ON COLLARS

THE EVOLUTION OF THE LINEN COLLAR

A TREMENDOUS INDUSTRY, EMPLOYING THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN CONCENTRATED AT TROY N Y

Photographed by the staff photographer G. H. Loring for Leslie's Weekly



JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Veteran Congressman from Illinois,
"Watchdog of Democracy"



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD,
Of Maine, one of the strongest
opponents of a tariff.



WILLIAM E. FAYER,
Of New York, Chairman of the
Committee on Ways and Means.



JOHN D. BARLOW,
Prominent member from
Pennsylvania.

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF THE NEXT NATIONAL HOUSE

FOUR ABLE AND POPULAR MEN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE WHO AGREE TO FURNISH OVER THE LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS.



FIRST ADDITION EVER MADE TO THE HISTORIC WHITE HOUSE

LONG-NEEDED NEW OFFICE BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT NOW TRANSACTS ALL PUBLIC BUSINESS. (Opp.)



MOMENTOUS PLAY IN THE YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL GAME

DOWNMAN KICKING GOAL FOR YALE IN A BEAUTIFULST CONTEST AT PRINCETON, N. J. IN WHICH YALE WON 13 TO 0.—(Opp.)

Ruskin's Hopeless Love.

A CONTRIBUTOR to an English contemporary states that there is in existence a letter by Ruskin which he himself has seen, giving Ruskin's own account of the separation from his wife. It shows, we are told, that there was nothing more than incompatibility between them. The real passion of Ruskin's life came on him when he was a man past fifty. He fell in love with an Irish girl, Rosa Launuchy. She loved him, but their religious differences were insuperable. The girl died while still a girl and Ruskin broke down. The misfortune clouded the rest of his life in despair. He fell in with spiritualists, who revealed to him the spirit of his dead lady. Hence came the crushing collapse which ultimately overthrew his brain.

When a Woman Is Happiest.

LADY GRABELLA BOWLEY discusses, in an English magazine, the question, "What is the happiest period of a woman's life?" She says: "Most not a woman wait till her life is nearly over before she can answer that question truthfully? For in such woman married or maid, the idea of happiness must differ according to her temperament or estate. But in summing up many examples in looking back on beautiful women married, I think that the happiest period of a woman's life is the time when she has a mother's full of little children—the latter years."

Salesmen's Trials.

BAD FOOD IS ONE OF THEM

Road traveling is rather hard on salesmen. Irregular hours, indifferent hotel and badly cooked food play smash with their digestion.

An old Philadelphia traveler tells how he got the start of his troubles by using Grape-Nuts. "For years I was troubled with a bad stomach, which gave me constant headaches and pains all through my day caused by eating improper food. I spent considerable money on doctors, who said I had indigestion, and in taking medicine for a year and it doing me no good, I decided to go on a diet, but the different cereals I ate did not help me. If it hadn't been for the advice of a friend to try Grape-Nuts, I might be stilling yet."

I commenced to feel better in a short time after using the food, my indigestion left me, stomachs regained its tone so that I could eat anything, and headaches stopped. I have gained in weight, and have a better complexion than I had for years. At many hotels, the salesmen will have nothing in the line of cereals but Grape-Nuts as they consider it not only delicious, but also beneficial for their health in the life they lead." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Strong and better men and women are those who use Anker-Pur the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists.



"THE AFRICAN INVASION"
A THANKSGIVING STORY WITHOUT WORDS.
Told in photographs by Andrew Zeman, Jr.



WEIGHING & FEEDING AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.



BAPTISMAL CEREMONY IN THE HOSPITAL WARD.



THE SOCIETY'S AGENT CARRIES THE BABY TO ITS NEW HOME.



Edt. L. M. Long
1902

WOMEN WISHING TO ADOPT INFANTS UNDETACHED

FINDING HOMES FOR A
THE CARE BY CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, OF THE LITTLE CHARGES OF NEW YORK



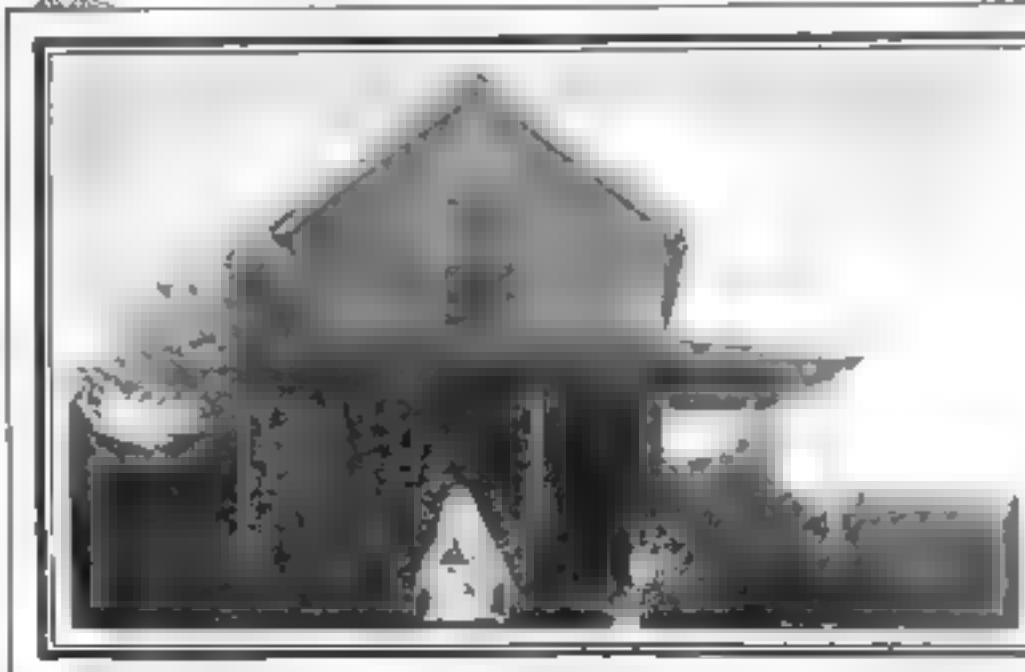
CHILDREN AT BREAKFAST. PHOTOGRAPH BY G. B. FURLEY



A PHOTOGRAPH OF A WOMAN IN A LONG DRESS. PHOTOGRAPH BY G. B. FURLEY



THE PICTURE OF A GROUP OF PEOPLE IN A ROOM. PHOTOGRAPH BY G. B. FURLEY



A PHOTOGRAPH OF A HOUSE. PHOTOGRAPH BY G. B. FURLEY

GREAT CITY'S FOUNDLINGS.

WHOSE PARENTS ARE NEVER KNOWN. Photographs by our staff photographer G. B. Furley



In Best Places

Hunter Whiskey

Stands Foremost

"Only the Best kept here"

Life Insurance Suggestions

A

The Hermit

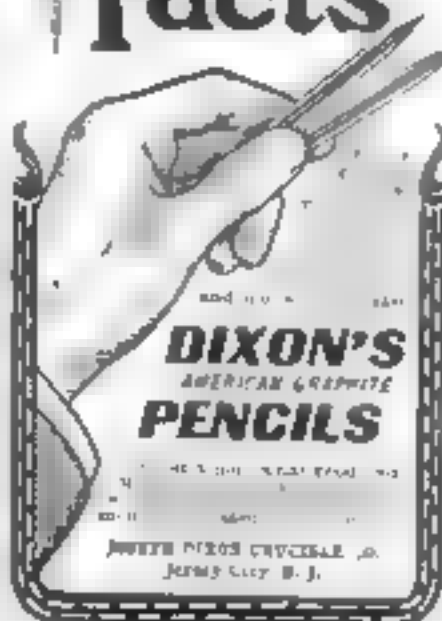
4. *Is the species of interest?*

UNIFORM TEMPERATURE
ALWAYS "

Mineaports Heat Regulator

[illegible]

Inside Facts



Electron Test—MSB-1000

**American Academy of Dramatic Arts
and Empire Theatre School**

F. H. SAUGENT President

Exposition Flyer

Via

“BIG . . . FOUR”

From

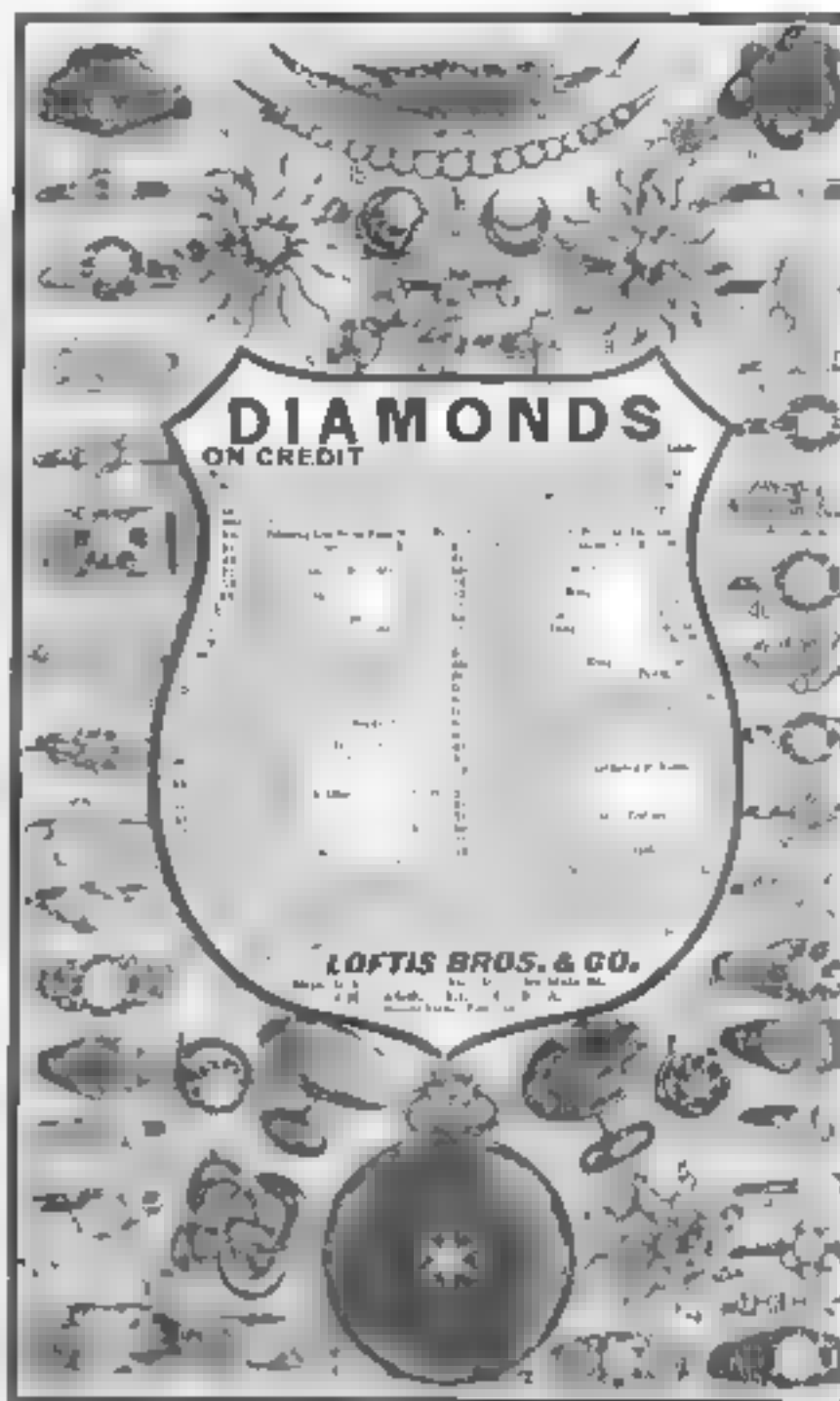
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| Gen'l Pres. of The Age | Asst. Gen'l P. & T. A. |
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Combining Def ned

А. И. ИВАНОВ. ВНЕШНЯЯ ПОЛИТИКА

[illegible]

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OF THE DAY & & &

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The Unequal Yoke

A NOVELETTE BY NEITH BOYCE


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| SIR EDWIN ARNOLD | JOHN GILMER SPEED |
| JOAQUIN MILLER | CAROLINE DIER |
| MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL | EDGAR SALTUS |
| FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN | JOHN D BARRY |
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15¢ On Sale Everywhere **15¢**
OUT TO-DAY

ROYAL L. LEGRAND

THE LATEST SUCCESS OF THE
ORIZA-PERFUMERY (Grand Prix Paris 190

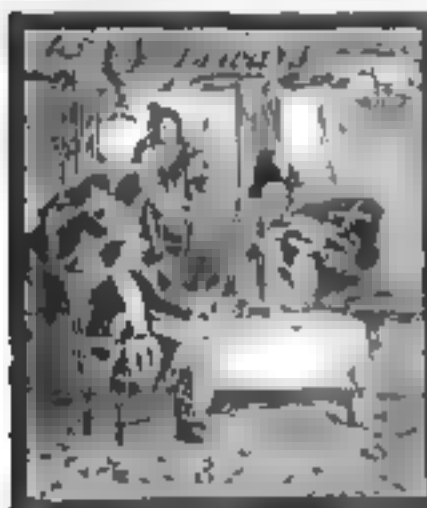


It is Real Cozy

The California Limited

Please remember that the California Limited is the only train that runs between Los Angeles and Santa Fe. It is the only train that runs between Los Angeles and Santa Fe. It is the only train that runs between Los Angeles and Santa Fe.

Santa Fe



The heart of the gods may have been a myth. But it is no myth to the whole of our humanity. It is a myth of the heart, a myth of the soul, a myth of the spirit. It is a myth of the heart, a myth of the soul, a myth of the spirit.

Pears'

the soap which began its sale in the 18th century, sold all through the 19th and is selling in the 20th.

Sells all over the world.

He Could Have What Was Left.

After a long and hard day's work, he came home and found that his wife had left him a note. The note said: "I have left you the house and the furniture. I have left you the house and the furniture. I have left you the house and the furniture."

Opportunities and Business Chances

For those who are looking for a new business opportunity, there are many chances available. For those who are looking for a new business opportunity, there are many chances available.

How She Nerved His Arm.

After a long and hard day's work, he came home and found that his wife had left him a note. The note said: "I have left you the house and the furniture. I have left you the house and the furniture. I have left you the house and the furniture."

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

For those who are looking for a new business opportunity, there are many chances available. For those who are looking for a new business opportunity, there are many chances available.

Business Chances Abroad

A GERMAN paper journal gives interesting statistics as to the export of goods from Germany. It is interesting to note that the export of goods from Germany is increasing rapidly. It is interesting to note that the export of goods from Germany is increasing rapidly.

A highly interesting and suggestive report has been made by Mr. Frank B. Rowland, chief of the Bureau of Economic Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce. The report is a study of the economic conditions of the various countries of the world. It is a study of the economic conditions of the various countries of the world.

Producing England at its present rate of production, some people think that it is impossible to produce more. But it is not impossible. It is not impossible to produce more. It is not impossible to produce more.

However, in all the time, I have never seen a more interesting and suggestive report than the one made by Mr. Frank B. Rowland.

part of Europe as well. In Germany, for example, the paper journal gives interesting statistics as to the export of goods from Germany. It is interesting to note that the export of goods from Germany is increasing rapidly.

During the last few years, the export of goods from Germany has increased rapidly. It is interesting to note that the export of goods from Germany is increasing rapidly.

The report of the Bureau of Economic Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, is a study of the economic conditions of the various countries of the world. It is a study of the economic conditions of the various countries of the world.

YOUR FUTURE



DR. DEBELLI,

Dr. DeBelli is a man of great wisdom and experience. He has spent many years studying the human mind and the human body. He has spent many years studying the human mind and the human body.

Dr. DeBelli is a man of great wisdom and experience. He has spent many years studying the human mind and the human body. He has spent many years studying the human mind and the human body.

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THE ONLY DIRECT ALL-WATER ROUTE BETWEEN

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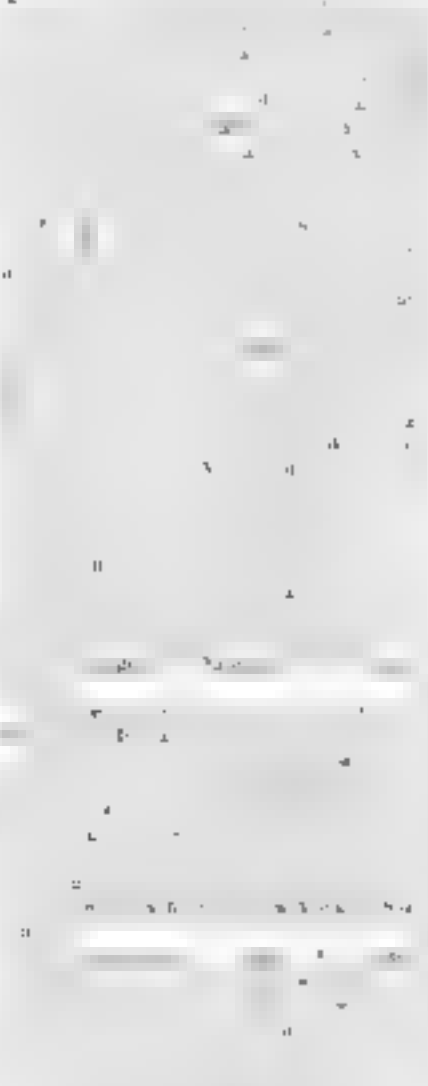
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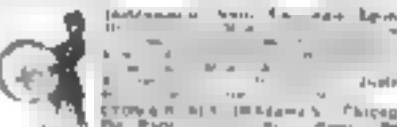
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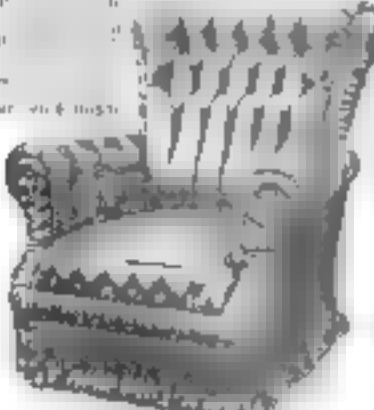
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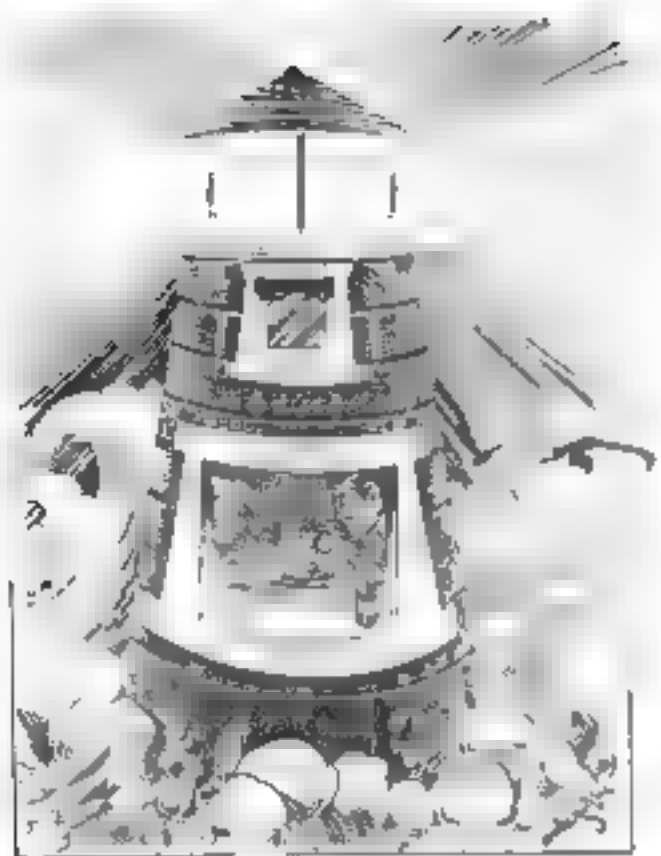
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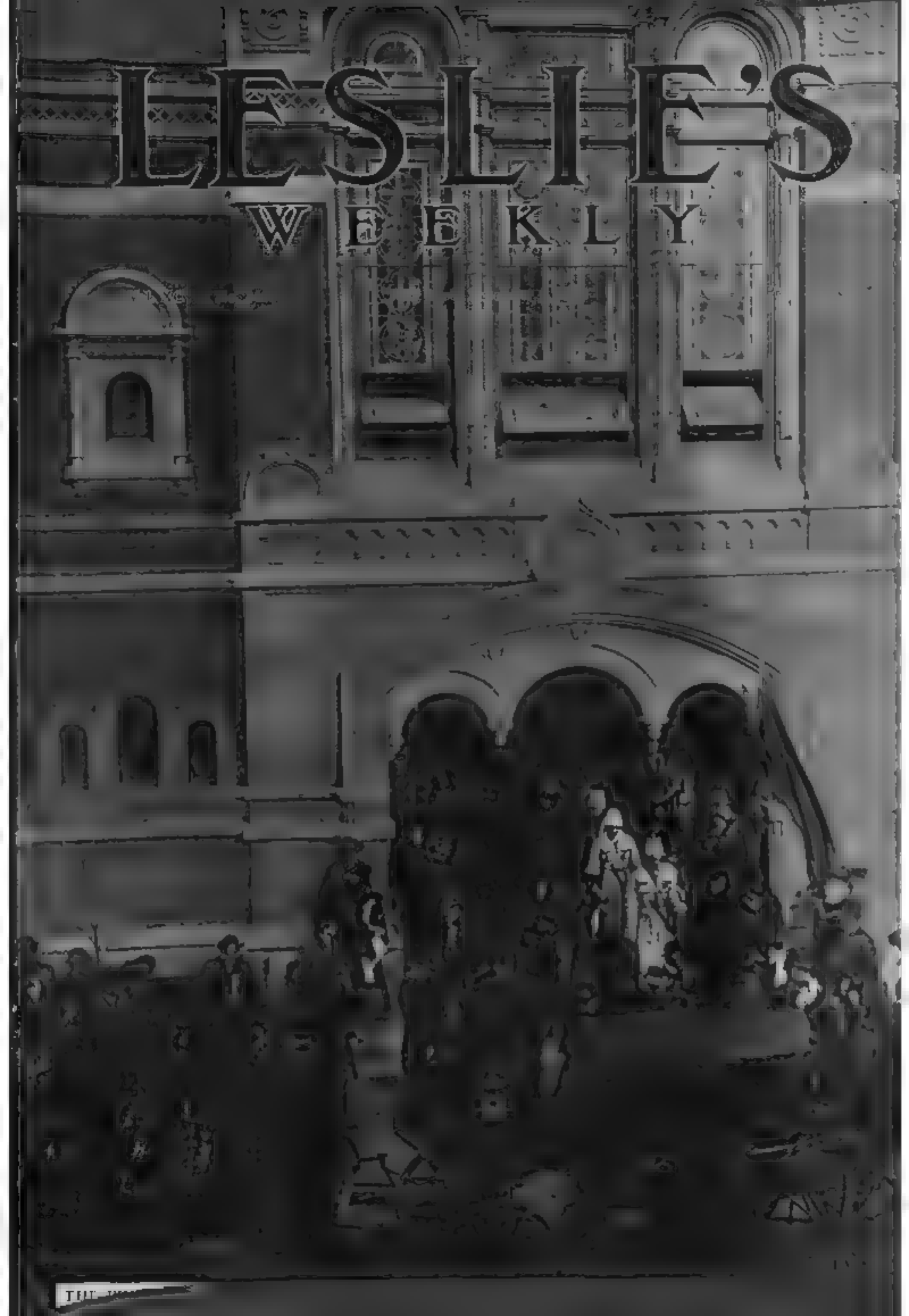
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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, December 4, 1902

Presidents Who Saved Their Parties

[illegible]

Jefferson, despite his misadventures in attempting to fight England with embargoes and other means of trade restriction, instead of by sending an army and building up a navy, as Washington or Adams would have done had they ruled the country in such an event that, near the close of his administration, he left the country in a state of peace and tranquility, and in a more prosperous condition than it was at the time he entered it. He left the government in a state of peace and tranquility, and in a more prosperous condition than it was at the time he entered it. He left the government in a state of peace and tranquility, and in a more prosperous condition than it was at the time he entered it.

Everybody now knows that Stephen Wood and the clique of Whig "arrog" who stood with him, were right, from the viewpoint of party interest, in selecting the Western war hero, Zachary Taylor, for President in 1848, in preference to the old Whig leader, Clay. Wood and his entourage had no doubts for putting up Taylor: the choice to utilize his military record, and the fear that if they did not nominate him he would be appointed by the Democrats. Taylor carried the country against the experienced and popular Western Democrat, Cass, while Clay as the Whig candidate, probably would have been defeated. There can be no doubt that John C. was stronger in 1848 than Fremont would have been, although Fremont was the more prominent at the time. Greeley backed Taylor and he knew in choosing Fremont and in thus making Lincoln's nomination inevitable. In 1860 no other man would have been so acceptable to the country as Lincoln.

As in the case of the Whigs and Tories in 1844, it was a coalition and not a fusion. The presence of such a coalition in the case of the Unionist and Liberal Unionist parties in 1895 was due to the fact that the Liberal Unionists had been the only party in the House of Commons that had not broken with the Conservatives in 1886. They were the only party that had not broken with the Conservatives at that time the Democrats would. Grant had been a Liberal before the war and the Republicans knew one of two of the Democratic leaders did to explain that Montgomery Blair, then back with the Democrats, did that had been making overtures to Grant in this direction. Moreover, none of the regular Republican statesmen - McKim, Blaine, Sherman, Oliver P. Morton, Garfield, or the others - was as yet sufficiently conspicuous to be singled out for the candidacy Grant, by his brilliant military reputation, undoubtedly aided the Republicans greatly in the campaign of 1868 but the scandals of his administration, with which he himself, however, was not directly connected, hampered the party somewhat in the campaign of 1872.

H. Roosevelt was elected President in 1900 as a Republican. He was a faction defector from the presidential nomination race to secure the aid of a dissident Senate, or to gratify the pride of a section. The enthusiasm for Roosevelt, however, was spontaneous, although many of the Republican leaders were hostile to him. His campaign through the West in 1897-1898 had won him a reputation as a man who would do his duty. He was elected President in 1900 because of his popularity.

ness in the return of HOO, and they swept the country Democrats as well as Republicans are and concede this. Already there are Democratic leaders who say that if the Republicans should refuse to postpone Roosevelt in 1934 the Democrats will put him up. The popularity and power which Theodore Roosevelt has attained in the face of conditions which were seemingly adverse is a unique and almost inexplicable manifestation of the politics of the United States.

Lady Somerset Is Right

THE IMPRESSIONS of foreign visitors to our shores, and especially those of our English friends, has been largely responsible for the character of the young nation as a people and a government. For our race has been quick to see that a just and liberal land was the only one that would give them the best chance of making a new life for themselves. It has been the only one that has offered them the best chance of escaping the old life of poverty and suffering. It has been the only one that has offered them the best chance of escaping the old life of poverty and suffering. It has been the only one that has offered them the best chance of escaping the old life of poverty and suffering.

We have sought to present a balanced picture of the current state of the world, and to show that the world is not as bleak as it seems. We have sought to show that there is still hope for the future, and that there is still a chance for a better world. We have sought to show that there is still a chance for a better world, and that there is still a chance for a better world.

[illegible][illegible]

Two Towers of Tammany's Strength

M... ..

[illegible]

thing else that could happen. The friends of President Nixon should not be so naive and naive, however.

The Plain Truth

TRADE UNIONISM has twice appeared in a woman's light. In our knowledge, that in the action of a labor organization of Schenectady in expelling one of its members and sending him to a "cage" of the "High School" of the city. He had been elected as a member of the local trade union. The term was being the same for comparison to the action of expelling a man of similar position they showed the demand of the union, but they accompanied their vote of dismissal with a letter of recommendation saying that the man had been a skilled, faithful, and efficient employee and they had no fault to find as to his character or his behavior. The action of the union in this case was not to his credit in no manner with itself, but the local union in the first place. It is much to be regretted that it is hard to see how it falls short of being criminal and unreasonable in the spirit and intent a rule as direct recognition of the laws of the land and the authority of the state. The union has no right to do this. It is a direct violation of the laws of the state. The union has no right to do this. It is a direct violation of the laws of the state. The union has no right to do this. It is a direct violation of the laws of the state.

With ABE glad that there were sufficient practical and unpractical business men on the New York board of estimates, he said that the participants at most of the sessions of the board were "practical" men. He was glad to see a printing plant for that board. It was for an official to furnish attractive estimates of the probable cost of a plant and of the possible saving to the city by doing its own printing. But when the official estimates showed an error of ten cents which has successfully done its own printing, he speaks candidly. A careful examination being then conducted, the establishment of a municipal printing plant in London resulted, as it always will do, in greater extravagance and greater delay in public work than can be won by letting it to private contractors. The abuses which have grown out of the establishment of the government printing office at Washington are so numerous that they have become a cliché in the mouths of every one familiar with them. It is easy to see why Tammany Hall should favor the establishment of a public printing plant in New York with all the opportunities it would afford for making cash, as the government printing plant does at Washington, of a lot of political favors and wire-pullers. It would be a real release of the Tammany movement in New York City if it should undertake and execute such a scheme.

[illegible][illegible]

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

What is it worth not having to change in a person's life? The answer may be the most valuable of all.



圖 1-2-2 的 2 種情形均屬「非自願性」的移居，其情形如下：

[illegible]

It is sincerely hoped that the talents of the gentleman of Senator Hanna from the place in Washington which he has filled with such distinguished ability are undiminished. It is not too much to say that no member of the Senate on either side has proved himself to be more useful, not only to his party but to the true interests of the country, regardless of party considerations, than Senator Hanna. His retirement would be an unsatisfactory loss to our highest legislative body. The senator who, by one speech, changed the attitude of Congress on the inter-ethnic racial question, is not an ordinary man.

[V 41] part of the vast and ever-expanding British empire, outside of England) itself, has the reputation



Labt + 2000
YESTERDAY 8:12 - Thirty Mary
LONG 11 1/2

many years. It is said that forty thousand tents will be required to accommodate the people who will flock to Delhi from all parts of India. One notable feature of the camp will be a magnificent three-roof polo ground, each roof three hundred yards long and two hundred wide. The total field of play available being nearly forty acres. Not the least among the high-born men and women who will grace the

Mary Lister, of Chicago, advised reporter that [redacted] had been told that she was "the best person I ever met" as he said it was "the best thing I ever heard of" and "the best thing I ever saw" and "the best thing I ever did."

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A = RIKING code of the Rikhsun Lawdu type of the Amursan sturgeon is considered by the Hain



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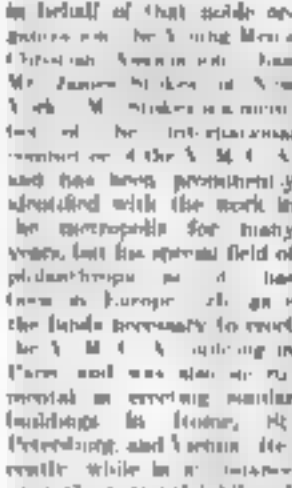
PATRICKS' yet genuine criticism of this country has done much to improve the present-day international relations between the United States and France. Since Mr. James H. Hyde first came to this country in 1894, he has been a conspicuous force in the development of the Anglo-American friendship. He has been a great agent in the better understanding between the two nations. His knowledge of the two countries is not only profound but also practical. He has been a great help to the United States in its relations with France. He has been a great help to the United States in its relations with France. He has been a great help to the United States in its relations with France.



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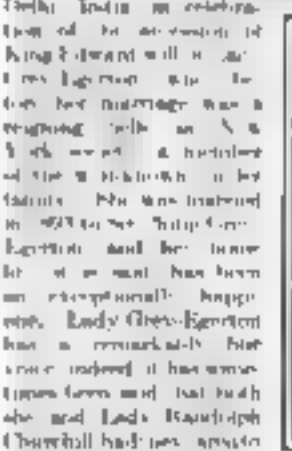
1 144 is said with justice, that we think this po-
sition living has done better of more successful service



THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
PUBLISHED BY THE
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1901

President Hoover and his wife, Minister DeBorja and his wife, were to be in Berlin, where he was received at the airport by Emperor William and presented to his Majesty the Emperor by the German ambassador. The Emperor's congratulatory message on the occasion of his international convocation at Berlin, and also of the Emperor's letter of introduction to the Emperor of the Soviet Union, were to be presented at the proceedings of the Soviet conference and also at the

AND THE notable people who will be the jewel of Ford and sons' show as the "daring" s



LAST GREAT EXPERIMENT
 December 10, 1964

owners of Dulton Park, a charming place in Wiltshire F
land, where they spend a considerable portion of a
year. They have three children—two sons, who will
eight years old in April, and a little daughter. Lady
Ferguson is a devoted mother and holds many
invitations—she supervising the education of the young
lady.

New Orleans's Splendid Hospitality to the Bankers

By Eleanor Franklin

NEVER, PERHAPS in the history of this country has there been a more marked display of real American hospitality than that which distinguished the recent convention in New Orleans of the American Bankers' Association. The charming Crescent City was gayly decked in bunting flags and banners, all proclaiming a hearty welcome to the delegates. During the three days of the meeting everything was done that could be done to make the occasion memorable to the distinguished visitors. The convention met in Tulane Hall on Tuesday morning, November 1st, and after three days devoted to business discussion and the election of new officers, adjourned to meet again presumably in San Francisco next autumn.

During the session able and interesting addresses were delivered by President Milton T. Herrick on general financial conditions by Comptroller of the Currency W. H. Rudger on changes in banking regulations by President J. C. Brown of the Citizens National Bank of Chicago, N. C. on "The New South" by Vice-President Johnstone of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee on the Henrich system of branch banking and by many others. Congressman Fowler of New Jersey, author of the Federal banking bill, now pending in Congress, led a spirited discussion on branch banking. On Wednesday night the bankers of New Orleans entertained the visiting bankers and their families at an elaborate banquet in the beautiful

banquet hall of the New St. Charles Hotel, which had been magnificently decorated for the occasion. The whole city was decked in honor of the bankers with flags and bunting and presented a charming appearance. The beautiful Crescent City was pervaded by an atmosphere of true Southern hospitality. It pervaded everywhere and made the bankers' convention in New Orleans one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held by that splendid organization of representative financiers.

The convention adjourned at one o'clock on Thursday the 3d, and the bankers, with their wives and daughters and visiting friends, went at once to the beautiful landing at the foot of Canal Street where the Mississippi steamboat *Chalmers* was waiting all decked with bunting to take them for a brief shore trip down the river to a large sugar plantation where the delegates could get an idea of the characteristic of Louisiana sugar through the various interesting phenomena from the cane-field to the table. The saloon of the steamboat was set with a long banquet table luxuriantly furnished, which made an attractive feature for the two thousand hungry businessmen accompanying the bankers and their families. (Very much was in good humor and the flow of Mont d'Oranger a White Seal was conspicuous and unlimited. The people of New Orleans true to their reputation for hospitality had spent nothing to make the entertainment one of the most elaborate ever given by the city to a visiting delegation, and the little outing was one long to be remembered by everybody fortunate enough to be aboard.

The trip back to New Orleans was made under the silver Southern moon, but seemed to smile upon the river Mississippi with unusual brightness and beauty. The orchestra stationed on the deck filled the still air with the sweet strains of old Southern melodies and there could have been no one present who did not feel the subtle charm of a scene so amid such faultless surroundings. As the boat rounded toward the wharf and while every one was experiencing a vague regret that such a happy time must come to an end, the orchestra started the sweet strains of "Home Sweet Home" and the dear old song was taken up by every man and woman aboard. It is a beautiful fact that the full round chorus was caught with a tremble, suggesting such a scene. After the enthusiastic burst of applause which followed this bit of sentiment, "Home Sweet Home" was given and the chorus came out of Northern throats with as much enthusiasm as from the lungs of the transplanted Southern delegates.

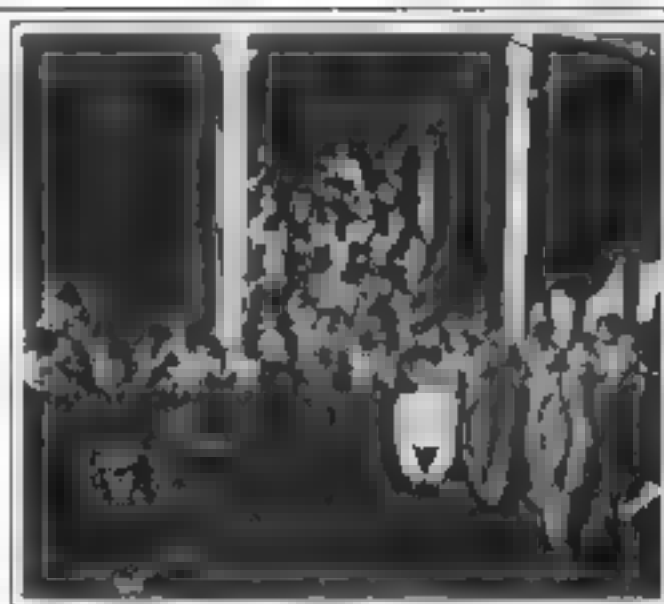
The special photographer of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* accompanied the expedition and succeeded in getting the only pictures apart of the bankers while they were in New Orleans. Some of these photographs appear in this issue. Others will be equal in the next number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, which will be the first copy to come of the most interesting features of the most charming and picturesque of all our Southern cities.



A HOLLY BIRD IN A CANE FIELD.—Franklin.



UP THE CANE-FIELD (OVERCAST) BEAKER OF THE NIGHT.—Franklin.



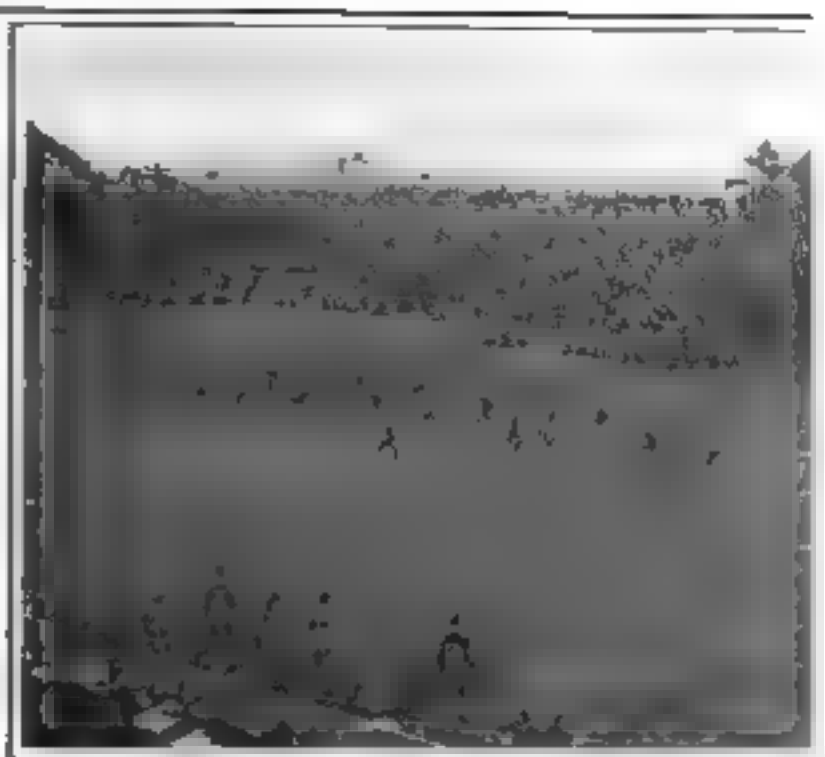
THE BANKERS' PARTY ON THE DECK OF THE "CHALMETTE".—Franklin.



STEAMSHIP "CHALMETTE" TAKING THE BANKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES ON AN EXCURSION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.—Franklin.



HARVARD DOWN NEAR SCORING, WHEN BOWMAN KICKS TO BASEBALL FIELD BEHIND HIS OWN GOAL-POST. *Star.*



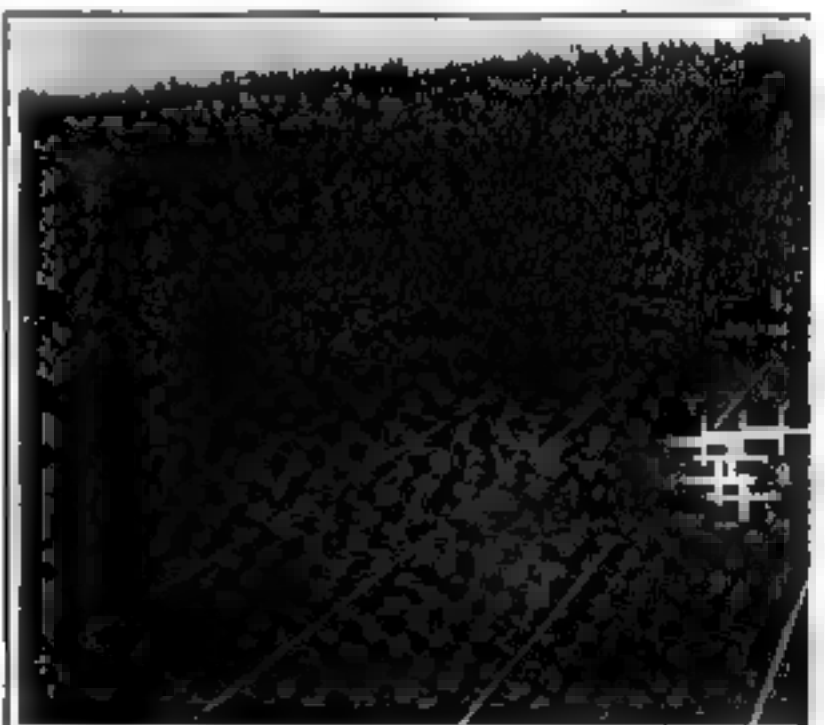
ARMED BY GOOD INTERPRETER'S, CHADWICK YALE! KICKS THE BALL TWENTY-FIVE YARDS THROUGH HARVARD'S LINE. *News.*



CHADWICK'S PRESUMED INTENT TAKEN UP FOR A TOUCHDOWN FOR YALE. - *Proctor*



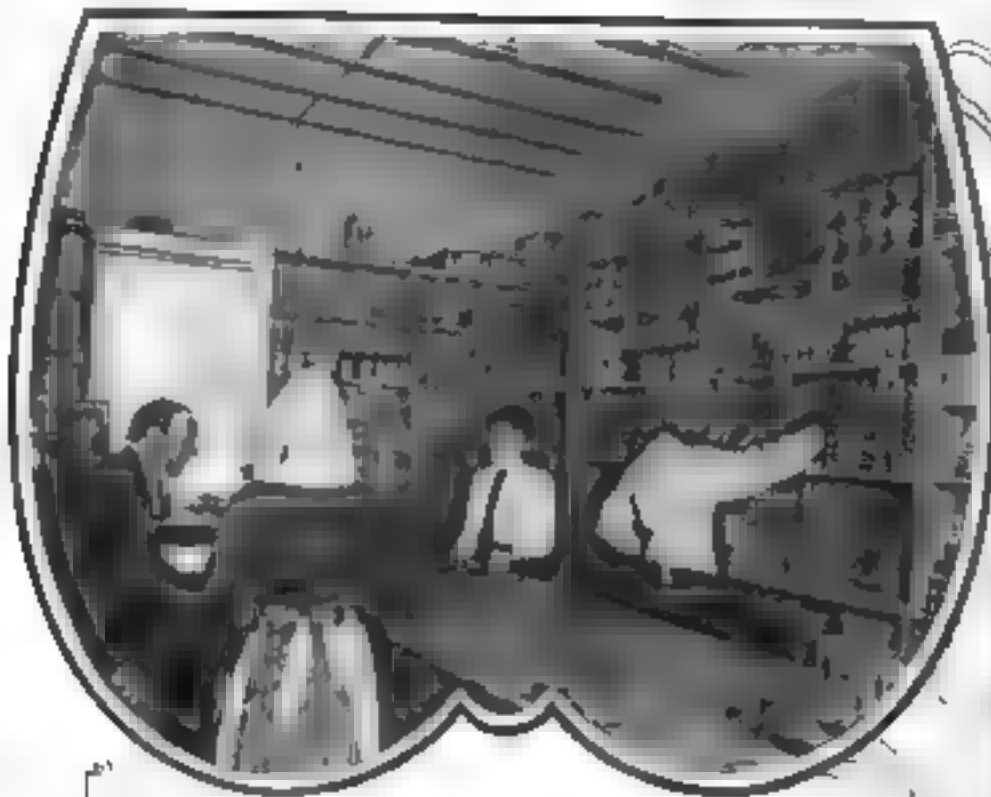
HARVARD MAN KICKS THE BALL BACK FAR BEHIND THE FIELD. *Star.*



CHADWICK'S THIRTY-YARD RUN THROUGH CENTER - MILLS (HARVARD) TACKLES HIM AND BOTH FALL HEAVILY. - *Proctor*

GREATEST GRIDIRON CONTEST OF THE SEASON OF 1902

SIGNIFICANT PLAYS IN THE STRENUOUS GAME AT NEW HAVEN, IN WHICH YALE DEFEATED HARVARD, 21 TO 0.



A LITTLE TRYST AT THE HOOB-BOOBA CHERRY HOUSE.



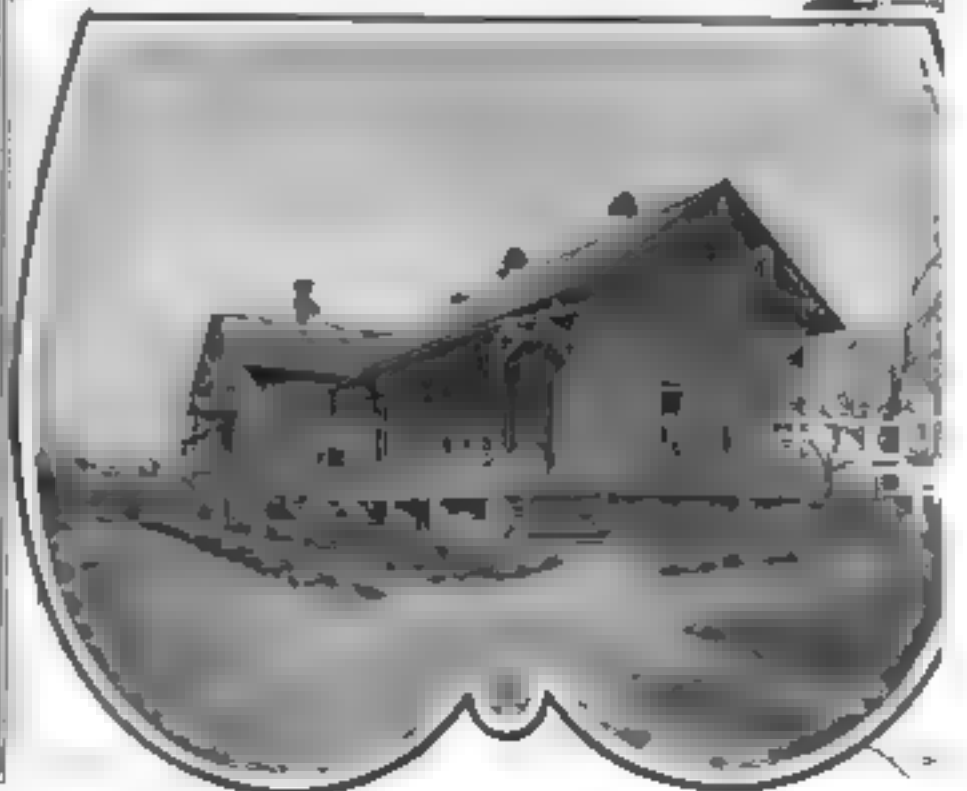
ALICE H. H.
AND M. J.
WILLIAM
IN THE CITY



WORKING IN-STATE OF THE OLD WOMEN OF THE ELDERLY.



A DEVOUT COUPLE LEAVING THE YOUNG-CLAS CHAPEL AFTER EVENING PRAYERS.



THE COTTAGE FOR AGED COUPLES AT THE ALMSHOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

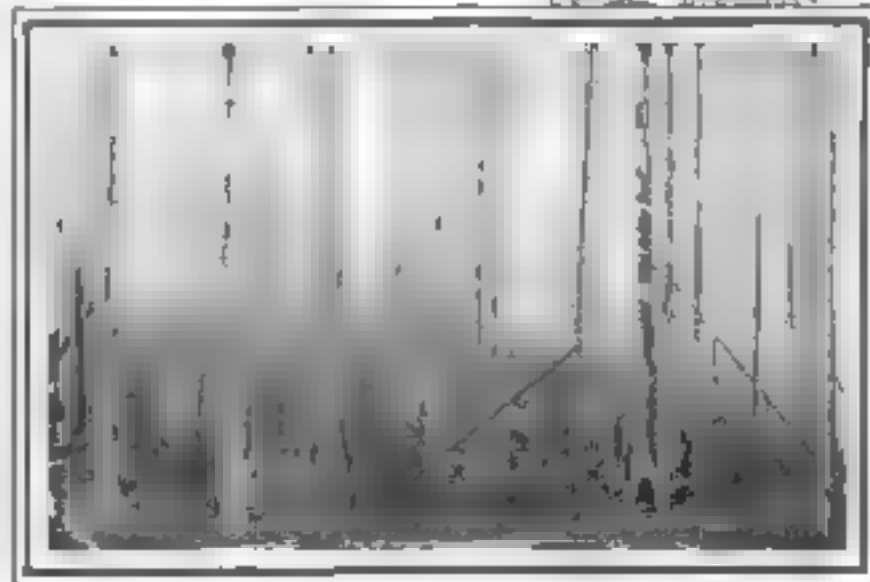
HOW NEW YORK CARES FOR THE AGED POOR.

A NEW AND HAPPIER LIFE IN A SEPARATE COTTAGE FOR OLD COUPLES AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

Photographs by our staff photographer G. E. Loring.



NATURE RE-ERECTING A WOUNDED-OVER TRUNK IN MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON.



BENT AND CHARRED TRUNKS OF FIRE-KILLED TREES, ON FRONT RIVER, KANAWHA, IOWA.

MAGNIFICENT FORESTS THE PREY OF RAGING FLAMES.
COSTLY RAVAGES OF FIRE IN THE GREAT WOODLAND RESERVES OF THE WEST AND THE ADIRONDACKS.

See Page 20.

The Most Successful Air-ship Ever Built

By Franklin Forbes

It is just these facts that a practical designer will use to convince you that the immediate, present and permanent will be a far more effective solution to your lives than just starting to save money for the future. The biggest proof of it is the financial statement, "Buy-It-Now, at 10¢ and 15¢ a share" is the difference between

form of his aerial vessel, has been followed recently by a double-stemmed or like character in the north. The last-mentioned were *Barro de Hradsky*, the Hungarian astronomer and his engineer M. Moris. The two were attended to a so-called dirigible balloon from the water and the ship, but the construction was not at the level of the wind and finally the men attaching he ran to the ground for long while the crew was dashed upon a considerable height to the ground and its occupants were killed.

It was only for a narrow margin that Samuel Thurmont lived. In one of his adventures some time ago, escaped death, his shipwreck having dropped upon a building while disaster such as these did not have a deterrent effect on the building's construction. The latter should be more careful because it at least make his craft safer. Finally, saving the architect, who took to heart the lesson taught by his father. Healed to his father's belief he started, and was rewarded for his perseverance with a beautiful computer ship. The prudent and happy pilot managed to escape. However, a young Englishman the hero of a thousand remarkable deeds.

Mr. Symonds made a timely-made flight over London in his new ship of the same construction on the night of September 24 during which the Crystal Palace he made his first descent of the Thames but the fog was so thick over the river that he had to turn westward. He cut across and kept right along the London wall and then struck out for the open country. As dusk was coming enough darkness fell on the land and he had to turn seaward. He alighted upon a solitary building on a pasture in Middlesex and took his midnight nap and a few minutes rest before he started on his journey. He was the first person to be seen in the darkness and he was the only one to be seen in the darkness.

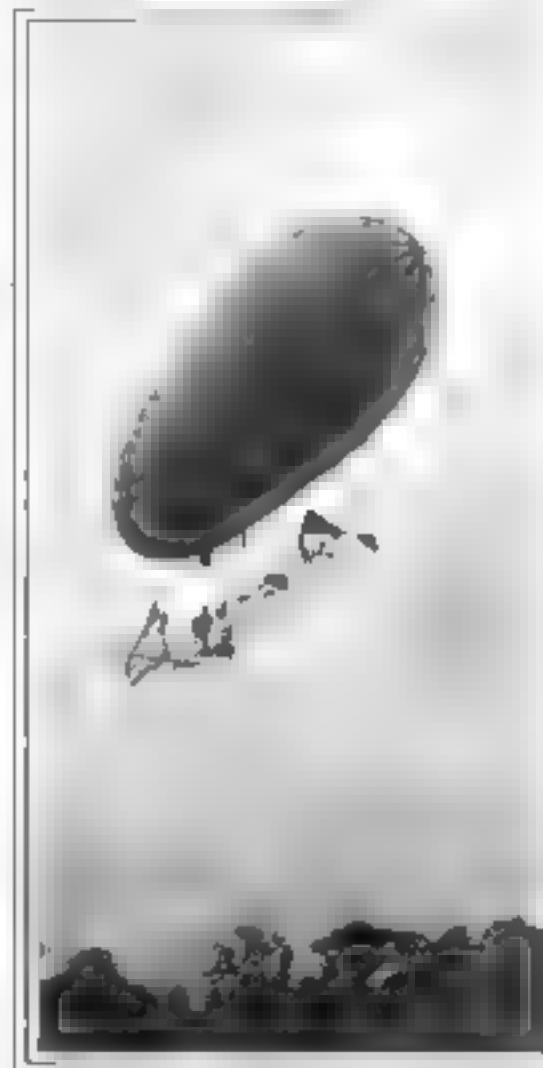
Myers' class has been studying "children and the life" and has taken much in general but before this study developed the thinking in terms of the design of the National Hygiene Institute. The "perfect" design has the rectangular shape the long front shorter the long double-headed perimeter this is in a particular manner. It is not quite as large or powerful as the real one which the designer took the British prize but it is perfect in its way. The student gave his attention chiefly to making it as simple as possible. The student is very good but from the simple value and the elegant style which were free in flight, as covered with more paper, the student's ability to design an independent style which is the balance of the period found the main point. The perimeter is not from giving the balance to the appearance of the long back and. This construction keeps all the design construction within sight of the designer.

Another important novelty is a purely local reduction

around the balloon instantly. Simultaneously the huge vessel immediately became the rim of a great whirlpool. The aircraft will sink a finger and three parts of a million. An interested spectator at the event, on grounds on his day in the flight was "I heard a hundred children of all the nations uttered an Oh."



ENDING THE HEROIC? GOD-SPED, JUST BEFORE THE
TOKYO BOMB.



REFUGEE'S OBLIGATION AND PRIP ANCHORS FROM THE
CENTRAL POLICE DIVISION.



WILSON ENJOYED IN CONSTRUCTING THE RELATIONSHIP CAR

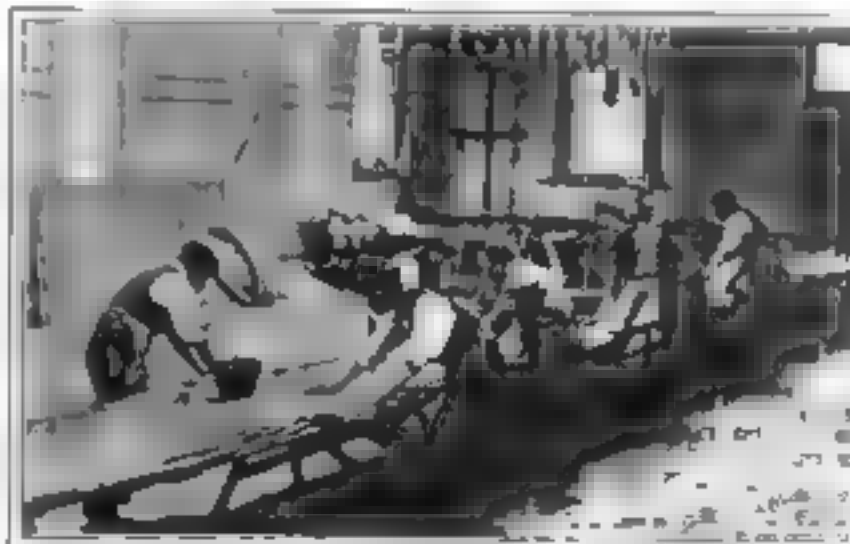


PHOTO: A black and white photograph of a man in a suit, identified as a member of the Bid Ballroom.

How Animals Fight

WHILE THE SUMMER dramatic animals such as the cat and dog for example are fond of measuring in short furtive apparitions, the bird cannot be thus, as a rule, when pursuing its prey in combat. It is at first with a fixed and slightly jerking head and the wings are as in others the first to be set in motion on the attack. As a European feathered bird is light swift, glides swiftly between its prey and an unseen foe near. The advantage in the attack actually was so far in the eye of the white heron that the result of the fight was somewhat unexpected. The smaller and awkward with head under the white heron without difficulty and suffered very little itself. Among the antelope there is one species, a subtle antelope which is not only a good fighter in self-defence but has devised a system quite ingenious as how to fight in short-hand arms. It has very long, pointed horns bending backward. If wounded or attacked by dogs, it lies down thus presenting all the exposed under parts but oblongating apparently with the power of movement and the advantage of height. But by swinging its neck, or raising its head it can move its whole body by strokes of its powerful and sharp horns just as a fence covers the body with his hat. Mr. A. C. Melton says that it will kill any dog which attacks it in this position.

tion which it probably also adopts when defending itself against wild canines.

In the past battles which sometimes take place between the great castles and the largest and most powerful of the tribes the force of animal courage, desperation and boldness is easily made to exhibit on a scale never elsewhere seen. Such combats do occur but have seldom been witnessed and still less frequently described. That of three years ago was terrible in such an extent that from the banks were my buffalo it is probable that sometimes there was a single combat for it was hardly imagined that the buffalo could engage even more than one lion. The number of feet pounds of energy put into such a struggle must be something extraordinary. The efforts of a lion which can strike a man's arm from the shoulder and leave it hanging by a strip of skin, or which can carry a row over a high cascade endeavoring unsuccessfully in close grips to drag down or dislodge a buffalo bull must be on a gigantic scale and the strength which can shake him off and so it is believed occasionally must be enormous, must be even more potent. A buffalo bull has been recorded with engaging three lions in several combats and making a good fight before he was disabled by one of the lions hamstringing him by using his legs from behind.

Need Teeth

POSSIBLE FAILURE OF TORSION SPRINGS FROM LACK OF A COUNTERWEIGHT. M. 44.

[illegible]

At the call of her physician he said she should start taking more nourishment something with eggs—she ate Grape-Nuts. I immediately obtained a package prepared some with good rich cream and fed her two a teaspoon. She began to take it regularly and liked it so well she would ask between times if we had a ready for her. She began to improve in other

It is now three months since she began eating food. She has fully recovered her health, looks well and is beshier and stronger mentally and physically than for many months previous.

⁴ Grape-Nuts, attributing the punishment for her death seemed impossible to get through, other kind of food. Name given by Product Co. Has lost track. Much.

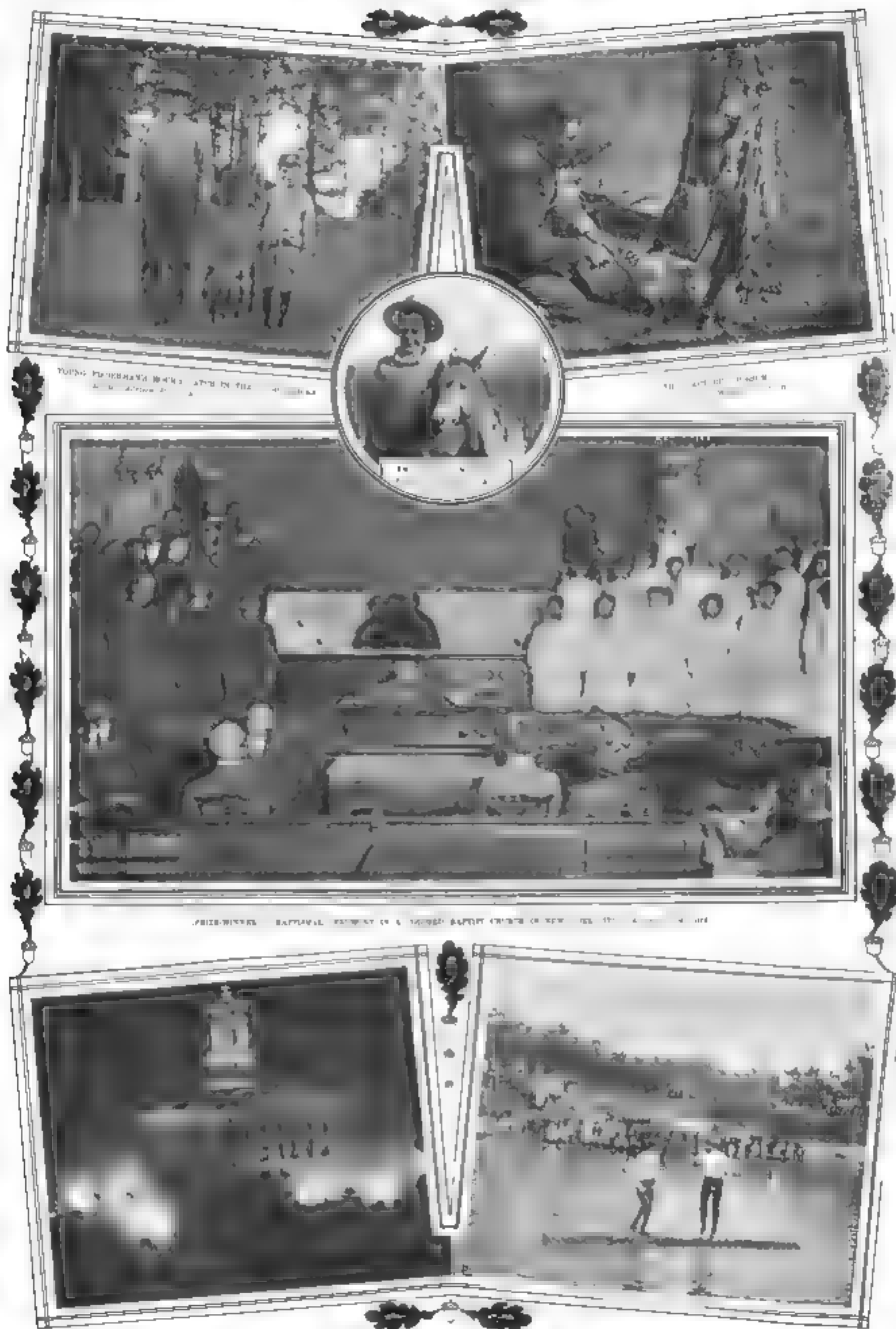


OPENING OF THE GRAND-OPERA SEASON
CHARMS OF MUSIC ATTRACT THE WEALTH AND BEAUTY OF THE METROPOLIS



N-NEW YORK'S FASHIONABLE DIVERSION.

ANIMATED SCENE BEFORE THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN Drawn for *Levee's Weekly* by Ch. H. H. H.



AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS
TRANSIENT SCENES IN LIFE'S GREAT KALEIDOSCOPE FIXED FOR ALL EYES BY WATCHFUL CAMERISTS

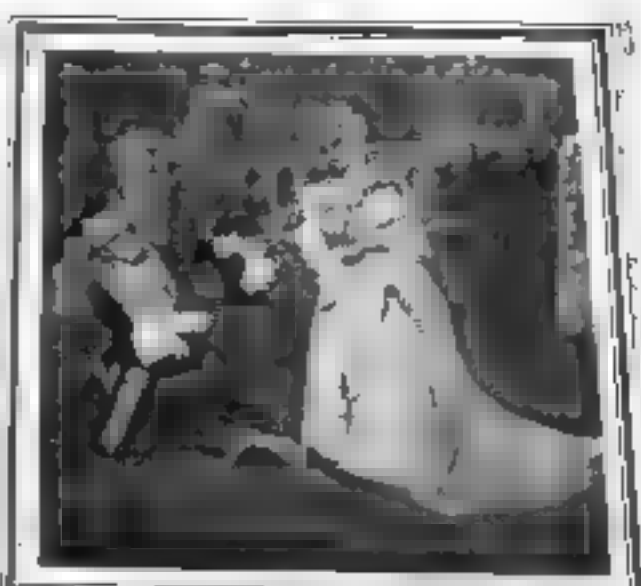
(SEE OTHERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL INTEREST IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION ELSEWHERE IN THE ISSUE)



WILLIAM PAUL AND ANNE MARY PAUL
In the play "The Girl of the Year"



MISS HELEN M. BROWN
As Anne in the play "The Girl of the Year"



FRANK BAKER AND MISS MARY BAKER
In the play "The Girl of the Year"



WILLIAM PAUL
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FRANK BAKER AND MISS MARY BAKER
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CHARLES BROWN
In the play "The Girl of the Year"



MISS CHARLOTTE WALKER
In the play "The Girl of the Year"



ACT 1 OF "OLD LONDON TOWN"
As played by the company of the play "The Girl of the Year"



FRANK BAKER
In the play "The Girl of the Year"

THE HEIGHT OF NEW YORK'S DRAMATIC SEASON
SOME OF THE LEADING ATTRACTIONS NOW PRESENTED, AND PLAYERS WHO ARE SCORING SUCCESSSES.

LES LIE'S

WEEKLY

No. 2466

New York, December 11, 1941

CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS'S BUSIEST FINANCIAL CENTRE

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THAT FLAME is meant to last for all "infidel days" which ever begin like Jupiter's war with-mankind the



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
The University of Chicago Press
Chicago, Illinois 60637

[illegible][illegible]

FURTHER, all of the light which in recent years has been shed upon the civilization of ancient Babylon, that



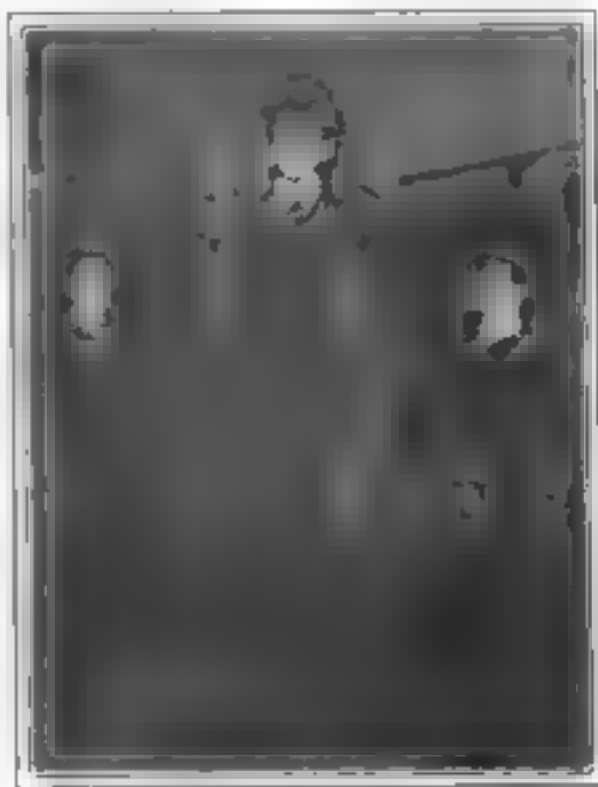
PROF. HERMAN F. HILF, JR.,
 Physics Department, University of
 Chicago, is on sabbatical leave
 from his regular tour.

ders in the ruins of the Temple of Bel, the marvellous
on them revealing the life of the Assyrian people as far
back as 1940 B. The ruins at Sippar cover about
200 hundred acres and offer perhaps, the richest field

now known for Biblical archaeology. Evidence of the Jewish captivity have been found here by Professor Hisscock in the shape of horns containing figures of deities offered to have been sent to torment the Jews, and every inscription on these relics bears the mark

In the name of Jehovah, Amen. On the occasion of his recent and latest visit to the East, Professor Hilprecht employed himself in examining and describing ruins secured from the ruins of Babylon. Many of these antiquities were stored in the Imperial German Museum at Constantinople, and Dr Hilprecht spent some time preparing a scientific section by request of the Sultan. A magnificent collection of tablets and other valuable relics has been presented by the explorer to the Imperial Museum at Berlin, where, when shown, the latest antiquities have gone mad and in vain trying to grasp at the lure between the marvellous on the ruins of his work. Professor Hilprecht is a learned and honored throughout the learned world for his remarkable achievements in archaeology and his several important publications upon Egyptian antiquities and Egyptian literature. He is a native of Germany where he was born in 1855 and received his education at the universities of Leipzig and Erlangen. He was called to the chair of Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. Professor Hilprecht is the author and editor of numerous volumes on cuneiform inscriptions and allied subjects and is regarded as the founder of Babylonian palaeography and the colonial antiquities and all you have seen throughout the region of the Babylon and Babylon of the Babylonian valley.

ALTHOUGH THERE are many instances on record of persons who almost by attitude of grace, temporarily have been always even unfaithful to their duties and masters. The more time elapsed on the fact of such a person's attitude as that of Edmund Dimpsey of Willow Beach, Northern Arizona, said to be the only human in and near alive. Dimpsey is



HOW TO USE THE KIT

178 William Brown, N. 1017, the tallest tree in the world. Albury

might live three inches in length and weigh three hundred and seventy pounds. He weighs a number ten hat and twenty-one-inch collar, and a square twenty-four inch. His hand is eleven inches long and his best spread-eagle is fifty-six inches. Although he is already past a large part of his life he would care very well that nature say that he will not be dead time long to his present height before he stops growing. The young man is somewhat of a scholar and inherited from his parents and his father-in-law a good eight inches all and his mother and his two best friends. He is of French descent and finds it difficult to express himself in English. About five years ago his superiors were that as a student that he had to abandon that line of work and amount of his schooling affairs. It seems possible that like others of his race Memphis will continue to be active in the museum at the work of carrying a household.

THE NOTION that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, and also of Pretoria, is a woman-hater has been pretty well dispensed of by the discovery of the hero himself more or less taken from South Africa but there can be no doubt of his opinion of the womanish side in his return from Egypt a young social lady asked him generally for his autograph which he intended to have worked up into a little book. She has acknowledged he took out of his pocket Kitchener took up the excited handkerchief with the remark "how nice, I presume?" "No, no," she said. "A very pretty pattern, isn't it?" replied the young lady. "Very," answered Kitchener. "What is your name, Miss?"

COLONEL STENNIS, inspector-general of the police force of the colony of British Guiana, has a strong penchant for the "gamb of old Gaul." The kilt had not been seen in the city of Georgetown within living memory, and when he made his appearance on the street a few hours after his arrival yesterday, attracted in the airy con-

tone of the Highlands, his appearance gave rise to much excitement among the old negroes sitting on benches in the market square. Mr. Campbell, a gentleman, even of birth, saw the youth cannot see how the race has entered in connection with him, and he knew the value of the property for sale.

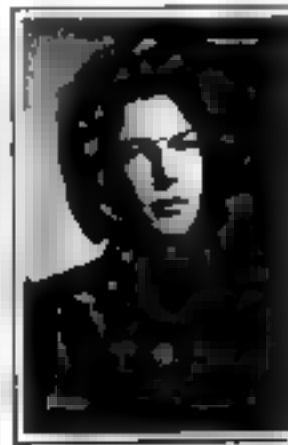
THE WISE observation on the spelling of *ok* is to affect the time change and word change with *o.k.*

[illegible][illegible]

THE MARY friends of Professor Savage to new-
wines with in connection with David Sav-
age at Annapolis, Md., has won the highest praise
of the class to have that has established the Ma-
ry school for girls at Annapolis, Md., occupying the
large empty buildings on that garden city of New England
city every time - not that it is known to the stu-
dents here by his development of mind with look-
ing for the training of girls in mental, physical and moral
culture than that which Professor and Mrs. A. W. H.
established on one of the most beautiful spots in a
New England. The great home of this college, where
every corner will admit students to college without the in-
convenience of the general course of the new and old
will provide special work such as the particular of his high
and particularly those, and in connection with the old high
and new.

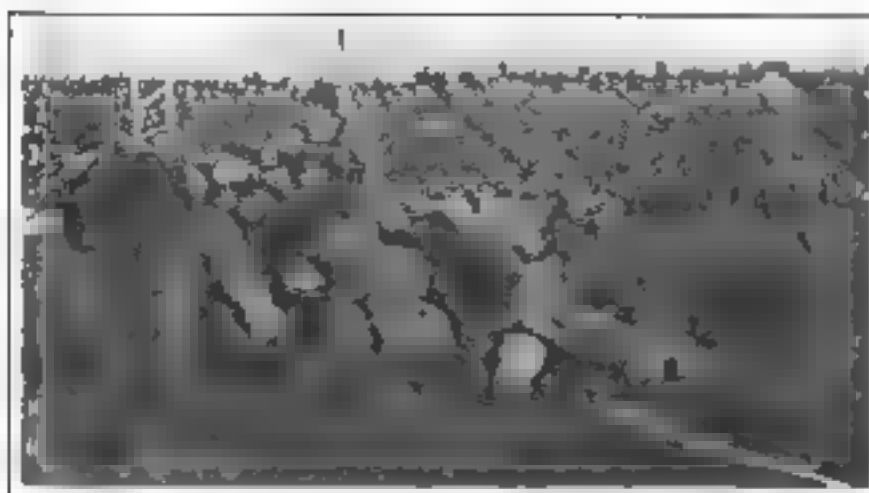
On the 20th of March, 1845, FREDERICK the British Consul Secretary who is now acting Consul at New York his wife, her English papers, everything being gone, some which, perhaps, they would not get at there. He took that thought, offered to enter home. He at first refused a gathering which Chamberlain attended alone, who is guest at the British Legation at Washington at which an American girl said of him, "so in fact, though he does know how to dance. He takes such a little step that you think he must have practiced as a postmaster." It was during this visit at Washington that Chamberlain met Miss Endicott who afterwards became his wife. "I was curious enough to make a visit to see M. Chamberlain as his Englishman friends all in return. "I had my secret documents with which you are all familiar, and I am glad to say that even the High Senate of the United States had nothing to say to private negotiations."

PEOPLE IN Troy, N. Y., think they have the best
army of saints in all the Salvation Army. Miss H.



Mrs. BERTHA COOKLIN.
A Southwestern Army beauty is her
and young N. Y.

and her bright and attractive face causes many to turn and look at her the moment time as she goes about her duty on the grounds of loving duty to which this strenuous career of the Lord is dedicated.



WEST HINDS VILLOUS SLEIGH; THREE PLANT TOMATOES IN JUNE WITH WASH. CAPERS,
LAST MAG. CONTENT OF SLUG. Etc.



DECELA (FOOTNOTED) ASKED TO SEE; BELL ON COLUMBIAN WALKED DOWN ST COLUMBIAN
SYNOPSIS THE GAME. Cards

TWO IMPORTANT CLOSING EVENTS OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON

Birth of a Curious and Successful Money-making Idea

By George McNulty

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

These men took the form of all human life in a single work. Now we would not wish to be too harshly critical in the light of the obvious progress we are making in the world with a quarter of the population and a single way of life. It is a great step and we must not lose sight of the progress of the world in the light of the progress of the world.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*
 The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

[illegible]

it begins at some point to draw interest. The second time if it doesn't catch on, it'll be in the bank because then you are asking it to "act big."

[illegible]

The following member lives in these 10 savings banks and in December 3 at their deposits had grown from \$64,124 to \$74,127,433, and every bit of the money was there at home in the money bags. By March 3 at 1843 the deposits had grown to \$260,676 42 and the following November they were up to \$743,916 16. (Think of that.) And all in the name of Jesus Christ!

On August 11, 1968, the president of the United States sent a message to Congress in which he stated that the United States was not going to withdraw from Vietnam until the North Vietnamese had agreed to a peace settlement. The message was signed by Lyndon B. Johnson, who was then the president of the United States.

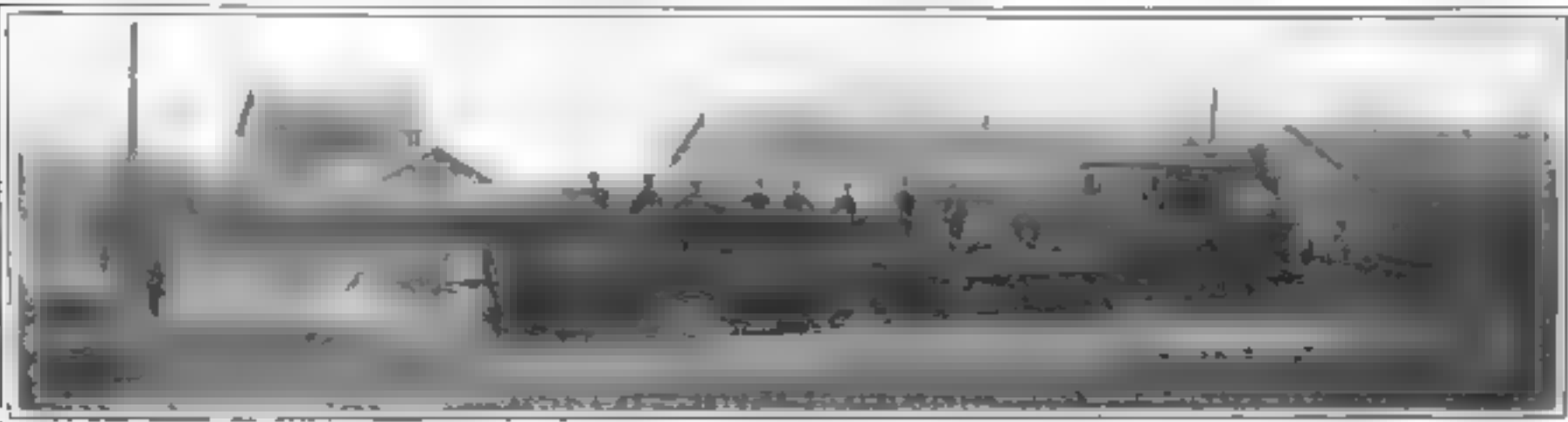
their money taken upon itself, its responsibility and assumes no part of the risk. The E. C. Burns Co. will send into your bank a check on itself to secure your depositors for you, and all that is required is that you be the holder of a corporate deposit while passing for the check to be required until the depositor has been released by the E. C. Burns Co. and assumed by the bank.

Mr. J. J. Hanna, Cleveland, has written a most suggestive note already but it looks queer as if he would have a unique and valuable method of carrying out it. I had a most interesting talk with Mr. Hanna in his office No. 13-2 Park Row the other morning, and he emphatically disclaimed any intention of doing a missionary work and declared that like the rest of us he is after that glittering thing which stands for success and would spare no efforts to obtain it. Now I like water-catchers like that. We would all be probably tough as he needed not be money-

and the beer and wine bottles follow the use of Alitalia, the Original Anunciato Waters. At grocers'



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EXAMPLES ARE LOANED TO THE AFB ON DAY 10 AFTER ALL DUES

BIGGEST AND MOST POWERFUL WEAPON OF WAR IN THE WORLD

THIS 150-TON STEEL-ONE CANNON CONSTRUCTED AT WATERLOO (N. Y.) ARSENAL SHIPPED IN THE PORT AT SANDY HOOK. Photograph by James H. Lloyd



JOHN SILVERA LA SANTI, a HEART'S OF THE
CROWN & BUSTO: BLACK MOUNTAIN



1000 Pound Silver & Precious Metal
of this stock. 100000

[illegible][illegible]

MISS PAULINE WENGE, DAUGHTER OF A PROMINENT
MERCHANT. - Miss



2000 JUL 12 12 43 PM '00
 100 10 00000 12 00 00 00
 100 10 00000 12 00 00 00



MR. FRANK BAYNE, SUE OF A PROMINENT COTTON
MERCHANT



MISS THOMAS WINFORD, THE LAST QUEEN OF THE
CARNEGIE - 1900

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN PROMINENT IN NEW ORLEANS SOCIETY.
REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY FOR WHICH THE WOMEN OF THE CRESCENT CITY ARE NOTED.



BEAUTY AND FASHION AT THE FAMOUS NEW ORLEANS FRENCH OPERA

INTERIOR OF THE PRESS-ROOM, LOOKING FROM THE LEFT SIDE OF THE STAGE. NEW ORLEANS IS VISIBLY FROM THE OLD INSTITUTION. WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA. IT IS MAINTAINED BY MOTHER AS A LADY'S RESIDENCE AND IS THE CENTER OF SOCIAL LIFE IN THE REFORMED COLONY CITY

Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Washington, DC 20585

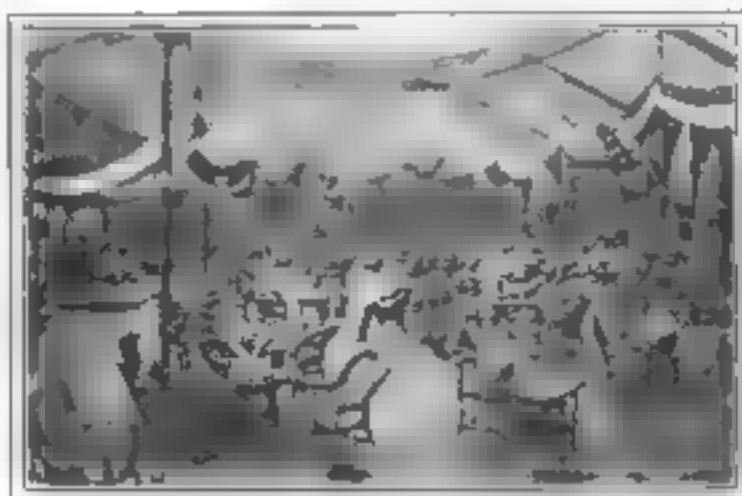
It's important to write down in one or two lines. Then a few minutes later be more with its changed surface.

[illegible]

old Tony who have attained international reputation. What (perhaps less) has not been noted at home is shown by

[illegible][illegible]

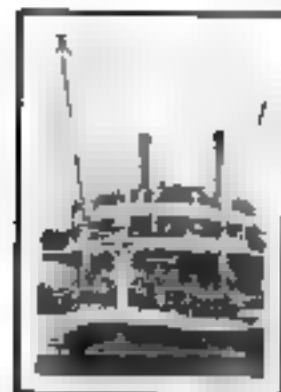
country like ours and should be in safe and
where it is found & history of New England will

[illegible]

BEAUTIFUL PALM GROVE ON THE WAY AT HILDA BEACH THE LARGEST
ISOLATED PALM GARDEN IN THE UNITED STATES. Free admission



7. PLANT FAMILY AND
COMMON NAMES FOR THE
FRUIT EAT.



國立中央研究院 附屬 圖書資訊學系 圖書資訊學系 圖書資訊學系
國立中央研究院 附屬 圖書資訊學系 圖書資訊學系 圖書資訊學系



የጥቅም አገልግሎት ለሰጪ የሥራ ሰዓት ለማሳደግ
የሚያስፈልግ ነው።



CLARK HALL, TORONTO UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
TORONTO



PAULUS PLEINTE OVERA THUIS, 'DE
DE TIEFTE AITIAITUNE' *De Persone*



JAMES E. BLAINE,
Secretary American Bankers' Association,
New York.



CHARLES H. HUNT
The vice president of the American Bankers'
Association, New York.



WILLIAM C. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Secretary American Bankers'
Association, New York.



G. W. HAYS,
President American Bankers' Association,
New York.



C. B. STARN,
Captain and philanthropist, New Orleans.



F. G. WHELAN
OF New Orleans, Vice President American Bankers'
Association, New York.



WILLIAM T. WOODWARD,
President American Bankers' Association,
New Orleans.



NATHAN T. BESSIE
OF Cleveland, visiting president of the
Bankers' Association, New Orleans.



ANDREW B. BLAINE,
Proprietor of the New Orleans Times and Tribune,
and printer of the New Orleans Progress, New Orleans.



J. W. CARTER,
President of the National Bank and Trust Company,
New Orleans.

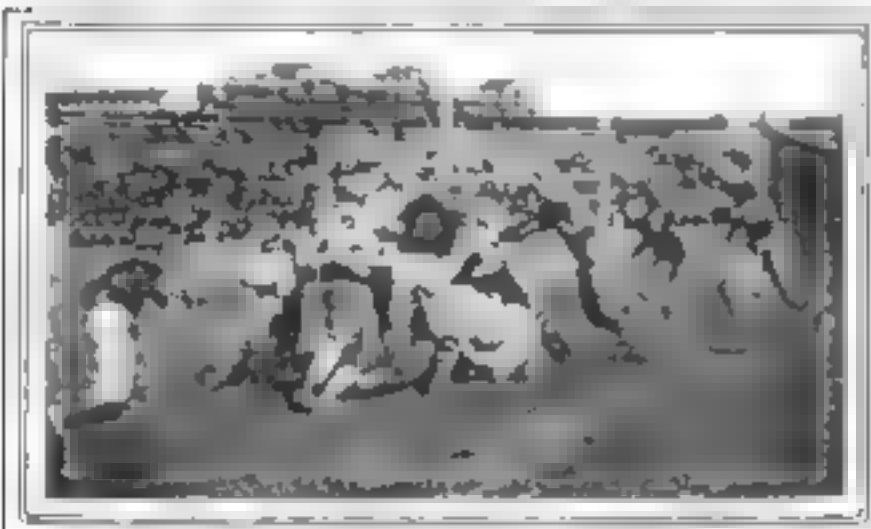


ALBERT BALDWIN, JR.,
President of National Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans.

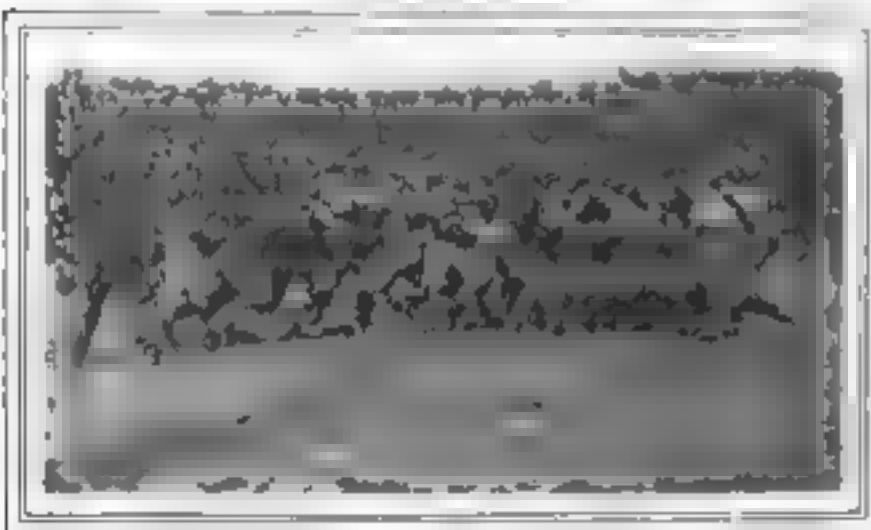
THE CRESCENT CITY'S WELCOME TO THE BANKERS
DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, AND PROMINENT NEW
ORLEANS FINANCIERS WHOSE HOSPITALITY MADE THE EVENT MEMORABLE.



SUPER PANORAMIC VIEW OF STADIUM AND FIELD AT HARVARD



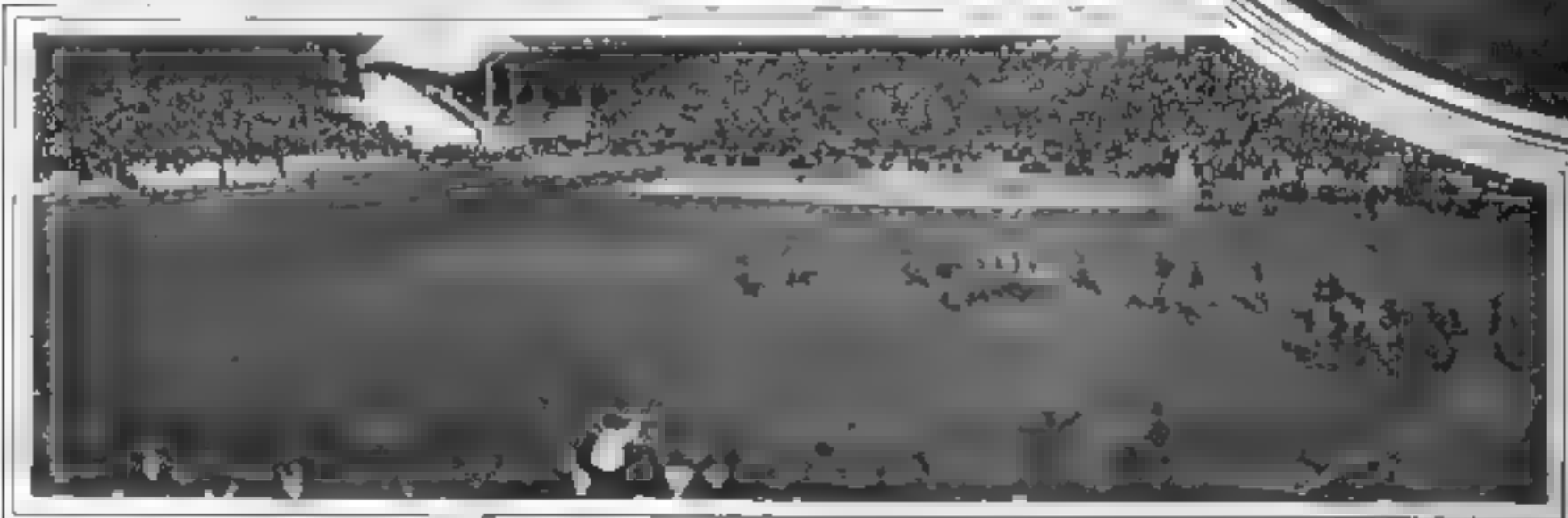
QUINCY (YALE) MAKES A NIGHT SPUR FOR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN YALE-HARVARD GAME



QUINCY (YALE) MAKES A NIGHT SPUR FOR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN YALE-HARVARD GAME



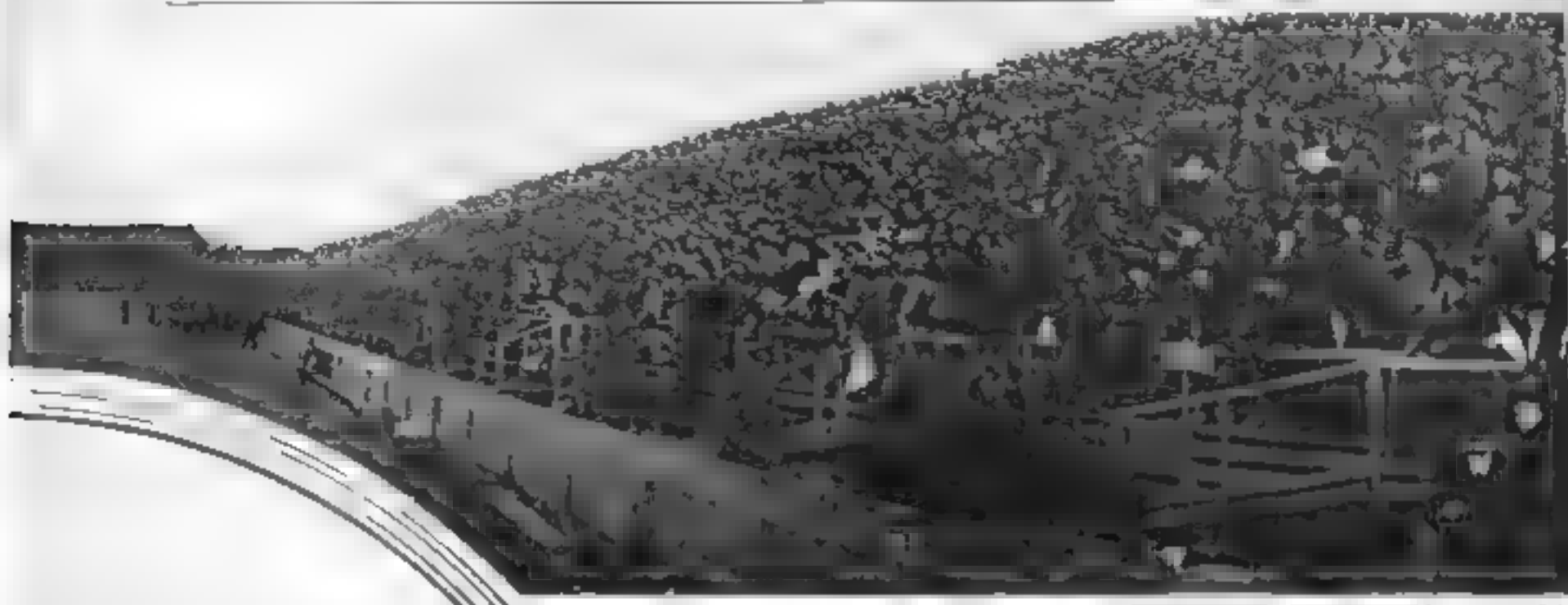
QUINCY (YALE) MAKES A NIGHT SPUR FOR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN YALE-HARVARD GAME



QUINCY (YALE) MAKES A NIGHT SPUR FOR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN YALE-HARVARD GAME

QUINCY (YALE) MAKES A NIGHT SPUR FOR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN YALE-HARVARD GAME

EVENTS OF NOTE IN THE PAST FOOTBALL SEASON
REMARKABLE PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF THE YALE-HARVARD MATCH AND OTHER



FAIR GAMES AND GAMES FOR THE PEOPLE. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR.



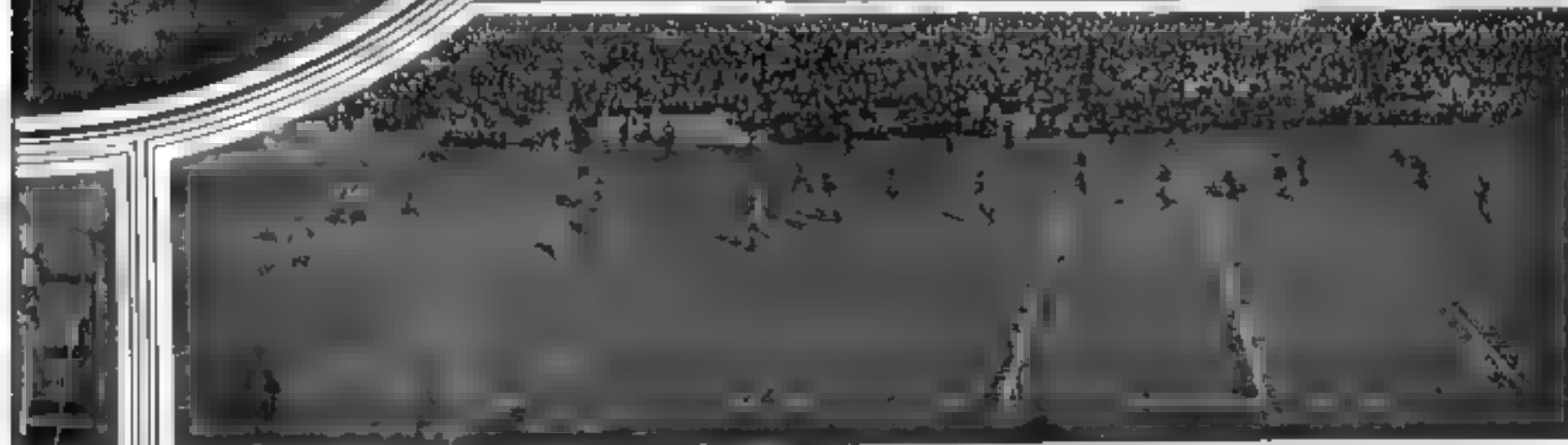
AND THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR.



THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR.



THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR.



THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR. THE FAIR IS THE FAIR.

FAIR.
The fair is the fair.
The fair is the fair.

SEASON, THE MOST INTERESTING FOR YEARS.

REPS OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRINCIPAL GAMES. See footnote re page 550.

All on Account of a Chrysanthemum

By Ruby Douglas

"HE LOVES me, he loves me not. He——"

"Don't, Blanche, don't destroy the flower. I'll tell you," George Hadwick covered the fluffy yellow chrysanthemum with his hand and looked into Blanche Ashbaugh's eyes. "May I?" he asked.

"How can you tell?" she smiled anxiously at him. "Have you counted these petals?" Her face was dangerously close to his.

"No, but——"

"Then," she interrupted, "you know nothing about it." Blanche conquered her hesitating. "He loves me, he loves me not."

The young man looked at her in silence for a moment. Again this elusive piece of girlhood had invited the very words he would say to her to his lips, and again she had run them off as they were formed for utterance. Then she had watched those long black curtains of her eyes to let him meditate on his narrow escape. Perhaps, too, she knew what a pretty contrast those sage-fleck eyes were to the pure pink and white of her skin.

"Blanche——"

"Then, George, when I'm counting. He loves me, he loves me not. He—— why, George Hadwick, how dare you! I'll never speak to you again. Give me that flower this minute!" A pretty crimson suffused her cheeks as she stood upright before him. "You've torn it to pieces."

George looked at the crumpled flower in his hand.

"You've provoked me, didn't you, Blanche? I'm sorry but——"

"You're null! You needn't be. You're the most ungentlemanly person I ever knew and I will never join your old football game with you tomorrow. I won't go! No more!" She threw herself into a chair on the opposite side of the room.

Every attempt at reconciliation was in vain and George Hadwick left her unrepentant, unyielding.

"Perhaps," he thought as he walked toward his rooms, "the Ashbaughs have thought it was but could not stand the suggestion. And she persisted in pulling the entire flower to pieces and not allowing her talking room. Yes, I was justified in taking it from her." With this self-administered consolation he entered the kappa kappa house.

But the next morning, Thanksgiving day, he somehow felt less pleased with himself and could think of nothing whatever for which to be thankful.

Even the confidence he had felt previously in the victorious result for his team in the big football game of the afternoon seemed to have vanished. What did he care who won if a certain smiling face with long black curtains

over the eyes was not in the grand stand to see the victory? His college spirit, too, had disappeared; he seemed to have been playing for a little girl, not for a college.

The problem was firm and a chilly November wind made the day ideal for the Thanksgiving but for the pagans. Both teams were so full of spirit that each can well be with the thought that they had personally eaten sparingly of a most inviting Thanksgiving dinner.

An enthusiastic gallery followed the pagans up and down the gridiron. First to see and then to the other. Neither side had scored and the first half was almost over. College rules forbidding and waiting aside, he grand stand shakes when he sitting team put the ball in the first goal as the snap was called.

What's the matter with Hadwick? He fumbled twice! Tom Higgs asked the question of the little girl by his side. He usually sees that Harvard moves before the second half. Must be sick.

Perhaps he is, answered Blanche Ashbaugh but she had not the courage of her own opinion. Her usual enthusiasm in a football game had left her and she sat in the grand stand pulling the petals one by one from a chrysanthemum.

If he stops plays that way in the second I won't give much for our chances, muttered Tom Higgs. He did not observe the number in which the eyes under those lashes looked at him. Perhaps it was just as well.

I'm tired sitting still, said Blanche when she had pulled off but one petal from the once pretty blossom. And it's cold. It's cold about what the game began again.

I remember well perhaps unconsciously Blanche but the way to the further end of the grand stand, he and under which she had seen the players disappear for their few minutes rest.

They leaned over the railing. "There are the players, Jack!" and Blanche, looking over and looking at the turf.

"Yes, and there's Hadwick right under us, lying there as if he had passed his last mile of election. He'd better wake up or he'll be the captain of a defeated team." Blanche gave the man at her side another glance which was anything but one of acquiescence.

"I'll drop this on his ear, shall I?" asked Blanche looking up the stairs with her hands behind her head.

It may wake him up, ventured Jack. He did not see the eager expression on his face at his side. How much depended on George Hadwick's finding the strength of the last petal night!

The big football player opened his eyes as if from a dream. He looked at the petal. Yes, he must be still dreaming. A dazed expression came over his face and he looked up to see in reality a smile which he had just seen fade in his dream.

The Harvard line-up of the second half was just getting one petal of a chrysanthemum that it had been in the first.

And the play whose result was increased if ever so slightly surprised his opponent by his clever work. They had used him up as in old times. How could they see that little yellow bit of flower tucked under the dirty football suit?

"Hadwick isn't so sleepy, after all," said Tom, when he had exhausted his lung power cheering for Harvard's second touchdown.

"No!" said Blanche absently. She was too happy to listen to the mere platitudes of the man by her side. She could only read the messages conveyed from the gridiron in the glances of two big brown eyes.

All the way home Blanche talked nervously with Tom Higgs. She was wondering if George would come that night as if he would wait until tomorrow. She felt sure George he would come.

"You played excellently in the second half, George," said Blanche, giving her hand to a big football player that morning.

"Yes?" he asked, looking earnestly into her eyes.

"Yes," she replied, dreamily looking down at her hand in her. Nothing seemed to come to her lips. She could not speak with her usual flow of language.

With his disengaged hand the young man was fumbling in his pocket. Nothing but a withered yellow petal he looked at it.

It was that," he said, holding it up.

Blanche's color deepened. "May I tell you now what message it conveys, Blanche?" May I tell you what it is?"

"Isn't it a petal?" asked Blanche, smiling into his eyes, her old coquetry returning. She tried to regain possession of her hand.

And it means—— he asked.

She did not reply.

I promise I'll tell you what it means."

Perhaps it did. At least the petal was held in a close embrace between two hands while two young people said suggestive things about themselves.

And now a yellow chrysanthemum pond line curled between the leaves of a book and is only allowed to see daylight on Thanksgiving Day.

The Turkey or the Gridiron

By E. L. Selin

"PAPA, WHAT did they do Thanksgiving before they had football?"

Behold that which is likely to be a favorite query of the juvenile of twenty-five years from now!

Already back in the minds of two hundred thousand and more persons, is Thanksgiving week? I don't know! To football with church and take play second night. First of all it is that commemorates the women and struggles the clearest.

Crowds along the Atlantic coast crowd upon the Pacific coast crowds in the middle West and why not? To "give thanks"? No, not unless their eleven wins. To dine at a happy family board? No; not unless they can conveniently do so between refs.

"They have gathered for 'the game'."

What of this game for which through ten weeks, some forty young men have been battered and killed, pushed and carried, driven to lean feet, expense and hopes to see which men who know not even the name of one of the contestants will journey from Honolulu to Harvard, from the Yukon to Yale, which will warrant a class teacher in throwing shift his talk, his and his back in squashing it, which will make him and women high and low forget the most ordinary conventionalities of society not to mention the historic day and become fanatic?

To witness what other spectacle lasting an hour and a half will rib and poor pay from two to fifty dollars, and sit upon hard planks amid snow rain, and wind and nose dinner to do it?

Where is the glamour? Football is showy spectacle in classic gulf in picturesque tennis is dashing, ping-pong is artistic, but football—football is force. Art and skill necessarily are there, but the dominant element is force.

"Blood-lust" is the definition offered by a noted psychologist for the motive of football fever—blood-lust, a legacy from those times when our ancestors indulged in man-hunt among the primitive forests and fens, a legacy handed down through the gladiatorial ring and the knightly journey to us of the red-lust.

The dog which around, before getting himself, as did his progenitors of his kind, the infant sports in his eyes in the open. What triumphs as you football games to him of his kind?

Here Thanksgiving was, as its name implies, a day of thanksgiving and prayer to the God of Plenty. Now, however, it is the day of battles whom we name.

Later Thanksgiving grew to be termed popularly turkey-day. Now the idea is becoming a movement. It might be stated in turkey, the feed-back and no longer in a week and with what for being in a way

to the field. He took good management if any be—"the turkey and the gridiron. But should it be the turkey or the gridiron—then on with the pagans and off with the food!

Is a rule man to make judgments about his stomach then has now. Had enough as it for him to be lured from

A Sigh for Mother's Pie.

YOU may talk about your mother's pie, you twined dreams and desires.

You may think there's nothing sweeter than the pie that's off the table.

But keep your hungry stomachs, ever close your appetite, try and let me have just one more piece of mother's apple pie.

I KNOW you're not in love, you're not in love, the play.

With love to call the bluebirds and those who've just arrived.

I know they keep it off the table, but what's the reason why? Is anything they cook or serve as mother's pumpkin pie?

THE girl up at the small table, I've tried the dining chair, And found they'd give me anything from above to whoppy here.

But I can never get myself, I have no taste for pie. Why can't they think of me just once and give me mother's pie?

THE asked the question "Lone-again" of death and had: birds, too.

The French man and the man who under the merry market, but they have lost the track. I'm sure, or really they would.

To please the people's name and name with mother's has heartiest yet.

I KNOW that I shall never seek a place of better luck.

Now do I ever think of wealth or comfort by and by. But there's a hope I wish to hold before I am to die. And so to have another chance to eat my mother's pie.

LESLIE

church—but when he is lured from his dinner, the case is exposed in all its seriousness.

Will football continue in the near future? Indications point that way. The game is no longer confined to the colleges. Athletic clubs, large and small, city wide or neighborhood nature, have taken it up. High school and grammar school teams their teams. Uniforms in mother-made suits through parks and streets.

However, let us hope not. We only not fill the churches—too of this restless, high bredness, open-air

are, but at least let us go back to the sacred home-making, to the turkey of our fathers, which speaks, not of conquest, but of honesty and humility there.

The United States of the Republic and its kindred associations, have sought since the nation's Memorial Day to its original high aim, will close the purchase jump Order of the Pilgrims, to do the same for Thanksgiving Day.

Great Financial Success of the Jews.

MR. ZANDWILL'S bold answer to the question, "Why do Jews succeed?" They don't! "I don't substantiate by statistics. The Jews in his country are about one-eighth of the population, yet they claim one hundred and fifteen out of the last thousand millionaires of the United States, about two and a half times as many as they are entitled to. Even leaving out the backwoods, and confining the inquiry to the own population, it is found that the number of Jew millionaires is still disproportionately large.

A Soldier's Fox.

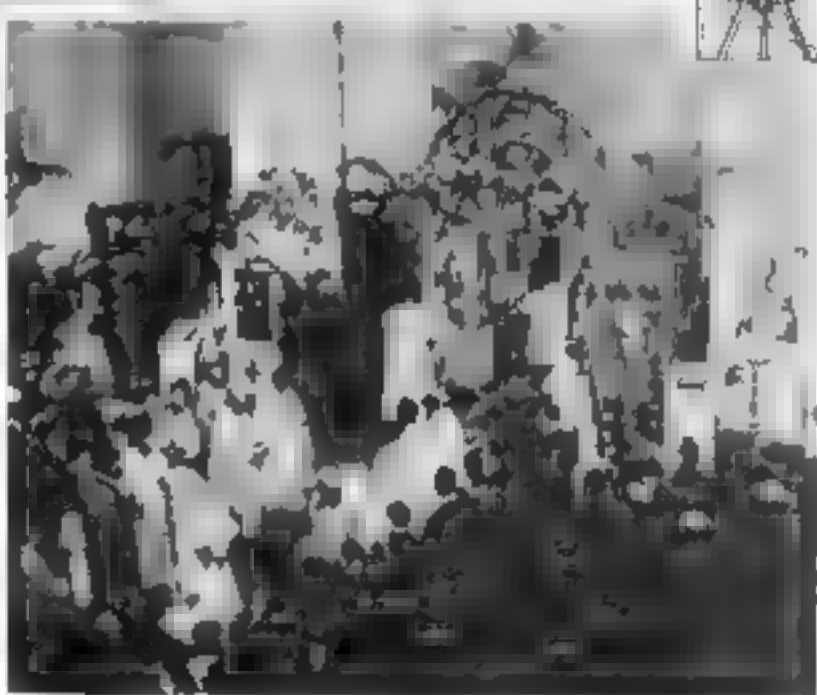
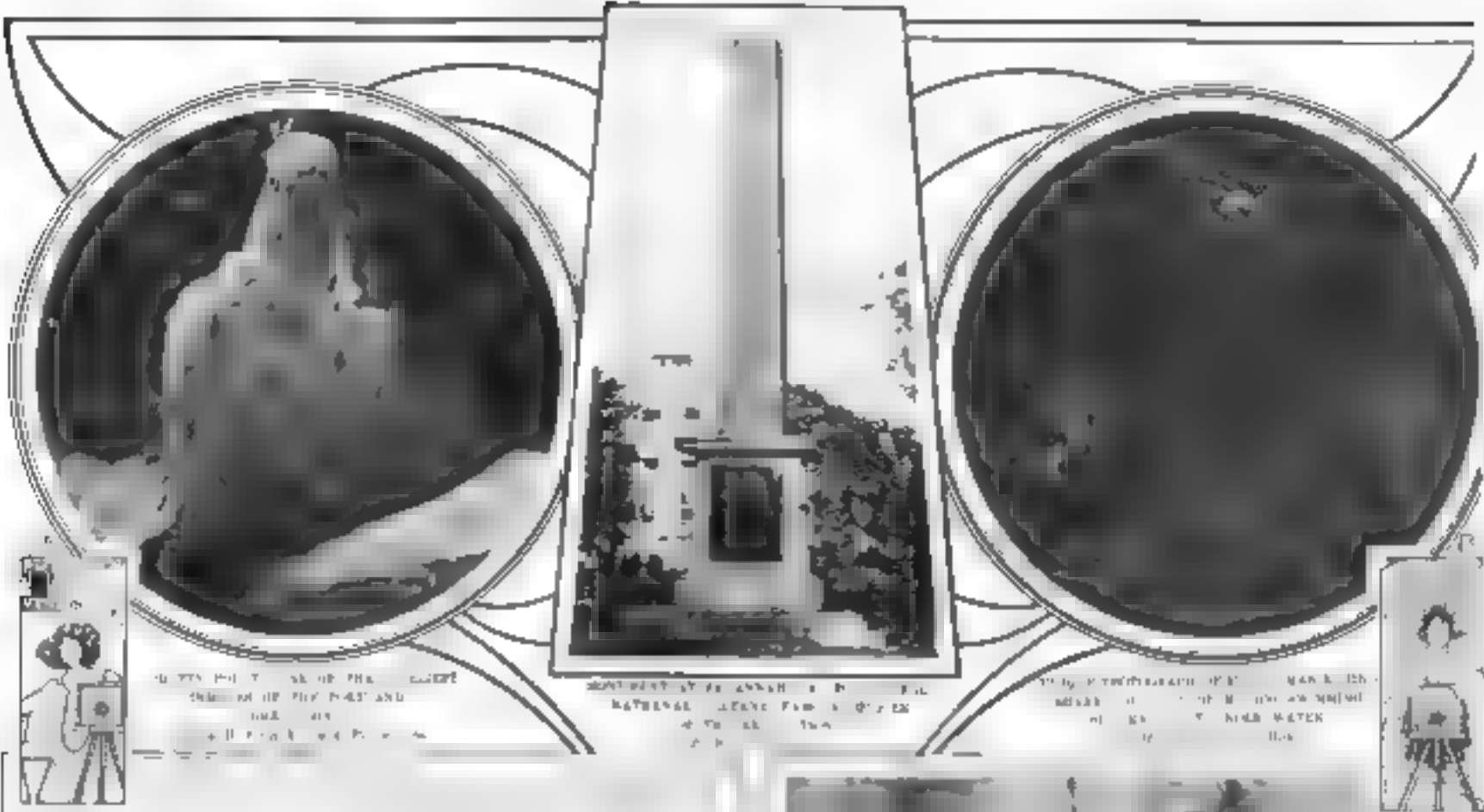
KNOWLEDGE DOWN BY UNLAWFUL ENEMY

Coffee so affects the brain and nerves that proper attention is interfered with and the final end is frequently nervous prostration.

During the Spanish American war I went with my troops to Chickamauga," says Lieutenant J. G. Talbot, Springfield, Mo. "If there is any one place on earth where one drinks more coffee than anywhere it is in the army. It is a soldier's 'dark horse,' and I can assure you that I drank my share. A or several months of hard drilling my health gave out. The chief cause being coffee had and over-excitation and heat.

On the advice of the surgeon, I tendered my resignation and with my heart full of regret and my nervous system shattered, I returned home. Almost the first thing the doctor whom I consulted advised me was to quit coffee. That was the first instruction I got that coffee had anything to do with my condition. The next thing was 'What shall I drink?'

My wife's mother used that Podum Food Coffee and knew how to make it right. I tried it and grew very fond of it. My nervous trouble soon left my old-time health came back and but all I gained was this: that for years on returning after numerous travels I knew how. Quoting coffee and using Podum did wonders for me.



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A. F. Russell, Plattsburg, N. Y.

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ED. STEIN, Mount Cloud, Texas

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D. M. Y. Mason, Brooklyn

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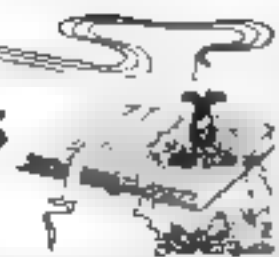


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Books for Christmas Gifts

By La Salle A. Maynard



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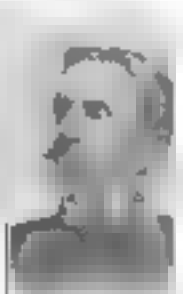
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It is a common knowledge that the Christmas season is a time of giving and receiving. The books that we select for our friends and family should be of interest and value. The following are some of the best books for Christmas gifts.

We have a number of books for sale at a special price. The books are of various kinds and are of great value. The following are some of the best books for Christmas gifts.

Choice Books for Christmas Remembrance.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Story of the Christmas Tree | 2. The Christmas Eve | 3. The Christmas Day | 4. The Christmas Night |
| 5. The Christmas Morning | 6. The Christmas Afternoon | 7. The Christmas Evening | 8. The Christmas Night |
| 9. The Christmas Morning | 10. The Christmas Afternoon | 11. The Christmas Evening | 12. The Christmas Night |
| 13. The Christmas Morning | 14. The Christmas Afternoon | 15. The Christmas Evening | 16. The Christmas Night |
| 17. The Christmas Morning | 18. The Christmas Afternoon | 19. The Christmas Evening | 20. The Christmas Night |
| 21. The Christmas Morning | 22. The Christmas Afternoon | 23. The Christmas Evening | 24. The Christmas Night |
| 25. The Christmas Morning | 26. The Christmas Afternoon | 27. The Christmas Evening | 28. The Christmas Night |
| 29. The Christmas Morning | 30. The Christmas Afternoon | 31. The Christmas Evening | 32. The Christmas Night |
| 33. The Christmas Morning | 34. The Christmas Afternoon | 35. The Christmas Evening | 36. The Christmas Night |
| 37. The Christmas Morning | 38. The Christmas Afternoon | 39. The Christmas Evening | 40. The Christmas Night |
| 41. The Christmas Morning | 42. The Christmas Afternoon | 43. The Christmas Evening | 44. The Christmas Night |
| 45. The Christmas Morning | 46. The Christmas Afternoon | 47. The Christmas Evening | 48. The Christmas Night |
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| 57. The Christmas Morning | 58. The Christmas Afternoon | 59. The Christmas Evening | 60. The Christmas Night |
| 61. The Christmas Morning | 62. The Christmas Afternoon | 63. The Christmas Evening | 64. The Christmas Night |
| 65. The Christmas Morning | 66. The Christmas Afternoon | 67. The Christmas Evening | 68. The Christmas Night |
| 69. The Christmas Morning | 70. The Christmas Afternoon | 71. The Christmas Evening | 72. The Christmas Night |
| 73. The Christmas Morning | 74. The Christmas Afternoon | 75. The Christmas Evening | 76. The Christmas Night |
| 77. The Christmas Morning | 78. The Christmas Afternoon | 79. The Christmas Evening | 80. The Christmas Night |
| 81. The Christmas Morning | 82. The Christmas Afternoon | 83. The Christmas Evening | 84. The Christmas Night |
| 85. The Christmas Morning | 86. The Christmas Afternoon | 87. The Christmas Evening | 88. The Christmas Night |
| 89. The Christmas Morning | 90. The Christmas Afternoon | 91. The Christmas Evening | 92. The Christmas Night |
| 93. The Christmas Morning | 94. The Christmas Afternoon | 95. The Christmas Evening | 96. The Christmas Night |
| 97. The Christmas Morning | 98. The Christmas Afternoon | 99. The Christmas Evening | 100. The Christmas Night |

The books are of various kinds and are of great value. The following are some of the best books for Christmas gifts.

The books are of various kinds and are of great value. The following are some of the best books for Christmas gifts.

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established in New Orleans a department
for the purpose of its affairs growing, at the
same time, a local board of directors com-
posed of prominent citizens of New Orleans.
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by the enormous trades it has made in the
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States immediately tributary thereto. To
further expand its enterprise in the city
it has recently erected a new, splendid in-
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| Capital | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 2,065,582.93 |
| Deposits | 9,623,758.4 |

Accounts of Merchants, Banks and Bankers Solicited.

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| ANDREW STEWART, Vice-President | F. L. ALLEN, Assistant Cashier |
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| WYATT B. INGRAM, JR., Trust Officer | |

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| G. W. WOTT, President | A. A. FLEMING, Vice-President |
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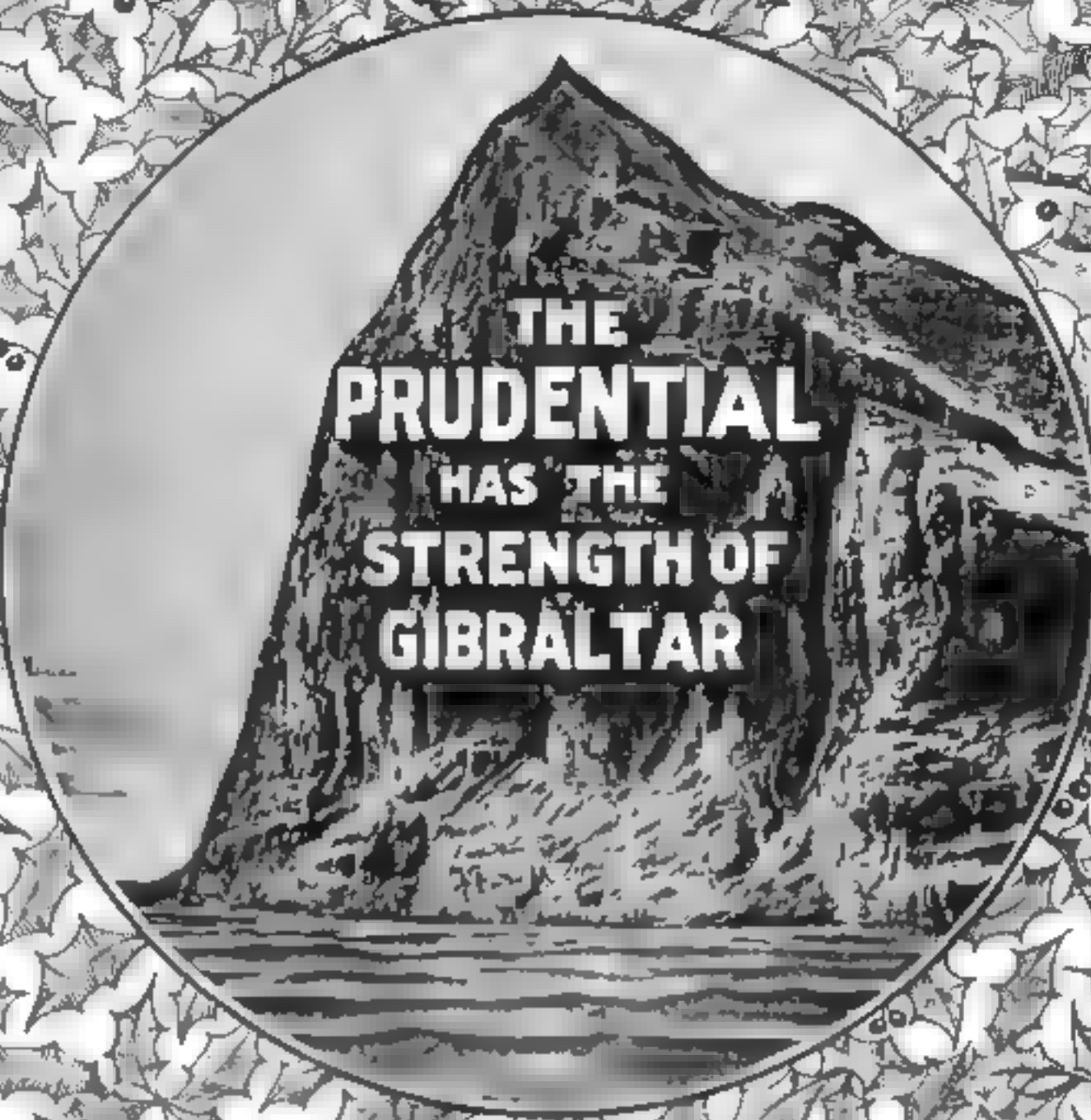
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SYDNEY

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV, No. 2467

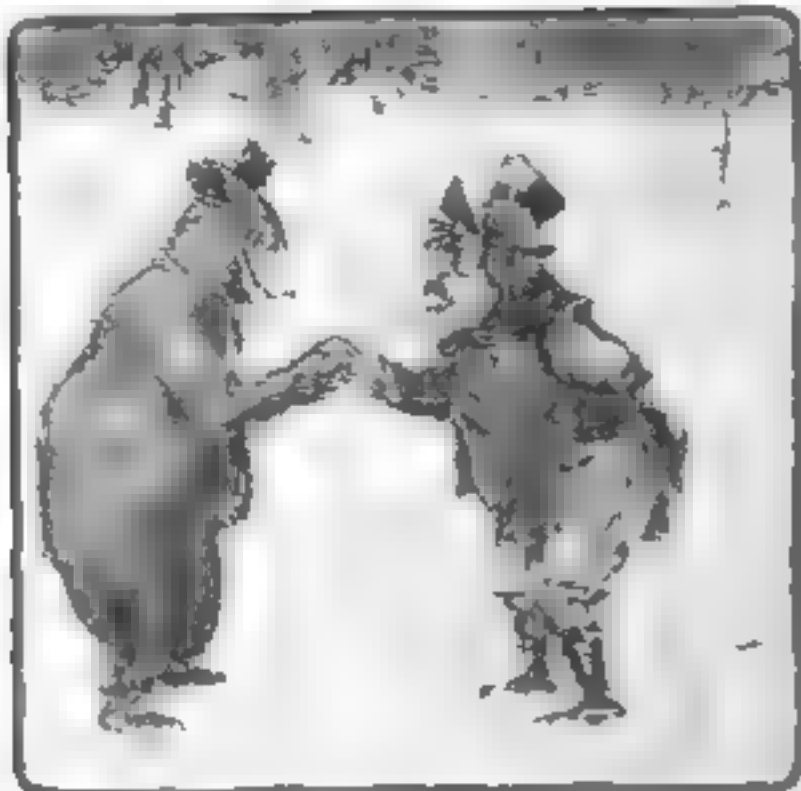
New York, December 18, 1902

Price 25 Cents



AN AMBUSH FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Drawn by C. Beckett Howard.



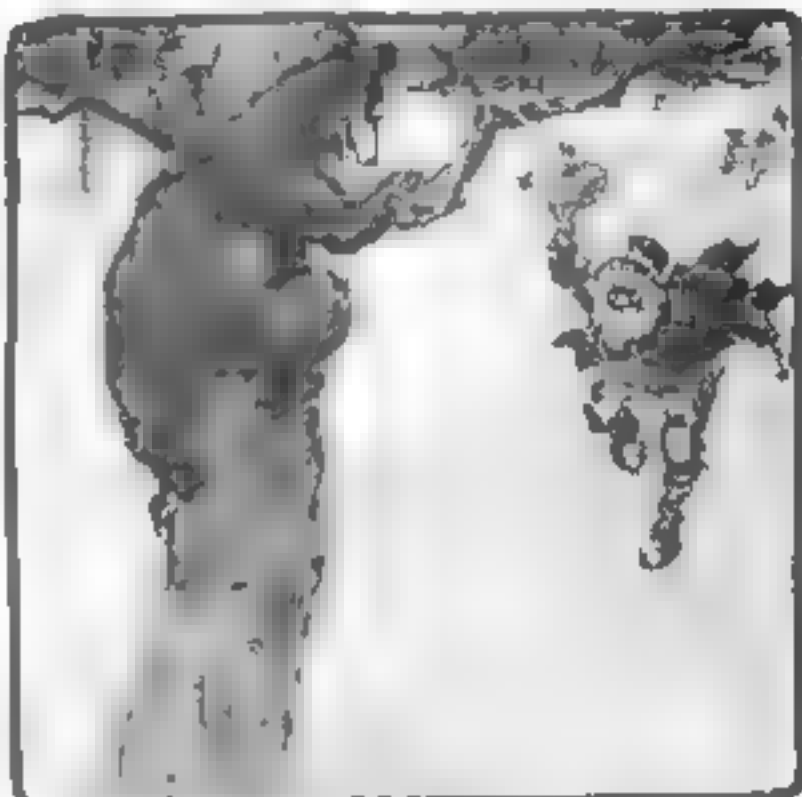
BOBATO, THE BEAR, AND THE HOMO HOMO



THEY BOKE A PURCHASED THING.



THE HOMO IS TO HAVE HALF OF ALL THE STUFF.



ABOUT TO DECLARE A DIVISION.



HOM THE YAKTO THE BEAR, THE HOMO KEEPS THE DOG.



CHRISTMAS PARTY FOR THE HAPPY HOMO FAMILY.

HOW THE BRUIN FAMILY GOT A CHRISTMAS PUDDING
A CUNNING BEAR'S BARGAIN WITH A TRAMP WHEREBY ONE PROFITED AND THE OTHER CAME TO GRIEF.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Frank Corbett

While I stood squinting around to get my bearings, the wind carried the subtle, seeping, creeping, icy way. Suddenly my horse gave a snort, it frantically pawed at the ice and I could believe me there was Fleming and Miss Mary riding along both directions on the same trail.

We went back outside through the snowfall at the same time + I reached for my gun. She seen he move. She gave a cry like a hurt animal and threw both her arms around this miserable thing of a tree-trunked plucking herself as tip phrases in only of her own. "He never killed me. Forget a thought and that minute and me the same."

"She whipped up Fleming's ass-
spal which later was a necktie and
piled my back up a support to the
dentist. I brought for my horse and
the man was out.

the sum of the two sets but the distance between is twice as far away. Now, just, for just moment, from the high low wave direction.

Wie kann ich dir all diese Dinge zeigen? Ich habe dir das - sozusagen - gegeben, was ich fallen lassen habe. Ich habe versucht, wir beide unsere Sprache auf eine Sprache zu bringen, die wir beide verstehen können.

It will certainly grow in how many
kinds of soil you can grow it and
how far you can grow it and as much
as you like to grow it in the future.

Հ. ԿՈՒՆԵՐՆԵՐԻ ԵՆՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԳՆԱՀԱՏՈՒՄ

11. በሌ ጥቅምገቢ ዘመን በዚህ ስህተት ስህተት ተሳታፊ

¹⁰ In the American context, the standard's impact on the firm's decision to pay dividends is not clear.

[illegible]

הנהגתו של השר לא תהיה כרוכה בהחלטות של ממשלה או של משרד, אלא תהיה תלויה בהחלטות של השר.

Just from Mr. Hays. Things changed night and day in the last six weeks last October.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Mr. Henry and Miss Mary were joined at the altar at 11 o'clock by Rev. John A. Day and were witnesses and New York's oldest and greatest to be made with thousands of guests at the wedding.

2000年12月1日

Всего в 1997 году в России было зарегистрировано 10 000 случаев заболевания.

[illegible][illegible]

" WE ONLY SAW OTHER TRUCKS ON THE HIGHWAY AT THE SAME MINUTE."



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A TYPICAL NEW YORK AUTOMOBILE SHOW IN THE HOLIDAY SEASON, WITH ITS EVER-CHANGING CHIEF OF ATTRACTIONS: STEVE.
January 10, 1934



RAPTURES OF CHRISTMAS MORNING IN THE NURSERY
DELIGHTED CHILDREN EMPTY THEIR STOCKINGS AND ENJOY SANTA CLAUS'S SURPRISES.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Mabel K. L.



Esther's Strange Christmas Present

By John Matthews

LITTLE ESTHER was a very attractive girl, not more than eight years of age, but I wish you could have seen her the day when I first saw her. It was a fine day, and the sun was shining brightly.

There was no snow yet, but the other children who played on the walks of the little recreation park in the middle of the city were all dressed in their winter clothes.

The hour was wonderful. It had reached her shoulder, and the curls were as yellow as a dandelion down. She was attractive, too, because she was straight-limbed and her eyes were big and blue and frank. She was constantly at the side of the little waddling baby. Frequently she stooped and lifted the little one into her arms, and she was as gentle as the wind of the park walk.

The child's plaything was an old tin egg, and her only quest was to make it go. She was a very good girl, and she was very kind. She was a very good girl, and she was very kind. She was a very good girl, and she was very kind. She was a very good girl, and she was very kind.

I had seen her in the park, and I had seen her in the park. I had seen her in the park, and I had seen her in the park. I had seen her in the park, and I had seen her in the park.

One day I was in the park, and I was in the park. One day I was in the park, and I was in the park. One day I was in the park, and I was in the park. One day I was in the park, and I was in the park.

All during the afternoon in the recreation park Esther watched the little sister patiently. Sometimes when Esther's back was turned the little one would slide down from the park bench and quickly scurry away, never once looking back, walking rapidly. It seemed, for all that, as if the little sister had gone and there would come suddenly into the little face under the yellow curls a look of fear, until her eyes caught the little one wandering farther and farther away down the long walk of the recreation park. Then Esther would turn and run rapidly toward the baby runaway, calling "Lal-lal-lal!" as she ran. And as I saw her running down the pavement her little round legs flying fast, and as I watched her closely, with the sunset and the stars behind a cluster of shrubs, I thought that I would never hear again of little Esther, the eight-year-old scrub woman and nurse maid, whose home was on the fourth floor, rear, of an East Side New York house.



"A PAUL BENT STAYED ONE"

When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park.

over these children, but the little ones paid no heed to this. They were all so busy with their own games, and they were all so happy. They were all so happy, and they were all so kind. They were all so kind, and they were all so good.

What a beautiful day! I was in the park, and I was in the park. What a beautiful day! I was in the park, and I was in the park. What a beautiful day! I was in the park, and I was in the park.

What a beautiful day! I was in the park, and I was in the park. What a beautiful day! I was in the park, and I was in the park. What a beautiful day! I was in the park, and I was in the park.

A half dozen blocks away were two little girls playing "parks" on the sidewalk, one with the round yellow ball falling over her forehead, the other with a ball in a straight and black. It was a long time before Esther looked up to see what the baby sister was doing. The child was not in sight. Esther jumped to her feet, she looked anxiously in all directions. She called "Lal-lal-lal!" but no hand, hearing that her mother would hear her. Then she ran down the street. At first she was afraid, but she was not afraid. She was not afraid, and she was not afraid.

But when she was in the park, she was in the park. But when she was in the park, she was in the park. But when she was in the park, she was in the park. But when she was in the park, she was in the park.

When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park.

When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park.

ward to lift the baby. As he moved on this his feet touched a soft bundle and Paddy was a bit startled. He caught the bundle with his toe and its very softness made him stoop and touch it. Then he put both hands toward it. For the bundle was the body of a little child. He lifted it in his arms, but it made no sound. He counted the small feet, and it felt cold in his fingers. Then he opened quickly the door of his little shanty. There was a lantern in the corner of the room and an old chair with a back placed in front of the fire stove. Paddy ran on the chair and lifted the baby which he held so that the lantern light fell upon the face. What he saw made his heart sink. For some time the man sat still, looking at the child which he held in his arms. He had seen a rough man about the docks for many years. His clothes were stained with the splash of salt water. His skin was rough and red from the weather, his hair marked with the scars of hard work. He knew nothing of the under-mean and unknown which is inspired by the love of children, for he had never known a child. He knew only that childhood was to look the street tents out of his way when they crowded him. Paddy Ryan was in a predicament now.

He was in a predicament now, and he was in a predicament now. He was in a predicament now, and he was in a predicament now. He was in a predicament now, and he was in a predicament now. He was in a predicament now, and he was in a predicament now.

The voice even grew louder, and Paddy Ryan was so he and were alarmed. No one else heard the sound. The street outside was silent. There were no men in the saloons, but their own laughter and quarrelling and singing filled their ears. Paddy was alone in his shanty with the sea splashing against the dark door by. If his fellow-laborers could have seen him then, how they would have stared! Paddy knew not what to do. Then he thought again of the baby and he gave the baby a look. He was in a predicament now, and he was in a predicament now.

Meaning came and Paddy looked with a start, astonished by what he held in his arms. His misadventure had a strange twist in it. He couldn't account for the child. He remembered nothing that would explain its presence. He knew that he had seen drinking the night before, but where did the baby come from? Then, in a flash, a scene of the midnight came to him, the outside of the door, the crying of the child, and how he had ministered with the bottle. The bottle Paddy took it from his pocket and gave it a long pull. Then he looked at once what he should do with the baby. It had awakened and was crying rather loudly. Paddy thought of the police station and took the baby there.

Even a great city like the American metropolis, with its four millions of people, needs very small equilibria. So it was not strange that little Esther was found, but it was not strange that little Esther was found.

When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park.



"PADDY LIFTED THE BABY"

When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park. When I was in the park, I was in the park.



GRASSY WHEN SHE WAS A LITTLE OF THINGS TO SANTA LATE.



BE A LITTLE OF THE SAME OLD SANTA LATE.



BEING A LITTLE OF THE SAME OLD SANTA LATE.



BE A LITTLE OF THE SAME OLD SANTA LATE.



"I'M GOING TO SEE IF SANTA HAS FILLED MY STOCKING."



ONE OF THE SLIPPER DREAMS OF CHRISTMAS EVE.

CHRISTMAS PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—OREGON WINS
WHAT THE GREAT HOLIDAY MEANS TO CHILDHOOD INTERESTINGLY PORTRAYED BY THE CAMERA.



A CHRISTMAS REMINISCENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA
MEN OF THE NINTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY BUYING GOOD THINGS FOR THE HOLIDAY
DINNER IN PEKING.

Reprinted from Leslie's Weekly by Sydney Williams





THE JOYS OF CHRISTMAS MORNING

FOND PARENTS WITNESS WITH DELIGHT THE UNBOUNDED HAPPINESS OF THEIR CHILDREN

Photographed by E. C. Reed



STEARING A GLIMPSE OF THE CHRISTMAS TREE.
IMPATIENT YOUNGSTERS CREEP FROM THE CURTAINS AND MAKE A RECONNAISSANCE IN FULL FORCE

Illustration by L. B. Smith

fell upon us and bound us hand and foot. Then we were thrown down by the side of our tent and the stores brought by the caravans were examined. Soon afterwards we found several guns fired, and felt sure that they were murdering our men.

"We are in a bad scrape. Philip," Larkins said, quietly.

This is evidently an exceptionally turbulent old black guard. Well, they have got the names of these poor fellows and they have got our stores. I hope that that will satisfy them. If they have spared our dragons, as most likely they have done, to let him whisper to us of course he will take them to the pot. That will teach him nothing for we have always put his nuggets in our pockets, so as not to let our eyes see them. We did it not to tempt the men, for had they learned that we were getting gold, they were quite capable of cutting our throats—the temptation would be too great for them.

In an hour the chief came up with the dragons.

"Why have you come here?" the chief asked. "And what were you digging in the earth for?"

"We had thoughts from what we heard that gold was to be found here, but, as my eyes were going down in the hole we made, there was nothing but the statues of the gods."

The chief at once ordered us to be searched, but nothing was found on us, for we had every night buried all the gold that we had found under the sand in our tent.

"You are my prisoners," the chief said, when the search was finished. "What you will have to pay a ransom. You are a man and my property without permission, you have disturbed the earth, and you must pay for it."

"What ransom do you demand?"

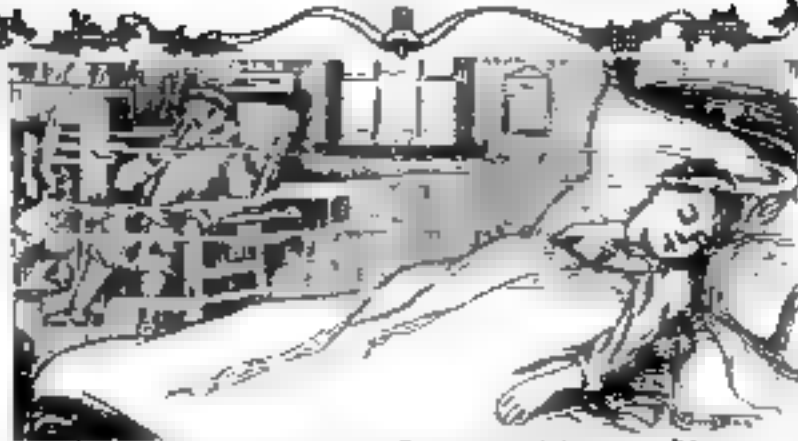
"Fifty good muskets, five camel-loads of cloth, two barrels of powder, and five thousand bullets."

"It is too much," Larkins said, doubtfully, "but if you will be content with fifty muskets, three camel-loads of goods, two barrels of powder, and two thousand bullets, I will see what I can do. You must remember that a tribute will have to be paid to all the chiefs between this and Tangiers, and that will amount at least to half the sum that these goods that you will require will cost."

"I will accept that," the chief said, and in spite of his rigidity of feature I was satisfied that he was well content. "They must be here in two months if they do not arrive by that time you will be lost."

You must know my name to enable me to write. I suppose our dragons will take down the message to our consul at Tangiers."

Our bonds were loosed and Larkins wrote on the corner where acquaintance we had made and who had assisted us in organizing the men and getting the stores that we required. It said: "We are prisoners in the hands of the Bedouins and are following in a lot of the articles that they require for our ransom. There are five hundred prisoners standing to my account on your hands. Please get, without delay, the articles above named and furnish my dragons with means to get to Egypt and to pay the various chiefs. We shall then require for allowing them to pass. Select the goods carefully lest when they arrive the Bedouins should consider them to be insignificant. Please make no delay in carrying out these instructions for our



THE CHRISTMAS DREAM.

IT WAS the night before Christmas (I've heard that before

But it really don't matter, we'll use it once more)
And manna had tucked me up snugly in bed
And the moonlight was white and the firelight was red
I'd hung up my stockings, the hole-y and new
And borrowed a pair of my dear mamma's too
And had left by the front door an armful of hay
Where Santa was certain to stop in his sleigh

I WAS watching the pale little moonbeams get lost

And melting away in the firelight like frost.
When right in the hearth in the corner I seen
Sat a round, rosy man, in a great coat of green,
I wish I could draw him, the way that he sat
His blue eyes a-twinkle in cushions of fat,
His bushy white beard, and his flowing white hair,
And his figure so rotund it filled up the chair

HIS cap was so far from the top of his ears

And his pipe was so long it reached down to his knees,
And the smoke curled about him like hanks they paint
In scenes on gold or the head of a saint
He stared in the grate and he pondered so deep
I thought the old fellow had fallen asleep.
I guess he was weary with toting his load,
And stopped at my papa's to rest on the road.

BUT his face was so kind that I wasn't afraid.

"If I'll you are Santa Claus—that's what I said
I like you to—own me your new toys, say
What you want, bright white, and machine, and know
He rose to his feet and he spoke not a word,
Not once from his—was a—like heart?
But his gestures were merry, his manner was mild,
And I thought it was sunshine whenever he smiled.

THAT smile was so jolly it made me smile back,

As a glittering soldier came out of its pack
A regiment of—swords, all ready for strife
Who stood I am sure as natural as life
Then a pair of twin dolls round the room took a walk
In sashes and spangles, and oh! they could talk.
Merry Christmas," they cried, in a way most polite,
And bowed to me gayly and wished me good night.

NEXT a train and an engine went rattling about

And stopped at the stations to let people out
And I cannot remember one-half of the things
That followed on rollers and rollers and wings
That hopped, skipped and flew, and went out and went in,
Of wood and of rubber, of steel and of tin,
From the wax lady dressed in a mantle of silk,
To a goat that could bleat and a cow you could milk

HE showed me a picture of Christmas-land, dreams

From which on the branches like peaches and plums
And sticks on the bushes, and kites on the shelf
And you've nothing to do but go pick them yourself
The snow, when it falls in that beautiful land,
Is not freezing hard and so cold to your hand,
But like pinkest and whitest and sweetest pop-corn,
And it's Christmas whenever you wake every morn.

HE picked up my slate and my pencil at last

And laughed to himself as he wrote very fast
The girls, little boys, love your fathers and mothers,
Your cousins and playmates, your sisters and brothers,
And you may be sure I will love you, and never
Forget to fill up all your stockings forever
And then like a flash he had vanished away
By the door at the chimney I never could say

MAMMA says that I dreamed it, the good saint of toys

Is a great deal too lazy to bother with boys
But I was awake, wide awake through it all
And heard every time the clock struck in the hall
And my eyes never closed, no, a minute, you see
Till I counted the chimneys and was half after three
And I know it was Santa Claus, too, by his looks
Because I have seen him so often in books.

MIRNA IRVING

positions here will not be plus and until they arrive."

This note was handed to the dragons with instructions that he was to ride with all speed and to stop upon the coast the next day for his purchasing and sending off the goods demanded. The man at once mounted and rode off. "I should avoid the places at which we stopped, as the chief might demand more money for allowing me to pass in seven days I shall be at Tangiers, and in two more days will start and in another fifteen days you will see me again."

We prisoners were allowed a certain amount of freedom and were permitted to occupy our tent and to move about unattended. A week later the camp was broken up, and the greater portion of the "young men," and we traveled with the due and oh of the followers. They went to an some fifty miles away and spent their time quietly there, two men with muskets were always on guard, but otherwise we were allowed to move about freely.

"It has not been a bad venture," Larkins said. "We have certainly discovered a magnificent gold mine, the first of our nation's wealth. In about a hundred weeks, and we have found an excellent time to it. He who goes I shall be able to find a way to this town for allowing me to work the mine and in any case I shall consider the sum our expedition has cost to be well paid out. I have a lot of dates and milk in a little mountainous hill, we are both in splendid health. Altogether in spite of this it is a success. I shall regard our expedition as a successful one, though I doubt whether we shall be able to get a company all the way to it."

On the twenty-fifth day after the departure had started the chief with ten followers and the prisoners, returned to the valley. Two days later some dark figures were seen in the distance. The Bedouins rode out to meet them, and presently returned with the dragons and the escort with eight loaded camels. When they were unladen the chief examined their contents carefully. The skins he fingered carefully and passed the muskets after a short examination. Then he turned to his prisoners.

"Everything is good," he said, "and I am well satisfied. You are at liberty to depart."

"Good," Larkins said, and the approach that you have given me that I shall have full permission to return here with a large party to dig the earth in this valley and erect all necessary work in a gold mine."

"It is," the chief said, "I have given my word, and on the terms agreed upon, namely a tribute of fifty muskets a year with ammunition and five camel-loads of robes and blankets, you shall be free to do what you choose in this valley."

Five months later we two friends mounted our horses and galloped off.

"We shall eat our Christmas dinner at Tangiers yet," said Larkins. "The horses are fresh and we shall do the distance in six days, which will take us to our Christmas eve."

It was indeed early on Christmas morning when we arrived at Tangiers, and never did men more thoroughly enjoy a Christmas dinner than we did in the company of the consul and some other friends. Larkins is still engaged in endeavoring to get a group of financiers to put up capital for the mine in Africa, and has good hopes that he will eventually succeed.



SANTA CLAUS WITHDRAWS WITH AN EXHAUSTED FACE.
Copyright by W. H. Rau.



"OHO! NOTHING LEFT TO GIVE TO ALL!"
Copyright 1908 by W. H. Rau.



"I WONDER IF THESE PRETTY ONES ARE BEHOLDING OF ME!"
Copyright by W. H. Rau.



SANTA CLAUS CATCHES IN THE VERY ACT.
Copyright by W. H. Rau.



GRANDPA TELLING THE CHILDREN THE STORY OF CHRISTMAS.
Copyright by W. H. Rau.



LITTLE KATE'S TREASURE-TROVE ON CHRISTMAS MORN.
Copyright by W. H. Rau.

SANTA CLAUS, THE GENEROUS FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN
H'S WELCOME VISITS, BEARING MANY BEAUTIFUL GIFTS TO HOMES OF COMFORT AND HAPPINESS.



A WIRELESS CHRISTMAS GREETING IN MID OCEAN

A TWENTIETH CENTURY ILLUSTRATION BASED UPON THE STORY OF THE FIRST WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM ABOARD A SHIP

Historic Christmas-tides.

W HEN the first wireless message was sent from a ship at sea, it was on Christmas Eve, 1901. The message was sent from the ship "M. S. Thetis" to the shore station at Weymouth, England. The message was: "M. S. Thetis, Christmas Eve, 1901. All well. Merry Christmas to you and yours. M. S. Thetis." This was the first wireless message sent from a ship at sea.

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"IS SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO OUR HOUSE? WELL, I GLESS"

HAPPY TOMMY'S CARRYING HOME A CHRISTMAS-TREE TO THURSDAY EVENING THE 26TH-STORE.—(Lump & Co. N. H. St.)

answer to-morrow for a Christmas present? It would make me happier than anything else in the world?"

"But I've already got your Christmas present!" exclaimed The Oracle. "It's all tied up and wrapped ready to send, as a something you want too. I've heard you say so, and I've written a charming letter with it."

"That sounds very nice, but dear Oracle won't you be so kind to tell me what your present is?"

"Do you really want it so much?" inquired The Oracle, softly, without drawing her hands away. My heart began to beat.

"You wouldn't ask that if you could only realize how much I love—"

"Mr. Richardson!" announced the maid at the door. I should be truly sorry in these my calmest moments, to have my calm and suffer the fate I wished him just then.

"Must go?" I inquired, as that individual wrested himself of his hat and went in the hall.

"Yes, answered the Oracle— but as quiet he. I've really got to dress."

"And my answer?"

But by this time Richardson was in the room. As he spoke to me I gave his hand such a grip as most seriously have imperiled that member's further usefulness for water color painting or violin playing. But everything considered he got off light.

"Oh, by the way, Tom," called The Oracle, as I was leaving the room, "I believe I shall get you to send that package after all."

was direct to my "What package?" but a glance at The Oracle's face and past experience kept me silent. It is always wise in dealing with The Oracle not only to expect the unexpected but to appear as other people to expect it. So I took the package she held out to me, without comment, but wondering inwardly what it meant.

There was a light-bell at the upper window, he opposite side of the street. Richardson was keeping an eye on The Oracle's door. "You must go by, as usual, he," she had said, yet no Richardson appeared, not that I was looking for him, of course. I was there to mail The Oracle's package. I discovered that the package was a large, square one—was too large to go in the opening. It was really not safe to leave it on the box. I would take it in a parcel box. There was one just two blocks farther down. It also was in plain sight of The Oracle's door. I walked very slowly, but no Richardson appeared.

In the beginning of my heart I began to feel a queer sensation that I knew was going to be a pain by and by. It was all up with me! She had sent me away that she might see him alone, she performed him, she had only been playing with me. And her consciousness had not been simply a young girl's avoidance of a serious love affair as I had hoped—for that I was! It had been a deliberate flirtation! All along she had been raring for—

His love! there he went. Perhaps after all I drew on a deep breath and started up the street at a swinging pace. I knew what it all meant. I would not stand the uncertainties any longer.

"Must be a very queer one, then," I found myself saying in a positive tone. The Oracle had put so far in her in the door. As I did so something slipped, too, and a small fell to the floor. It was the small package I had kept so close about all. When I saw Richardson come out of the Oracle's door next morning, and everything else but one thing had passed, out of my hand.

Now I picked it up quickly, and as I did the light from the hall fell upon it, so I could not help seeing the name upon it. It was addressed to me.

I gazed for a moment with a deep sense of my own unworthiness, and a deeper sense of the Oracle's wonderful faith. If course her asking me to mail the package had only been her way of getting me to Richardson get without Richardson's knowledge, her own quick wit of way of convincing me for leaving to go. And I go at such that I was had not read her meaning. She always makes it, had only to accident stumbled on the thing she meant me to do. No wonder if the daughter of Richardson!

I rushed up to my room two or three at a time, thinking how nearly my stupidity had come to depriving me for ever of both on heart at least. The Oracle's letter was still. As I tore it open The Oracle's card fell out first. (It was written on the last familiar leaf.)

As usual, however, was always so, I was not to be deceived. The Oracle's card was not to be read. It was only a letter from a stranger to me. The Oracle had always been a stranger to me. The Oracle's card was not to be read. It was only a letter from a stranger to me.

I tore open the wrapping in frantic haste. The "in-cluded" was The Oracle's package!

A Chance for Our Readers To Make Money.

THERE IS scarcely any form of entertainment more agreeable at times to an active mind than the solution of a puzzle. Various ingenious puzzles have been invented that have excited a perfect fever of popular interest. Puzzle pictures are often a pleasing feature in the columns of periodicals of the day. The pleasure of solving them often, especially to the young, much innocent recreation and serves to sharpen the perception and other faculties. In this number of Leslie's Weekly is printed our annual prize combination picture puzzle. It is composed of striking pictures which have appeared in the journal during a recent single year and which are familiar to the regular readers of its columns. Each of the fifty-one illustrations is numbered, but no clue is

given to the date of the issue in which it appeared. The solution of the puzzle consists in naming the date on which each picture was printed and also giving the caption or title of each. The wall require care in inspection of the pictures, but the reward should prove most enjoyable to all who undertake it. The person who first sends to his office a complete and correct list of the dates and the titles or captions of the pictures will be awarded a prize of \$25. The sender of a like list arriving second will be allowed \$5, and to the sender of the third list received will be given \$10. Four other prizes of \$5 each, eight of \$2.50 each, and ten of \$1 each will also be distributed, according to the order in which additional correct lists shall be received. This makes the total of the prize money \$100, and the various sums mentioned should make thousands of the readers of Leslie's Weekly to show their acquaintance with its attractive pages. It is distinctly to be understood that no competitor will be permitted to submit more than one list of the puzzle pictures.

N. B.—All answers must be in before February 15th, 1903, on which date the contest closes.

Class of Water

Every Day

Perhaps that don't know about food should never be allowed to feed persons with weak stomachs.

A little over a year ago a young woman who lives in Merret, Me., had an attack of scarlet fever, and when convalescent was permitted to eat any thing she wanted. Indigestion feeding soon put her back to bed with severe stomach trouble and inflammation of the kidneys.

"Three I stayed," she says, "three months, with my stomach in such condition, but I could take only a few teaspoonsful of milk or beef juice at a time. Finally Grape-Nuts was brought to my attention and I asked my doctor if I might eat it. He said 'yes,' and I commenced at once."

"The food did me good from the start and I was soon out of bed and eating. I was not from the stomach trouble. I have gained ten pounds since my recovery and am able to do all household duties, some days sitting down only long enough to eat my meals. I can eat anything that my mother can eat, but I still continue to eat Grape-Nuts at breakfast and supper, and like it better every day."

"Considering that a year ago I could stand only a diet of milk and that a glass of water seemed 'so heavy' I am fully convinced that Grape-Nuts has been everything to me and my return to good health is due solely to it."

"I have told several friends having stomach or stomach trouble what Grape-Nuts did for me and in every case they speak highly of the food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



OUR \$1000 PRIZE CHRISTMAS PICTURE PUZZLE

FIND CAPTIONS OF THESE ILLUSTRATIONS IN "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" FOR LAST YEAR AND WIN A PRIZE

For details see page 701

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*If it isn't
an Ideal*



*It isn't a
Waterman.*

The ancient waterman used to carry water on both shoulders. The modern waterman carries ink in a

WATERMAN Ideal Fountain Pen

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OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES

ATTENTION—The undersigned, being a duly qualified and licensed attorney-at-law, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the court in which the same is pending.

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1903.
The report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of New York, relating to the election of judges, is hereby adopted.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Copyrighted from page 407.
The following hints are given by Jasper to money-makers.

1. The first hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

2. The second hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

3. The third hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

4. The fourth hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

5. The fifth hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

6. The sixth hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

7. The seventh hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

8. The eighth hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

9. The ninth hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

10. The tenth hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

11. The eleventh hint is to be sure and get the best of the market. This is the only way to succeed in the market.

The Story of a Gold Mine

By Lee S. Owen

On the Safe Side

—That Little Something That If

A GOOD PROSPECT

But if you can get your money in the stock of a gold mine, you can get your money in the stock of a gold mine.

The gold mine is a good prospect. It is a good prospect.

There is no denying the fact that the gold mine is a good prospect.

One great feature has been made in the gold mine already.

Then, WATCH THE GOLD MINES.

Send for my book, "The Story of a Gold Mine."

LEE S. OVIETT, Fiscal Agent

100 Broadway, New York

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LEAFY'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the north district to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. The offer, a p. m. of five dollars for the best photograph submitted, was received by us in such happy haste that we were to be sent on the 10th of the month the first of the photographs. I believe we will be glad to receive next critical work and feel that which bears a special relation to nature ever to be as in all matters to enter the contest. Photographs that are submitted on manuscript and will be sent by registered mail for the purpose with a request for their return. All photographs submitted in the contest and not selected will be returned to our sender when we are ready to do so. We will be glad to see such photographs as are sent to our magazine photographers as a reward for their work. We will be glad to see such photographs as are sent to our magazine photographers as a reward for their work. We will be glad to see such photographs as are sent to our magazine photographers as a reward for their work.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Flat No Money Is Wanted

[illegible]

No. 1
The Story of a Gold Mine
By CECIL S. GIVIS
Looking It Up

the same way, and there it is

In all of my advertisements
regarding the stock of the
American Telephone & Telegraph
Company, and in my address
to investors in this issue, I make
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That word is **NOT** **FREE**.

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And it shows A C T U A L
P R O F I T S of the property
and income and not, as he claims,
water power etc. etc. so that
one may see that this is a
G R E A T M I N E T O D A Y

The aim of the workshop was to make it a CREATIVE act.

ዚ-ከፊት፣ ሀገሪቱ ማግኘት ሲባል ስለሚችል፣
የዚህ ዓመት ስራ ማግኘት ሲባል ስለሚችል፣
ወጪው ከፊት ሲባል ስለሚችል፣

LEE & OVITT, Fiscal Agent

[illegible]

A South Africa Exposition

F It is important to note the administration oil in proposed international police exhibition is a field of administration of 60-65 million. It is also that even general in addition to a plan in its history but his demand for participation could not have been a American police in this stage will be much as to continue to exist. The managers he established in office in which his way but they expect to visit between even when the presence of the exhibition in part. Furthermore is he lost time in the whole world for a later police exhibition. It is undoubtedly the best opportunity to offer tomorrow after his opening up to be in the and vast territories of Israeli South Africa. The demand for goods in many years to come will be enormous.

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its use throughout the
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Low Rates for Homeowners!

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 problem of the existence of a solution of the problem of the
 bar displacement operator. In the second part, the problem of the
 existence of a solution of the problem of the bar displacement operator is
 studied.

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and made to order by
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apply to the agent, 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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A L. MAYER has purchased the assets of the company in 1934 and has been carrying on the business since that time. The company has been carrying on the business since that time. The company has been carrying on the business since that time.

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LUNGS WHITE AS LIME
BARK. With Myopia. Thousands of
in use. Sold by ...

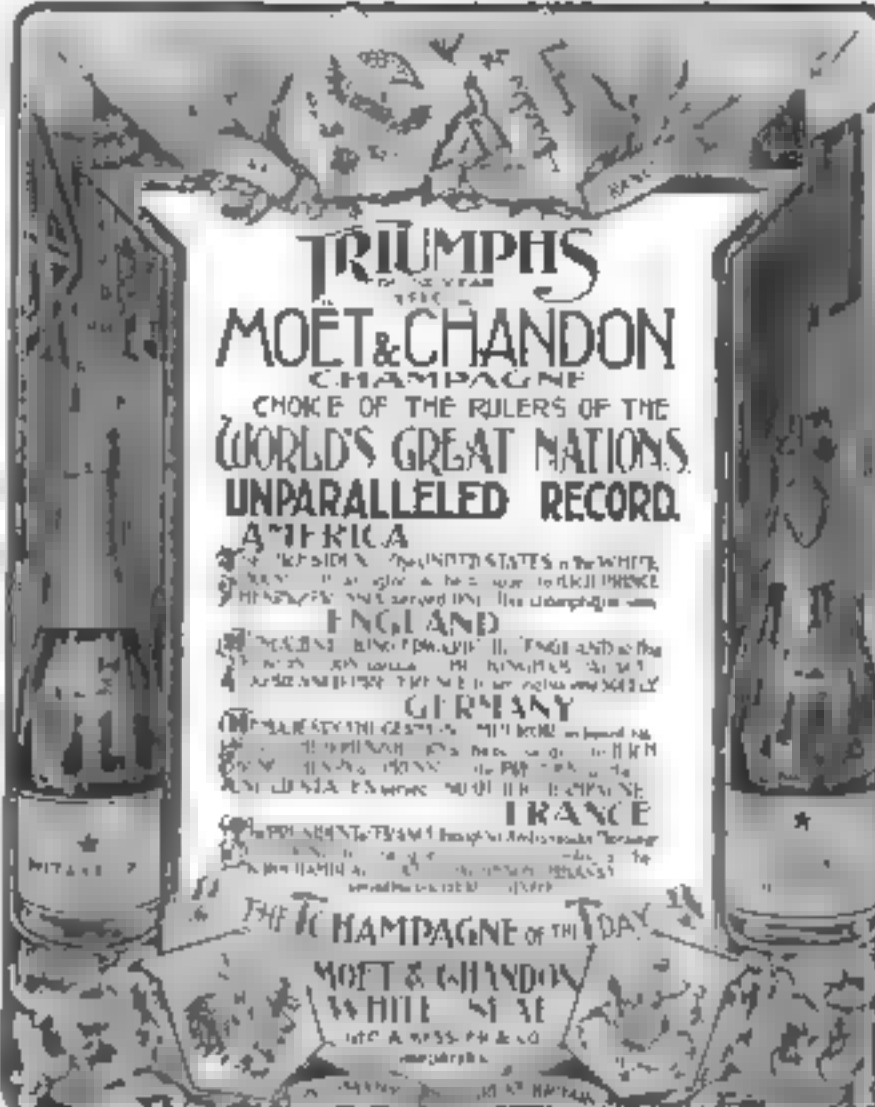
For a Christmas Gift a Set of Collar Buttons is always acceptable



Morning, Noon and Night Fast Trains to The West—Via NEW YORK CENTRAL.



SUSPICIOUS.
 "You, Santa Claus, do you, in there?"
 You may make me tremble
 To think that you are just a dead
 So very much resemble."



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MOËT & CHANDON
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WORLD'S GREAT NATIONS
UNPARALLELED RECORD.

AMERICA
 The President of the United States is the White House favorite. It is the only champagne to be served at the White House.

ENGLAND
 The Queen of England is the only monarch who has ever drunk Moët & Chandon champagne.

GERMANY
 The Kaiser of Germany is the only monarch who has ever drunk Moët & Chandon champagne.

FRANCE
 The President of France is the only monarch who has ever drunk Moët & Chandon champagne.

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MENNEN'S
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LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS
 ARE STAMPED
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LONDON ENGLAND
THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
 PORTLAND PLACE

The Story of a Gold Mine
 By Lee S. Oviatt

The Last Chapter

"Opportunity waits on no man."

LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent

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 3-lb. marked bags
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CARBONIC ARTIFICIAL VICKY
 BELTERS, CLUB SODA, Etc.

CARL H. SCHULTZ

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. 1, No. 1

1850



PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE PROSPECTIVE election of Reed Smoot by the Legislature of Utah to the United States Senate has



1000

A Note: The term "North" is used to refer to the northern part of the country, which is the area of the country that is north of the equator.

change of Mr. Wilson as depicted on the grounds that he is an opportunist who will not follow the dictates of his conscience. But his wife, who would be a person of character and whose mind had the benefit of the great work of the Christian Church, with whom he is known to have been a devoted friend, is not so full of generous impulses. In fact, his mother-in-law is characterized as the person of good sense, and his wife is represented as a selfish woman who will not fairly judge the service for which her husband has elected, but will see a part of the picture and not of the whole. On this point the opinion of the Christian preacher, which is added to the picture and which will indicate the change that the Wilsons might see with their new point of view, can be thought of as well. Mr. Wilson has been described as a man who is not a moralist, but a man who is a man of the world, and who is a man of the world.

THE THAI government has a powerful way of negotiating the darkest shadow its agriculture is in.



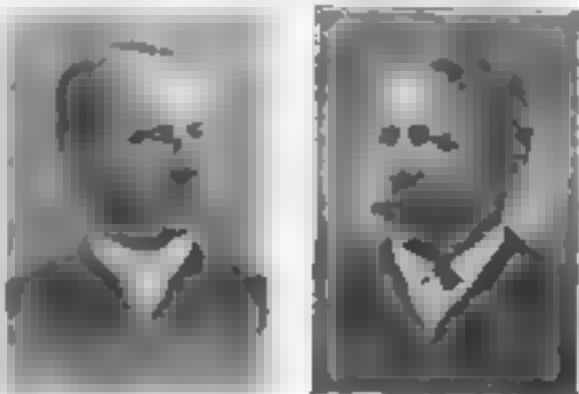
4000 24 8 7 6 5

And the fact that the π -conjugated system is not a simple chain, but a complex network, is also a factor to be considered.

kind, holder of "Honorary Modern Fiction Art." Mr. Willard is a native of Vermont, having been born in Montpelier but he has spent much of his life in N. Y. and has a real abode there. He is known as publisher and editor of the *Hay Wreath* his magazine of 14 years ago was one of the speakers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and having in due position since its rebirth with many public men. He retired from the newspaper to take up literary work and has produced one volume of much merit besides the one above. He has been given the honor of knighthood not only in his native Vermont but in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He resides at Commonwealth Avenue, is a prominent member of Boston's leading Italian society, and is deeply interested in all matters concerning Italy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany, in a state of sympathy for the world has long since learned. "I had learned also has his opinions generally are founded on sound sense, refined taste and great patriotism. This holds true as to the views recently expressed by the Emperor on the nature and influence of music, the occasion being the inauguration of a new school of graphic arts and music in Berlin. "You know," said the Emperor, "what a great educational influence I want to impart and to exaltation. It is above all, to be considered in its influence on the temperament and on the entire soul-life. Music enlightens, elevates, and forms the soul."

THE AMERICAN in person of Enrique bid farewell to go on until citizens of the country that have important business interests in all parts of the continent, as well as

[illegible]

WILLIAM F. WATKINS, JR. AND JENNIFER M. GIBBY

most efficient method) in the production of light are by fluorescent and halophospor fluorescent (the illumination of Page 20 is used all over your house).

[illegible][illegible]

PROFESSOR JOHN'S PRESENTATION WITH CURRENT RESEARCHING METHODS

[illegible]

at peace with Germany. Referring to his name, this has been explained that he joined in the private work of preparing an alliance between Japan and Germany. The great German Journalist declares that it does not become him to say that the situation does not require any radical understanding of this sort.

THAT is a unique event offering the reception of President Hower to the Metropolitan Museum, November



DAVID J. DE KROMEN, D.D.

1. *Agave* 11 byrru. 1m 2m 3m 4m
 2m 3m 4m 5m
 5m 6m 7m 8m

[illegible]

FIFTY YEARS of getting on the right side of public opinion—50 years of being in almost every body



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Printed, where and when necessary, by order of the printer.

(over) an achievement worthy of remark even for this day of our remarkable things. Particularly is this the case with his relative success the fifty years not only man and a born capacity but with a disposition as happy and a wit as fresh and nimble as the which characterizes Mr. A. C. Russell, editor of the *Boonville N. Y. Advertiser* who has recently celebrated his golden jubilee of his career as a printing-shop. As an editor Mr. Russell set his standard high at the beginning and has maintained it even and consistent course through all the trials and temptations of a crowded and a difficult career his paper being to-day, as always, a model of its class in high independence, courage and intelligence, progressive and inspiring leadership. Its addition to the good and valuable service he has rendered to his fellow-men in the editorial capacity and in numerous other ways as well, Mr. Russell has won a high place in the affectionate regard of his fellow-citizens. His activity in the pro-reconstruction of his own State and also in the national pro-reconstruction, so that for an American newspaperman one to know him is to regard himself very much indebted, and to know him next and to see him is to be a great thing for indeed Mr. Russell was one of the founders of the New York State Editorial Association, now in its forty-sixth year, has been its secretary and treasurer all his time and time we believe future history of its annual gatherings. In fact, the personal presence of Secretary Boring so cheery, high and vigorous, full of wit and otherwise pervades how early consciousness of the editorial fraternity of the Empire State that for the association to hold a meeting without him is simply unthinkable. Far distant for the day when such a thing must be reckoned among the possibilities.



THE CHRISTMAS-EVE TRAVELERS HASTENING HOMEWARD

THE DEFT-LEGER AND GRAY-HAIRED CROWD TERRACING THE RAILROAD STATION, AND EMERGING WITH THE FIRST OF THE DEPART.

Sketch by Seymour Chwast

months. Lolita Amador of Thurgood, whose account of her career visited the United States, will, it is said, be taken by her parents within that time, but he remains in his home in Vienna. Amador has already been coached by the highest of the famous Viennese physician. The large sum of money was given by a philanthropist whose name was not mentioned to end the shelter of New York in his work. Children whose names have not been published have undertaken the care of crippled children who have come within their notice. A last year announced that a Thurgood Amador of Thurgood whose little daughter was cured by Dr. Amador will come to the United States for the practice of bloodless surgery, to be endowed with \$3,000,000.

The Decision in the Samoan Case.

WHILE IT may be true that King George's decision in the Samoan case, whether he finds for Germany on every point, rests somewhat upon the American sense of right and justice, it would be wrong to say as a people to grumble over this adjustment. They do have been anxious in advocating arbitration as a method of settling international disputes, and should therefore take our

pledge like men now that the door has been our way. We may find some consolation in the circumstance that we have thus, as generally, seen the wrong part in these international lawsuits, from the side of the "inferior" as shown to that of the "Pious Fund" dispute recently settled by The Hague court. It would be unjust also to question the good faith of King George or his desire to deal equitably in the matter. Without doubt there is no ruler of a nation so well today better qualified by reason of character and experience to act as the umpire in an international misunderstanding than that of Sweden. He is justly loved and respected, not only in his own country, but also throughout the civilized world for his many admirable qualities of mind and heart. He has never been suspected of deserting an overruling desire to cultivate the friendship of Germany, and there is no apparent reason why he should do so. His interests and sympathies as usually directed to move slowly with England and the United States, or in both of which countries he has always maintained the most cordial relations. If, therefore, it is our fate that happens to be "settled" by the Samoan decision, it is put into us to play the "loser's" part and refuse to sleep by the night. It will be better, no doubt, and more satisfactory all around to take such cases to the

future to The Hague court, which is regularly constituted for the end of all international suits, and where the final decision does not rest with any single individual, but with a chosen group of specially qualified men.

Serious Indigestion.

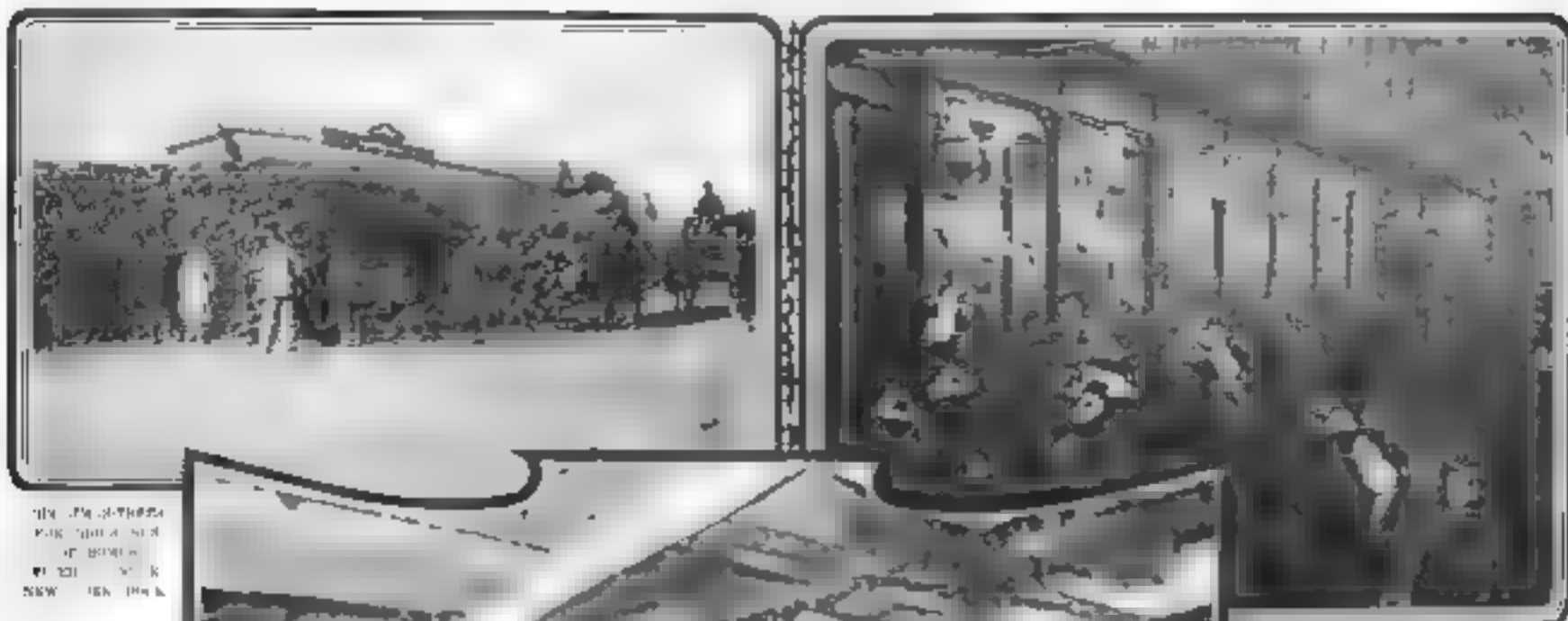
It is a common ailment, and is relieved by Borden's Malted Milk.

It relieves immediately and then gradually restores the stomach to perfect health. A permanent cure and a most excellent food for all infants.

In Substitute Feeding

For infant, this makes a good milk substitute. It is the basis for all weanings. What a resource, then, is the most possible milk product. Borden's Malted Milk is ideal, pure, sterile, and guarded against contamination.

Telegraphic Service is not used so often in the home, as in the office, but it is in emergencies great. It is in Manhattan, room 245, at the N. Y. Telephone Co.



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NEW YORK

STREET TRUCKS PARADED BY THE
CITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW
YEAR



A L. P. J. STORE AT NEW YORK



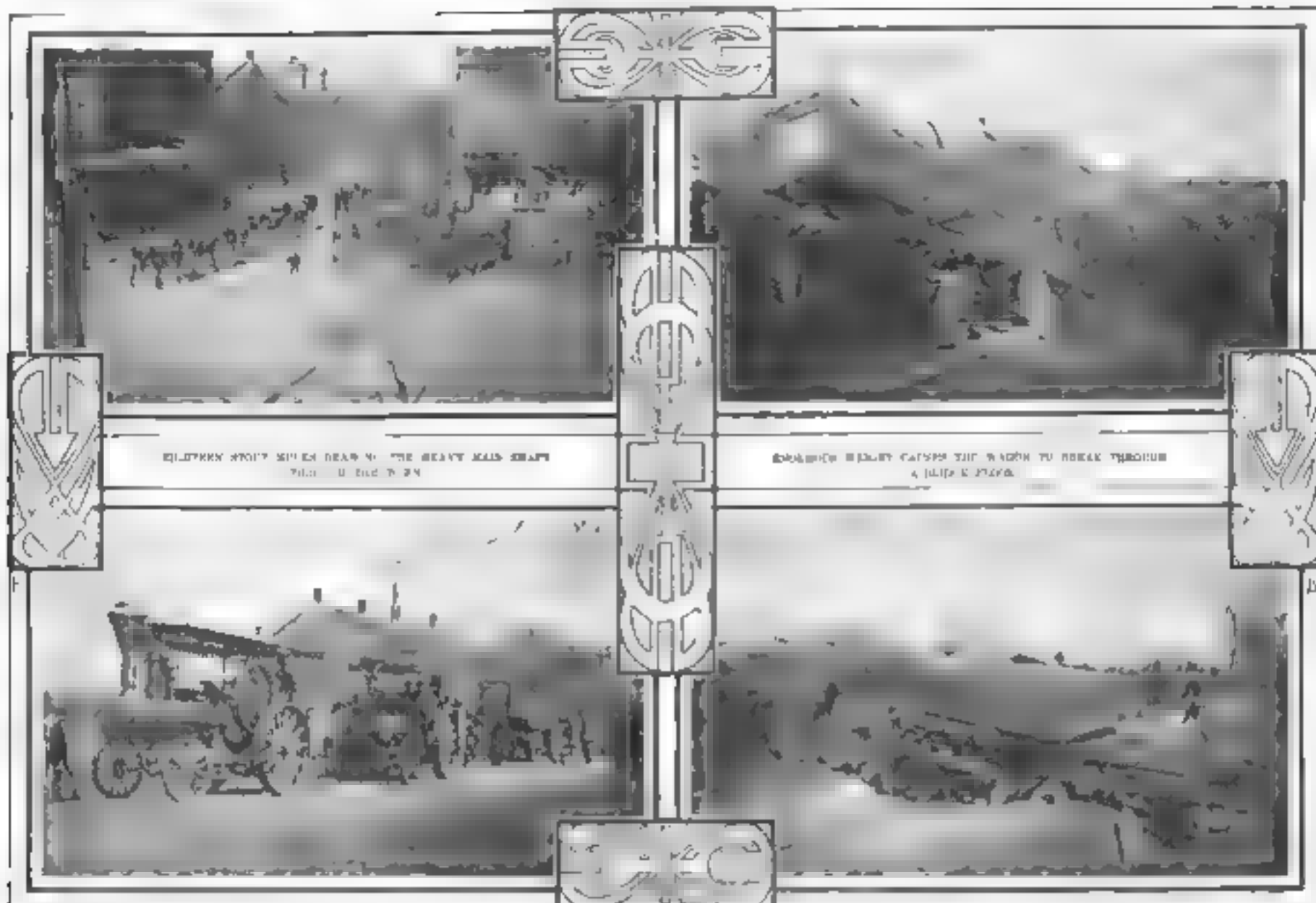
HAPPY WOMEN
WAITING IN
LINE FOR
HATS



SKATING ON THE ICE, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AT PLATTESBURG, N. Y.

PLAYING GAME OF ICE HOCKEY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AT PLATTESBURG, N. Y.

JOLLITIES AND OUTDOOR SPORTS OF CHRISTMAS DAY
CHEERFUL SIDE OF THE WORLD'S CHIEF ANNIVERSARY EXPRESSED IN A VARIETY OF ENJOYMENTS.
Photographs by James S. Smith.



WALLACE AND WALLER CAN MAKE IT NO FARTHER, AND TWO TRUCKS STAYED ON THE ROAD. WALLACE LADEN WITH THE SLAVE RAN DOWN TO THE MINE INTO A SEACAMERED MINE.

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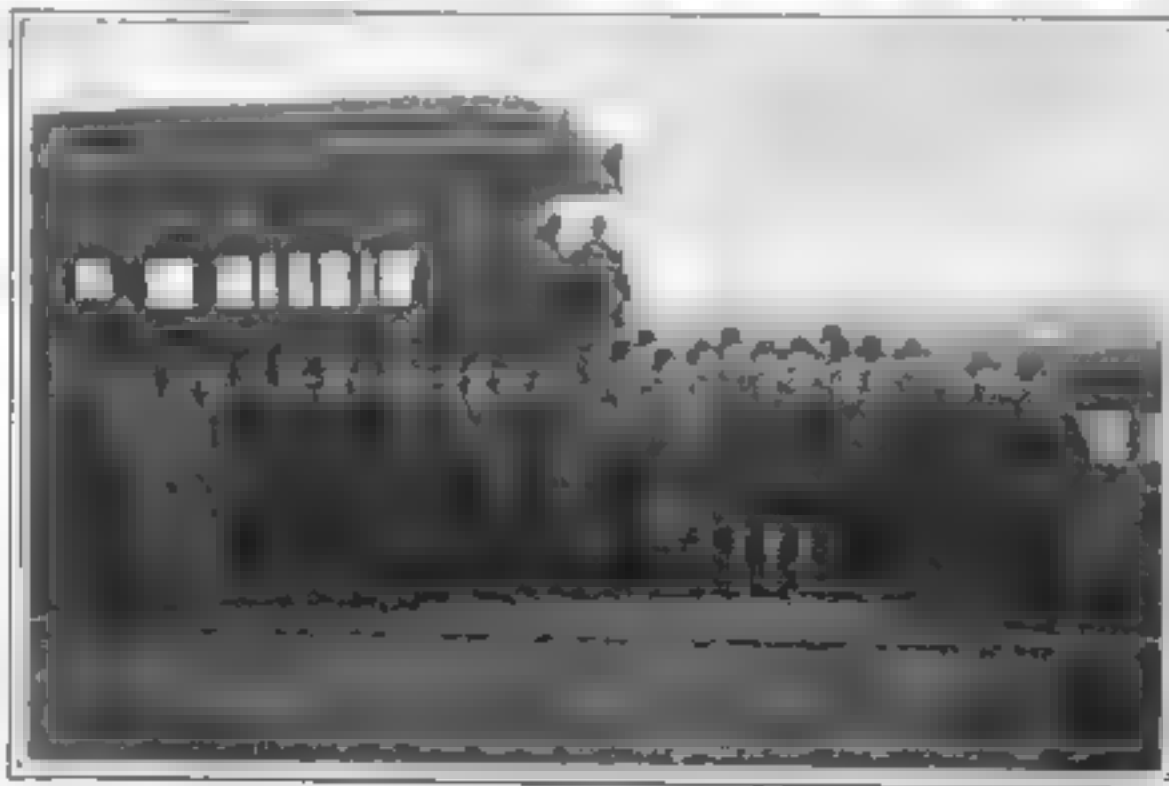
Britain Taught by the United States

A NEW STATE sign of the times was the vote in this assembly of the Ohio Society's representatives, at the head of a commission of inquiry from London whose object was to study the conditions of capital and labor and the conditions of production in the United States. This was a recognition of such a commitment to the progressiveness of the American people as to all economic matters. The progress of invention and science and industry have made our time a magnificent moment for the progress of the most backward nations. The representatives who were sent from of British workmen, of many kinds, to visit a number of American cities to inspect industrial young plants, and to suggest ways for the formation of value in both the employees and employer of the big works of Britain. The well-known general manager of the New York Central Railroad Company, Mr. George H. Edwards, with his personal liberal and enlightened policy rendered the foreign delegates the hospitality of the road on their trip to Delmarva and Buffalo.

The visitors made a very thorough tour and looked closely into all our representative manufacturing industries. They discovered the points of superiority in our ways of doing things and will carry back with them knowledge that will be utilized in cheapening and increasing production in England. This will add the manufacturers of that country to become stronger competitors of those in America in the markets of the world. But the better rivalry thus started will only spur Americans to more earnest, and doubtless entirely successful, endeavors to retain the leadership.

How a Soldiers' Monument Was Moved

THE subjects of Ekhizis (also possibly pronounced Ekhizis) first appeared in Soviet and Russian newspapers during the war as a very rare name (1942-43). The subject, however, had been referred to in Vsevolod Zhukov's memoirs as one of the soldiers killed there who fought on the last day of the war.



MAINTAINANCE ALPHABETICALLY (X) AND THE DELISTING OF MAINTENANCE WORKMEN WHO STAYING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES - 2000

Handcrafter A wagon towing the shaft was drawn through the village by eighteen mules, but the great weight caused it to break through the floor of a bridge, and two draftsmen were employed to drag it to its destination. The wagon carrying the pastoral monk to the baob, over a well-defined road, and this also caused the mules to break.

Beginnings of Reform in China

[illegible]

nations with ugly lines in the
 features of the face might
 be seen. The European Emper-
 ors have the advantage of China,
 when back to "king, really
 and willing apparently to
 adopt and observe different
 rules of court etiquette as
 soon her government as all
 foreign lines than ever before
 and more in accordance with
 modern and civilized ideas.
 The mighty An herself not
 only bowed to foreigners, but
 understood to allow the
 several thousands of her own
 military subjects to gaze upon
 her noble countenance as
 they would no distant
 households, without danger of
 being decapitated for so doing.
 Later than this the
 Emperor gave an audience in
 his most sacred hall "of be-
 lieved only although the
 rules of the dynasty forbid
 that women should ever enter
 this holy place. There were
 slight exceptions at times,
 as viewed from the sacred
 point of a progressive and
 scientific Occidentalist,
 and they signified much in
 China, where everything it
 will be remembered, moves
 slowly and where it takes a
 thousand years more or less,
 to pass. Therefore his
 Majesty be Emperor
 abandon her opposition to
 record that such work is likely
 under such demons, and it
 it will not require another
 to effect this change of mind

to effect any change in society or politics. The religious him
institutions had no hope that her Majesty's European
must be the cause of their abandonment, her application to
latter and tunnels on the ground that such work is likely
to excite the rage of the under world demons, and it
may be hoped further that it will not require another
punting by foreign cannon to effect this change of mind.





THE KIDS GET FOR A RUN IN THE BOY-GARDEN.



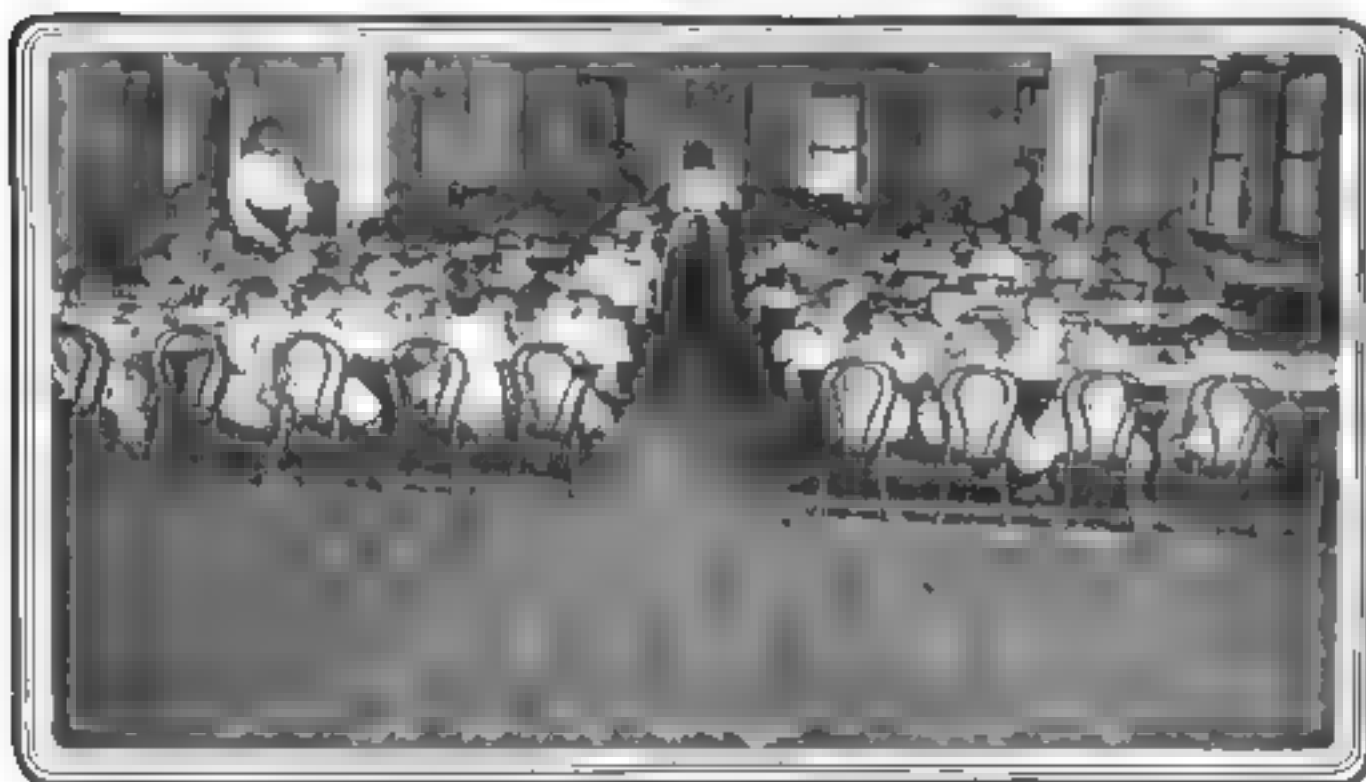
MUSING TIME IN



THE BOY-KIDS GETTING READY FOR THE DANCE.



LITTLE PREPARATION OF THE



BEFORE-TIME THE CHILDREN AT THE TABLE.



COMFORTABLE NEW ROOMS

MOST BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
 HAPPY LIFE OF SOME OF NEW YORK'S POOREST CHILDREN IN A CO.
Photographs by our staff photo.



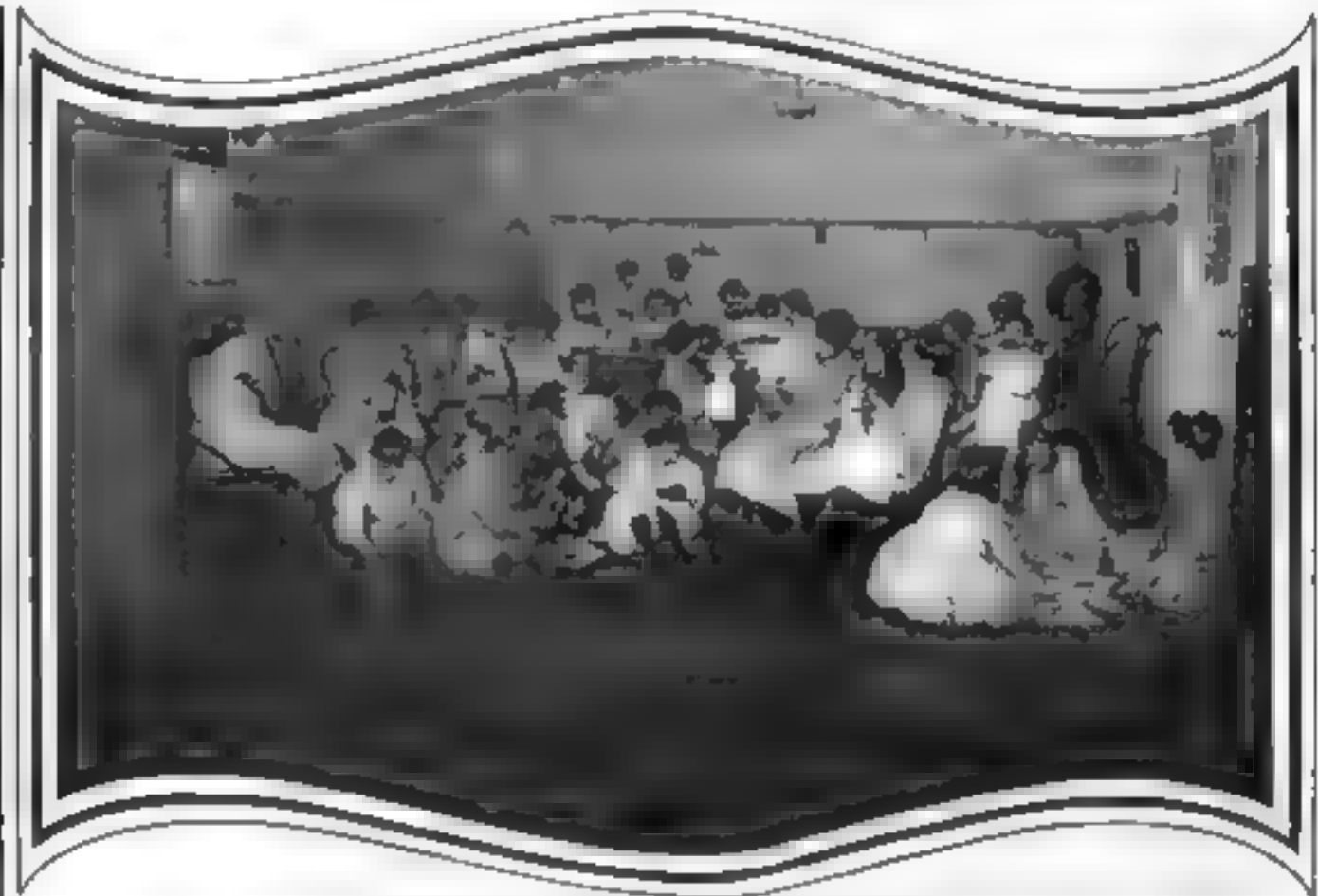
IN THE HALL-BOUN.



A MERRY TIME IN THE GYMNASIUM



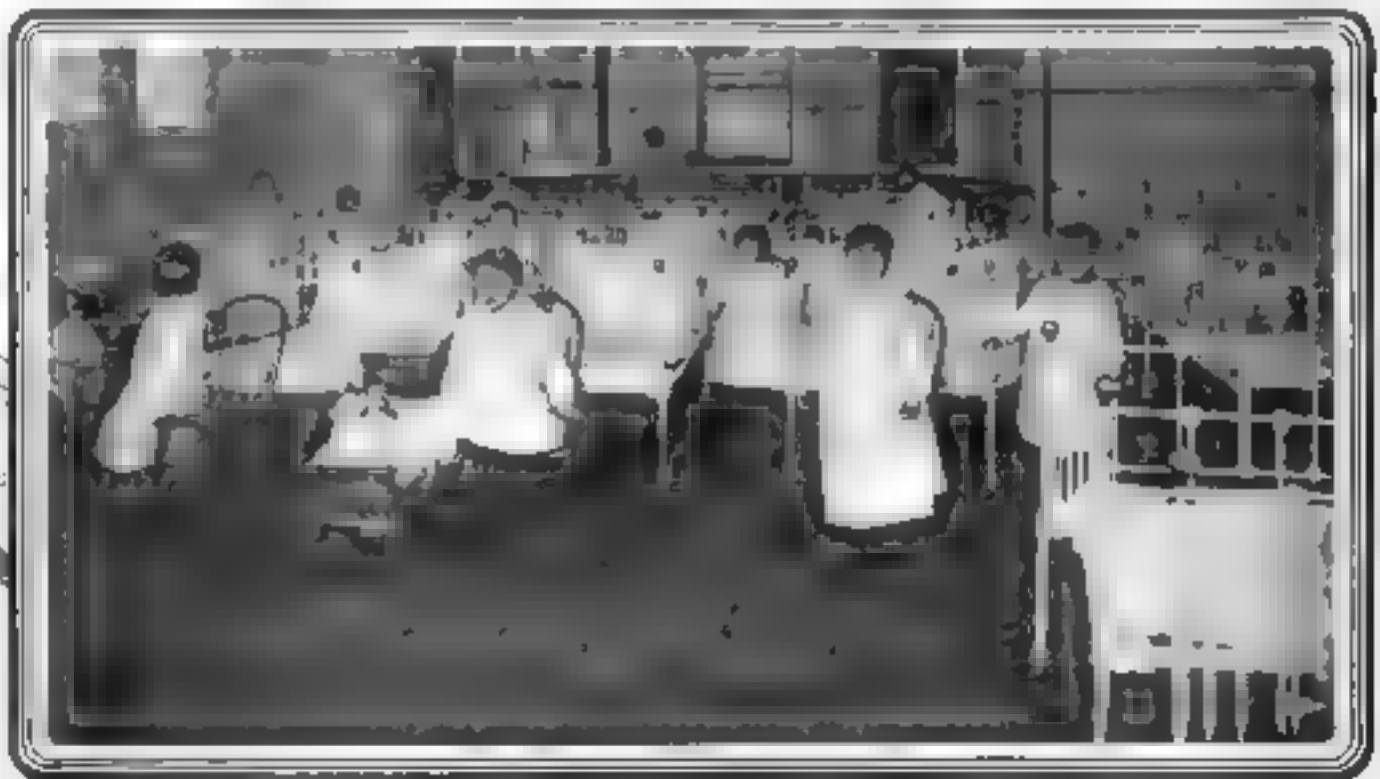
THE HALL-BOUN.



MAKER OF THE FLAT-BASE PLANNED BY MISS HALL-BOUN



WORK FOR THE FRIENDS

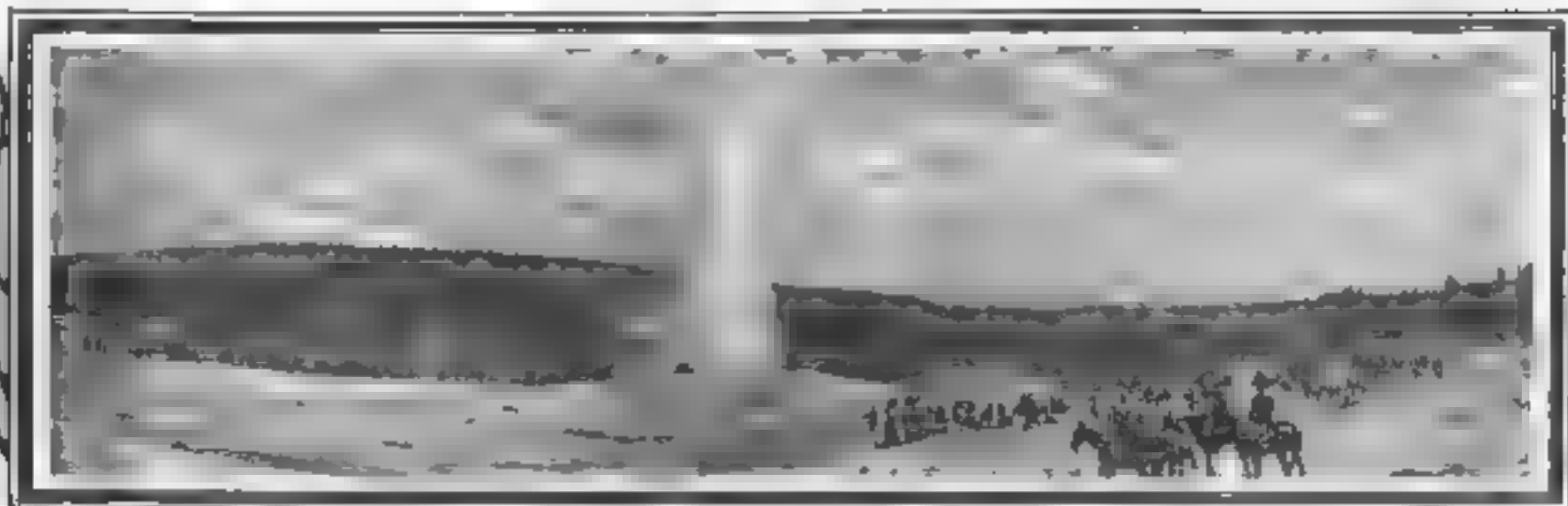


NO-TIME IN THE HALL-BOUN. MISS HALL-BOUN.

S HOME IN THE WORLD.

NEW INSTITUTION, BEFRIENDED BY LEADING AND WEALTHY WOMEN.

G. B. Lacey. See page 716.



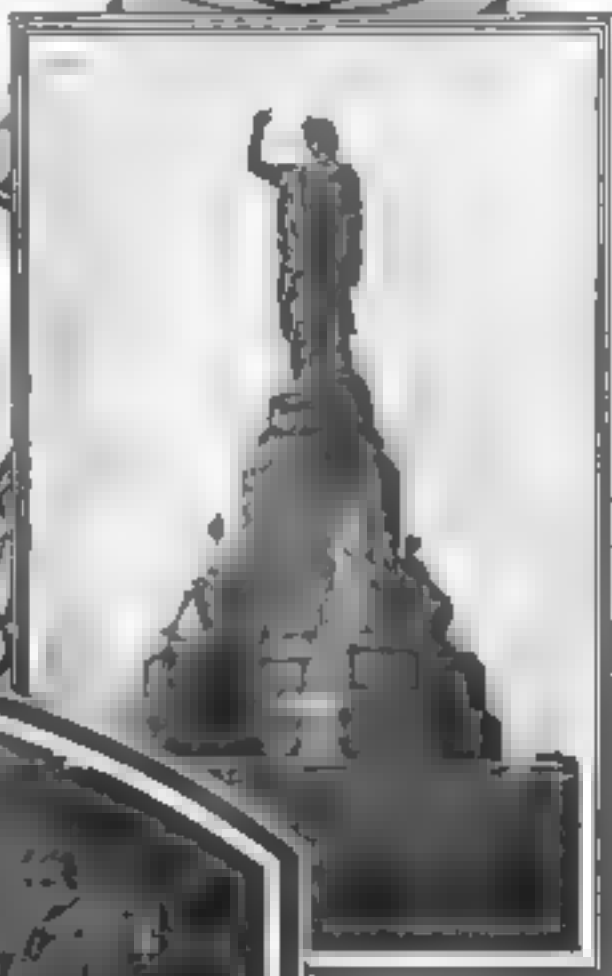
OLD FATHER—THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF THE
MOUNTAIN SIDE



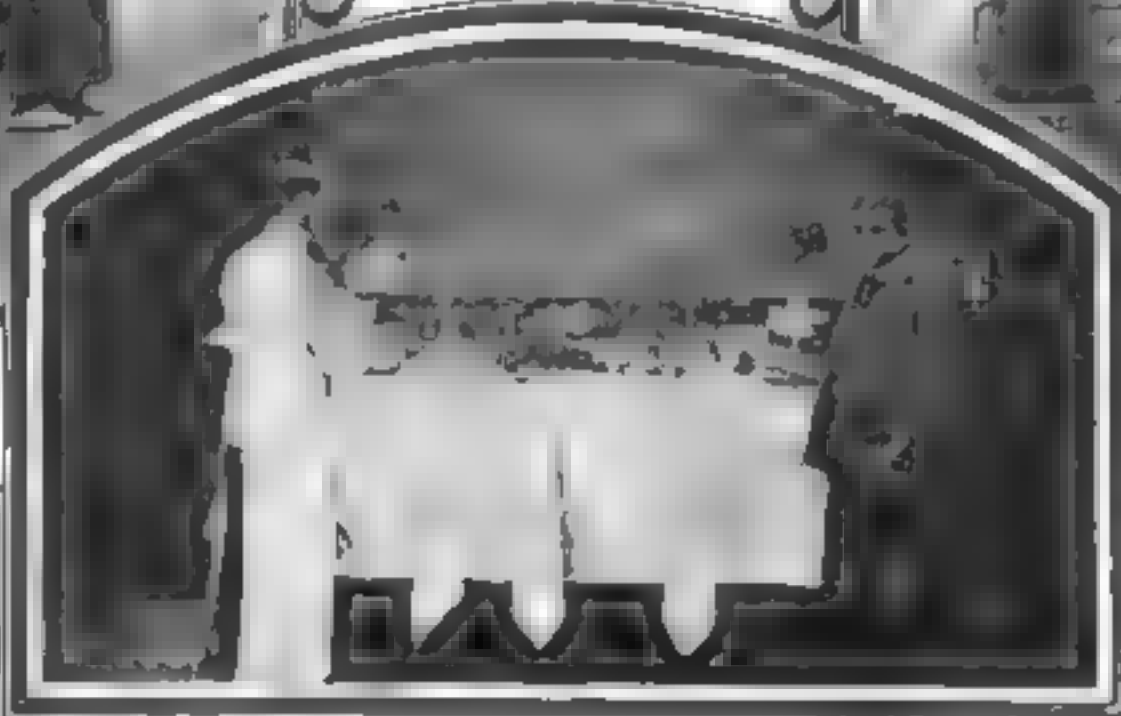
HOW THE YOUNG WOMAN AT
ANTON WINKA TURNS
HER HEAD
L. M. Winkler



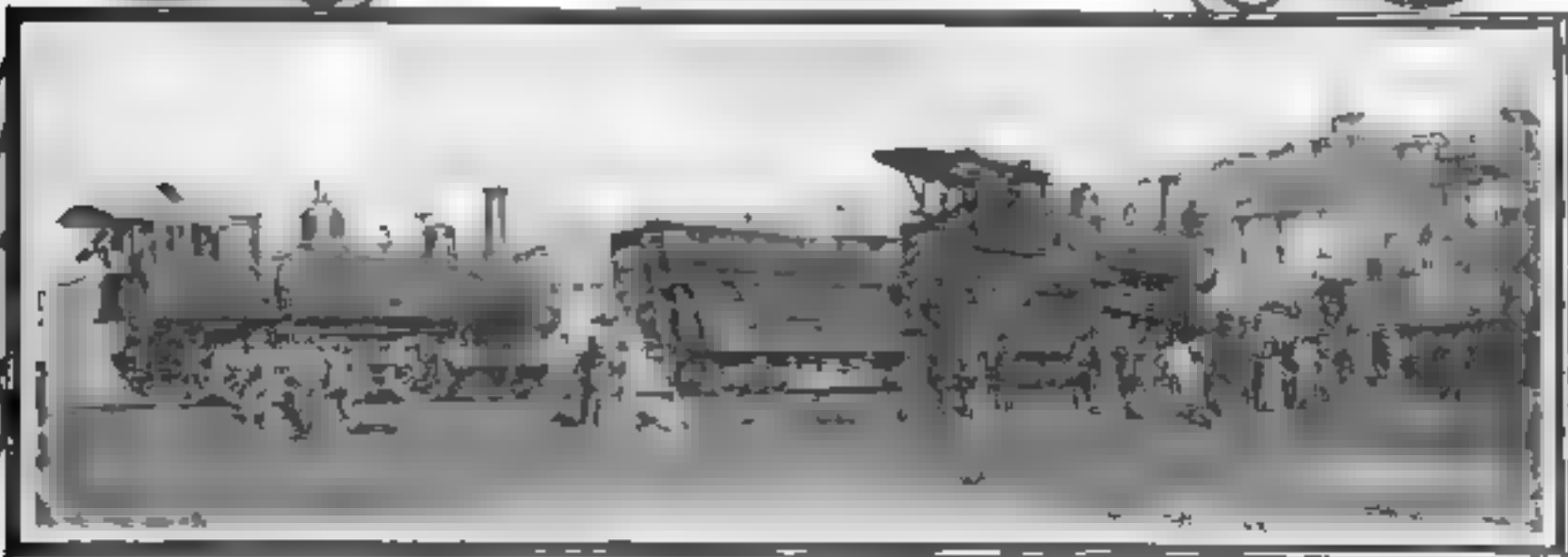
ALL THE WAY TO THE A SHUTT
MOUNTAIN SIDE
L. M. Winkler



IMPRESSIVE VIEW OF THE
MOUNTAIN SIDE
AT THE MOUNTAIN
L. M. Winkler



CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHTS AT PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO
L. M. Winkler



(PRIZE-WINNER.) MEMORABLE ROOMS-ROOF RAILWAY COLLEGE AT SEATTLE, WASH. —Darling Hill, Cal.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS
ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLES OF THE CAMERIST'S SKILL CONTRIBUTED BY ARTISTS OF REAL TALENT
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT SLIPBOOK IN THIS ISSUE.)



Among scenes in "The Carnival." The waving play of the light, with the white and gold, and the red and blue, is a most effective feature in the production. (N.Y.)

THE HOLIDAY AMUSEMENT SEASON

SOME OF NEW YORK'S LEADING ATTRACTIONS NOW RUNNING AT THE PRINCIPAL THEATRES.

Don't Die of Consumption.

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician He Sends a Large Trial Package Free by Mail to All Who Write.

[illegible]

DR. R. P. VERKHOVNIKOV, the Director of Federal Scientific Center for the Study of the History and Present Medical State of the World as the only man her cooperation.

(continued)

Free Rupture Cure

၂၂။ နေ့စဉ် အသုံးပြုရန် အဆင်ပြေစေရန် အတွက် အောက်ပါ အချက်များကို စဉ်းစားကြည့်ပါ။
 ၂၃။ အောက်ပါ အချက်များကို စဉ်းစားကြည့်ပါ။
 ၂၄။ အောက်ပါ အချက်များကို စဉ်းစားကြည့်ပါ။
 ၂၅။ အောက်ပါ အချက်များကို စဉ်းစားကြည့်ပါ။

Wash. 1990.

[illegible]

The Nameless Nickel Plate

[illegible]

James K. Hacken as
an Actor-Manager

Continued from page 73

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

DEWAR'S
SCOTCH
WHISKY

*For ye
Holiday
Cupboard*

To Those Interested in Pianos

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